

Q.1] [A]

- (1) Insurable interest must exist in every insurance contract.
 - (2) The transaction under B2B are between one business firm and other business firm.
 - (3) Business should provide periodic information to Owners.
 - (4) 15th March Day is celebrated as Consumer day.
(National)
 - (5) Branding gives special identity to the product.
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- (1) Principle of management which says Unity is Strength.
→ Principle of Esprit de Corps.
 - (2) A person who is innovator who introduces new combination of means of production.
→ Entrepreneur.
 - (3) The term derived from the term e-mail and e-commerce.
→ e-business.
 - (4) Employment generation is the responsibility of the organization towards this group.
→ Employees.
 - (5) The process of identifying the needs and wants of consumers in the market.
→ Market Research.

Q.1]

(c)

(1) Motion Study

(2) Aadhar Card

(3) Prevent Congestion in cities

(4) Commissioner

(5) Promotion

(6)

(1) Management principle are applied differently under different conditions.

(2) Controlling is the function of comparing the actual performance with pre-determined performance.

(3) Under whole life policy, the insured get money after death money from insurance company.

(4) Digital Cash is form of Crypto currency (Bitcoin)

(5) All sorts of Scam/fake practices related to stock exchange should be avoided.

25 min

Q. 2) (a)

(1)

Principle of Esprit D-Corps

principle of Esprit D-Corps means 'term work'. The the organisation work is divided with difference department and proper work manage a term work with every department and that is the Esprit D-Corps. The principle of management which says unity is strength.

In these principle is force on term work and unity of worker or employees or workers for growth of organisation and proper work.

(2)

Management :

The management is the word made with two word first one 'man' it means human, worker or employee that work in the organisation and second one is 'agement' means 'to do proper utilization or systematic' that is management.

for managing the the work we use management for proper working of the organisation. for that we have principle of management and function of management to do work proper for growth of organisation.

3 C 2 C

C 2 C Stand for Consumer to Consumer

In these types of business the transaction is happen in Consumer to Consumer for satisfying there utility. and these types of business product are second hand goods and second item are sold.

In these types of business the goods are cheaper and low rate because they are use for some time being. Example : Olx Ltd.

Q.2] (E) Price :

In the business price is most important factor of marketing. price is of handling market focus on just demand and supply. For deciding the price it too be not too high then consumer will goes next substitute product that way price justifies the value of that commodities. price is not too low it affect the business marginess. In the price has including cost plus profit as the related to business margins.

Q.3] (2)

- (i) Mr. Raghav have too take the bill of laptop in that bill Warranty period 3 years.
- (ii) Then Mr. Raghav go to that Shop ~~that~~ and ask to that Shopkeeper to give the bill of the laptop then he will ask to company for warranty.
- (iii) When Mr. Raghav is buying the laptop he negligence the bill and in that bill 3 years warranty that delay after replacing the product company ask for bill then it will be replace these problem because negligence the bill.

(3)

- (i) money market Mr. Rakesh borrows money.
- (ii) share market Mr. Rakesh invest his funds.
- (iii) foreign currency is required for international market. dollar (\$) denar, yen these types for exchange in different countries.

Q.4] (1) Organising and Staffing.

OrganisingStaffingMeaning

(i) Organising is the process of observing, arranging, preparing the work forces to follow the plan. Staffing is the function that recruiting, selecting, placing the worker for in the organisation is called staffing.

Objective

Organising main objective is to follow the plan. Staffing main Objective is to recruiting the employee in organisation (What has been planned)

Area of function

Organising area of function is top levels management and middle levels management. Staffing is the area function is middle level management.

Importance

In organising the work it importance to be following proper planning. It been prepared for organising work. In staffing to creating work forces of working people in the Organisation for the working.

Main Use

In the organising function is main use in financing. In the staffing function is information department for employees, worker for full plan. main use recruiting the employees, worker for working.

Who will do

Top level management, Middle level management, Middle level management

Q.4] (3)

Q.4] (2) Duty paid Warehouses and Bonded Warehouses.

Duty paid Warehouses Bonded Warehouses

Meaning

Duty paid Warehouses are that Warehouses that goods of imports are duty paid. Bonded Warehouses are that Warehouses that goods of imports and duty is not paid.

Objective

Duty paid Warehouses objective is to Storage the goods but and paid duty. Bonded Warehouse objective is to Storage the goods but in case duty is not paid.

Time and Place

Utility

Duty paid Warehouse are follow the time and place Utility to supply the goods. In Bonded Warehouses are follows time and place Utility.

Own By

Duty paid warehouse are own by private and government also. Bonded warehouse are own by private and government also.

Near By

Duty paid warehouse are near by ports, air ports, sea, railway stations. Bonded Warehouses are near by air ports, ports, sea, railways stations.

Product (Goods)

In duty paid warehouse product are imports item for foreign. Bonded warehouse ware product are imports item but that product duty is not paid.

Q.4] (3)

Traditional Business and E-business.

Traditional Business

E-Business

Meaning

Traditional Business means buying goods in traditional way. E-business means Electronic Business through internet. It is called Traditional Business buying and selling.

Time for Open

Traditional Business is open for in day time only maximum $24 \times 7 \times 365$ days in 12 hours in a day.

Cost

For traditional business for open the cost is huge and take time to open. E-business cost less than traditional business.

Physical Product

In the traditional business we can see the product touch. In the E-business we can't see the product. We only see the product.

Delivery of Goods

In the delivery of goods in traditional business get instant. In the delivery of goods in E-business take time for 3 to 4 days.

Payment Method

In the traditional business

The payment method are business payment method. 1) Cash payment, debit card, credit card, Net Banking, Online payments, Cheques, Debit card, Net Banking, Online payments.

Q.5) (i) →

Principle are formed by parties parties and Experiment :

In the significance of management principle there are form or made by lot of study and experiment and taken study that experiment then it has made prepaidd principle.

Universal Applicable :

The principle of significance can be applicable to Universal to every organisation not depend on it's particular size. it all where is apply. that way it's Universal applicable.

General Guideline :

for the principle of significance general guideline is to be follows that help to organisation and managing the actives that organisation help to actives.

Behaviour in nature :

In the principle of significance of management study the human behaviour of nature because in organisation human are working and study if behaviour become Important.

All the principle are Important :

In the significance of principle we cannot say these principle is important these principle is less important all the principle are equal Important.

Q.5] (3)

→

Automated teller machine (ATM) :-

In the E business the ATM work important role now day's ATM are popularly known to people and they can easily use it. ATM can be open for 24 hours. It located in urban and rural area both in public place. With help ATM we can check bank balance, withdrawn money.

Net Banking :

In the E business Net Banking also use in these we have do many function just as send money to direct bank to bank transaction and money also goes in just in time.

RTGS :

RTGS stand for Real time gross Settlement. It help to send fund to bank to bank it has system when we have to send fund it take time of 1 hr to 2 hrs and fund transfer in same time in working hrs.

NFTS :

NFTS stand for National Electronic Fund transfer in the NFTS fund will goes to transfer directly to the next to account holder bank by Net Settlement process.

Mobile banking :

It is now so much popular mobile banking now we have not need to goes bank for checking bank balance we can check from home. with help of mobile banking we can send money also and receive money also.

Q.6] ① →

Planning is the first function of management as follows.

- (i) Planning is basic function of management.
- (ii) Planning is intellectual process of logical thinking. It be prepared for future course of action.
- (iii) Planning is what to do, how to do, when to do, who is to do, and it bridges the gap between where we are and where we want to go.
- (iv) Planning prepaid for future course of action because in future future is uncertain with lot of Risk. So planning help to firstly manage the things and plan it.

For the above all point planning is the first function of management.

② →

Principle of Indemnity does not apply to life insurance contract, as follows.

- (i) Principle of Indemnity is the feature of Insurance
- (ii) Principle of Indemnity means the damage of the goods will be happen the claim we be received till the damage or policy value which every is lower.

(iii) In the life No insurance contract life of the person is insurance and it not be measured in the money of person's life.

(iv) In the Indemnity the loss is measured in the term of money but in life insurance we cannot measured life of person in term of money.

for the above point it proved that

principle of Indemnity does not apply to life insurance contract.

① Voyage policy :

In the voyage policy, insurance is taken for that part of cargo which goes on that way. It will be applied till the ship completes his journey.

② Valued policy :

In this policy, the value of total goods is calculated. It's value in the money. The policy is given to that damage of that goods that happens in journey.

③ Mixed policy :

In the mixed policy, we take two policies, benefits in single policy, voyage policy also and valued policy also.

④ Port risk policy :

In this policy for port safety in the types of insurance, it is much less in cost as premium because when ship safety policy is taken by port risk policy.

Q.7] (8)

→

(i) Improving Standards of Living :

In the important of marketing of society that helps to society to increase the living standards to increasing quality product that helps to consumer and society also.

(ii) Decrease distribution cost :

In the marketing in society a distribution channel in involves that so reducing the cost of distribution channel it affect the cost and when cost is decreasing then people can by more.

(iii) Consumer Awareness :

In the important of marketing in the consumer society consumer awareness is important then consumer think about product brand and in market substitutes products.

(iv) Product development :

In the important of marketing product development is important factor because when marketing promotion your brand branding then people can buy your product that way product development is important in important of marketing of society.

(v) Managing Consumer Expectations :

In the importance of marketing of society the consumer do some expectation towards the business and managing that expectation is important and fulfills it.

Q.8] (1)

→ Commercial Bank:

Commercial Bank is financial institution that accepting deposits and lending loans and advances.

Commercial Bank is has ~~three~~ types.

Privates Commercial Bank:

In these commercial Bank group of people come to go Bank for commercial purpose then it's know as private commercial Bank.

Example: AXIS Bank.

Government commercial Bank:

In these of commercial Bank are owned by the Government of India. huge of amount of fund hold these types of bank.

Example: SBI (State Bank of India).

foreign foreign Bank.

In these types of commercial Bank are located in foreign but it's branch in India also.

Example: City Bank.

Function of

~~Commercial Bank~~

~~Secured function~~

Primary function

↓
~~Time deposits~~ demand deposits

Q.8]

function of Commercial Bank

Primary function Secondary function

Time deposits demand deposits

↓ ↓

- ① Recurring deposit ① Saving account
- ② Fixed deposits ② Current account

①

Time deposit :-

(i) In these types of Commercial Bank main focus on two types of deposits

(ii) When Bank receives funds then it will be managing the whole cycle of Banking.

There are two types of deposits.

(i) Recurring deposit (ii) Fixed deposits.

(i) Recurring deposit :-

In these types of deposits the customer is deposit fund recurring for a fixed period in month basis, or daily basis also.

(ii) Fixed deposits :-

In these types of deposits the customer deposits it funds till the fixed period the same amount that is called Fixed deposits.

demand deposits :

When demand of customers it's depend on customer's then it's called as demand deposits demand deposit is divided into two types.

(i) Current account

(ii) Saving account.

(i) Current account :

Current account is that account is no restriction on withdrawal. It account is mostly open by trader or business man for daily transaction of the business. These account provide overdraft facility.

(ii) Saving account :

In saving account means for a person want to save some amount for future it called saving account. It account generally open by salaried person for saving money. In these account holder's receives interest rate also. In these account on withdrawal restriction on same period of time. No overdraft facility in these account.