4.29.2 Business Studies (565/2)

1. (a)	Measures that the Government may take to solve youth unemployment in Kenya include:				
	 (i) Adoption of relevant education system that equips the youth with skills e.g. Artisan, carpentry, masonry. (ii) Adoption of favourable Government policies that encourage use of labour intensive methods of production. (iii) Diversification of economic activities that provide variety of production activities e.g. mixed agriculture, ICT. (iv) Increasing Government spending in projects that employ the youth e.g. kazi kwa vijana. (v) Partner with the private sector to steer community based projects that involve the youth. (vi) Encourage maximum utilization of evaluate natural resource. (vii) Encouraging rural development in order to attract firms and minimize rural-urban migration. 				
	(Any 5 x $2 = 10$ marks)				
(b)	Reasons why consumers need protection include:				
	(i) To protect them from unfair pricing by traders who may overcharge them. (ii) To protect them from consuming low quality goods i.e. sale of				
	counterfeits instead of the original goods. (iii) To be shielded from misleading information about products which may give wrong impression about the product.				
	(iv) To safeguard them from occupying unsafe structures/construction of substandard structures/buildings.	}			
	(v) To protect them from artificial shortages (hoarding) usually meant to increase prices.				
	(vi) To protect them from harmful products e.g. selling skin lightening creams to ignorant client.	i			
	(vii) To protect them from breach of contract i.e. failure to honour contracts on the part of traders. (Any 5 x 2 = 10 marks)				

2. (a)	Princi	iples of Government spending includes:					
	(i)	Sanction.					
	l	The expenditure must be sanctioned by parliament.					
	(ii)	Economy.					
		Should be incurred in the most affordable way to avoid any					
		possible wastage.					
	(iii)	Accountability.					
		Public funds should be well managed and proper records					
	maintained for auditing.						
	(iv)	Flexibility.					
		The expenditure policy should be flexible to accommodate the					
		changing/prevailing economic situations e.g. drought, floods,					
		pandemics etc.					
	(v)	Benefit.					
		Any expenditure must accord maximum benefit to the majority of					
		the people.					
	(vi)	Productivity.					
		The expenditure should be incurred in the most productive					
		projects to ensure maximum social benefit.					
	(vii)	Equity.					
		Should be incurred in a way that ensures fair income distribution.					
	(Any 5	x 2 =10 marks)					
(b)	Trend	ls in office management include:					
	/:>	Ingrassed computarization in managing business records, data and					
	(i)	Increased computerization in managing business records, data and communication.					
	(ii)	Establishment if Public Relations Department to address the need					
	\'''	for customer satisfaction.					
	(iii)	Adoption of new office plans that are open and attractive as					
	\''''	opposed to enclosed offices.					
	(iv)	Increased use of mobile phones by employees for office					
	''''	communication.					
	(v)	Relocation of offices from urban to suburban areas to take					
	` ' '	advantages of low rent/rates and large space.					
	(vi)	Merging duties and responsibilities to reduce the number of					
	``''	employees doing routine work.					
	(vii)	Use of biometric reporting systems to manage staff attendance.					
	(viii)	Provision for working from home/away from the physical office.					
	' ' '						
		(Any 5 x 2 = 10 marks)					

	Dr	Dr CAPITALA/C Cr		Cr	Dr			BANK A	/ C	Cr			
	3/18 Bal. c/d	10,000	1/3/18 Bank	100,000	1/3/18	Capital	100,000	4/3	Cash	20,000			
		3	30/3/18 Bal. b/d	100,000				6/3/18	Purchases	30,000			
								30/3	Bal. c/d	<u>50,000</u>			
					30/3/18	Bal. b/d	10,000 50,000			100,000			
	Dr.		r Vehicle A/	c Cr	Dr	-	av	CASH.	A/C	Cr			
	2/3/18 G.	. <u>800,0</u> otor	000 30/3/18	Bal. <u>800,00</u>	<u>0</u> 4/3/18	Bank	20,000	10/3/18	Drawing	80,000			
	30/3 Ba	, .	000		10/3/1	8 Sales	15,000	10/3/18	Bal. c/d	27,000			
			i.				<u>35,000</u>			35,000			
			·		30/3/1	8 Bal. b/d	27,000		,				
	Dr.	GENE	RAL MOTO	OR Cr	Dr		PUF	RCHAS	ES	Cr			
	30/3 Bal. b/d	800,000		Motor <u>800,</u> vehicle	000 6/3/1	8 Bank	30,000		30/3 Bal. c/d	<u>30,000</u>			
			30/3/18 I	Bal. b/d 80,	000 30/3/	18 Bal. b/d	30,000						
	Dr.	SALES	A/C	Cr	Dr		DRA	WING	A/C	Cr			
	30/3 Bal. c/d	15,000	10/3 Casl	h <u>15,000</u>	10/3/18	Cash	<u>8,000</u>	30/3	Bal. c/d	80,000			
					30/3	Bal. b/d	8,000						
					$\frac{1}{2} = 10$			'					
(b)	Benefits	of interm	ediaries ii	the chai	n of dis	stributi	on incl	ude;					
	(i) Breaking of bulk i.e. split goods into smaller quantities that can be												
	conveniently purchased by consumers. (ii) Passing of important information between consumers and producers												
	which improves the quality of goods produced.												
	(iii) Accumulation of bulk to ensure a steady supply of goods throughout the years.												
į		e years.			(iv) Avails a variety of goods to the consumers from different producers.								
	th (iv) A	vails a var					differe	nt prod	lucers.				
	th (iv) A: (v) Tl	vails a var hey offer a	advisory se	ervices to t	he cons	umers.		nt prod	lucers.				
	(iv) At (v) TI (vi) Pr	vails a var hey offer a repare goo		ervices to the to	he cons	umers.		nt prod	lucers.				

4. (a)	Benefits of savings acc	counts to a custo	mer.		-		
	(i) Allows the customer to save and accumulate small amounts of						
	money.						
	1 * *	ii) Offers safe custody for the customer's money.					
	` '	al charges are levied on the account.					
	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	interest on the ac		*			
	1 ' '	no deposits to ope		. a a a a u m ta			
	1 ' '	-	the basis of the savings st from the savings.	accounts.			
	(vii) Encourages the	customer to mve	$(Any 5 \times 2 =$	10 marks)			
(b)	Ways in which a ware	house may pron					
	(i) Promote mass p	production by alle	owing the producer to c	ontinue			
		ls since there is sp					
er .			e flow of goods by stor	ring the			
		easing the goods v					
			ere seasonally produced	d goods are			
	_	ually released to					
	1 1		oods for sale like brand	ing,			
	sorting, packag	•	that aangumara gat gaa	de whon			
	(v) Creates time ut	inty by ensuring	that consumers get good	ds when			
	_	oods from physic:	al damage, theft and the	e damaging			
	effects of weath		ar damage, their and the				
	(vii) May add value to some goods, e.g. wine can improve in quality/						
*		en they stay for lo					
			(Any 5 x 2 =	=10 marks)			
5. (a)	Adan Traders Profit a	and Loss Accoun	ıt				
(i)		ADAN TRA	DER'S				
	PR	OFIT AND LOS					
	FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 ST DEC. 2018						
		Sh		Sh.			
	Discount allowed	15,000	Gross profit b/d	120,000			
	Salaries and wages	27,000	Discount received	2,400			
	Commission al-	16,600	Commission received	9,000			
	lowed						
	Power and lighting	11,700					
	1 Ower and fighting	11,700					
	Net profit	61,100					
	Not profit	131,400		131,400			
-		131,700	Net profit	61,100			
			110t profit				
				$(10 \times \frac{1}{2}) =$			
				5 marks)			

(ii)		ADA	N TRADER'S					
	BALANCE SHEET							
	Dr	FOR THE PERIO	D ENDED 31 ST]	DEC. 2018				
	Cr							
	****	Sh.		Sh.				
	Premises	1,120,000	Capital	1,301,800				
	Furniture	49,000	Net profit	61,100				
	Stock	25,000	Creditors	37,300				
	Debtors	55,000						
	Cash in hand	65,000						
	Cash at bank	80,000						
		1,394,000		1,400,200				
				$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$				
(b) Be	nefits of communica	ation to a business i	nclude.					
(i) (ii) (iii) (iv)	work towards ac Helps maintain a Facilitates the de better management Increased emplo	yee motivation due	of the business. Ip with other stakess within the bu	seholders.				
(v)	tives and expectance Better performance	ations. ace due to clear targe	ets setting and fe	edback.				
(vi)	Increased sales of	lue to effective produ	uct promotion.					
1 7. ***		ony in the business d	ue to minimal co	nflicts since				
(vii) 	icques are clarific	ed and challenges ad	duagand					

6.	(a)	Reasons that make it necessary for the government to promote entre-						
		preneurship include:						
		(i) Job Creation.						
E	ĺ	Trading activities may boost employment opportunities in the	j					
		country.						
		(ii) Opening up of remote parts of the country.						
		Trading activities may attract support industries such as banks and						
		infrastructure in some areas.						
		(iii) To raise living standards.						
		Trade usually brings goods that some areas may not be in a posi-						
		tion to produce hence higher living standards by availing a variety						
	ŀ	to them.						
	l	(iv) To reduce rural urban migration.						
	ļ	When more people engage in business in the rural set-up. it may	•					
		serve to lower the rate of rural urban-migration.						
		(v) To promote innovation and creativity.						
		Entrepreneurship encourages use of new technology which in turn						
		results into high quality production. (vi) To make use of local resources.						
		The Government may desire to put all the available resources into						
		proper use.						
		(vii) To save on imports.						
	I	It may be necessary to produce commodities locally rather than						
		buying from outside the country.						
		, g a samula,						
		(Any 5 x 2 = 10 marks)						
(b)		Advantages of indirect production to the society include:						
		(i) Access to anough quantity of goods due to graphy and due in						
		(i) Access to enough quantity of goods due to surplus production. (ii) Improved living standards due to high quality goods produced.						
		(iii) They have access to many choices due to a variety of goods pro-						
		duced in the economy.						
		(iv) They enjoy stable prices due to large scale production, specializa-						
		tion and competition.	İ					
		(v) Availability of employment opportunities since many people are						
		engaged in various stages of production.						
		(vi) The society enjoys improved infrastructure i.e. roads may be put						
	Ī	up to support business activities.						
		(vii) Improves the societal cohesion since many people are brought						
		together from different areas to trade.						
		(viii) Maximum utilization of available resources since production is						
		meant for sale.						
		(A = 2 = 10 = a = lea)						
		(Any 5 x 2 = 10 marks)						