

name :- preeena chhatrapati maske.

Q.1A)

1) cold storage warehouses provide facilities for perishable goods.

2) The process of contracting a business function to someone else is called as outsourcing.

3) Business is a socio-economic activity.

4) the government has established 101c adalat to settle the consumer disputes.

5) the process of classification of product according to similar characteristics and of quality is known as grading.

B).

1) → principle of remuneration.

2) → BPO.

3) →

4) → non-government organisation.

5) → Branding.

Q7.

Group A.

Ans

1) scientific management theory.

F.W. Taylor

2) start-up India

2016

3) Digital cash → exist only in cyberspace

4) economic objective → to earn profits.

5) consumer rights → right to information

Q8.

1) → esprit de corps means 'unity is strength'.

2) → controlling is the function of comparing the actual performance with the predetermined performance.

3) → overdraft facility is available for current ~~holders~~ bank account holder.

4) →

5) → all sorts of unfair practices related to stock exchange should be avoided.

Q.2.

(1) principle of scalar chain

→

A chain of authority & communication must exist, that flows from highest to the lowest level, to avoid chaos & delays.

(2)

planning.

→

planning is deciding in advanced what to do, how to do it, when to do it & who is to do it. planning is the basic function of management. every function of management is based on planning. planning is an intellectual process. in short, planning is detailed programme of future courses of courses of action.

3) outsourcing.

→ outsourcing is the process of contracting a business function or any specific business activity to specialised agencies mostly the non-core areas such as sanitation, security, household pantry etc. are outsourced by company.

4) promotion

→ promotion is a tool of marketing communication that helps to publicize the product to the consumer. It helps to convey product features to the potential buyers and inducing them to buy it.

Q.3.

1).

i) → mg. deci

because organising is the process of identifying, bringing the required resources such as men, money, material & machine.

ii) → mg. dele

because directing is the process of instructing, guiding, communicating, inspiring, motivating the employees.

Q.1 → Ans. Sayed.

because it establishes harmony among all the activities of an organisation in achieving desired goal.

Q.2.

Q.1 → Yes

Q.2 → No

Q.3 → Fire insurance.

Q.4.

Q.1 → planning & staffing.

→

planning	staffing
(1) meaning	
planning is deciding in advanced what to do, how to do it, when to do it, & who is to do it.	the staffing function pertains to the recruitment, selection, development, training and compensation of subordinate managers.
(2) objective	
to set goals and choosing the means to achieve these goals.	to appoint right type of people at right position.

③ Factor

internal and external factors are considered in planning process

staffing is mostly concerned with internal factors.

④ order

it is the basic & first function of management process

it follows organising function.

⑤ nature

it is continuous in nature. It exists in the whole life of organisation.

it is a continuous process as it deals with employees i.e. human resources.

2. saving account & fixed deposit account.

→ saving account

fixed deposit account

① meaning.

it is that account which is opened by individuals in order to save a part of their income

it is that account where a fixed sum of money is deposited for a fixed period.

(2) withdrawals

customer can
withdraw either
by cheques or
by withdrawal
slips

customer cannot
withdraw during
the specified period.

(3) who takes it

It is suitable for
fixed income group,
wages or salary
recipients

It is suitable for
any person with
repetitive dip
cash

(4) interest rate

interest rate
is low

interest rate
is high.

(5) Facilities

no overdraft facility
is given

90% of the
amount of
fixed deposit
can be given
as loan.

Q.5.

17.

→

(1) Division of work. as per this principle, the work should be delegated to person who can do it in the best way which result in specialisation.

(2) Authority & responsibility. authority & responsibility mean authority means the right to give command & receive subordinate obedience from subordinate. responsibility is when a person is accountable for the duties assigned to him.

(3) discipline

every employee has to follow the organisation rules & comply with the term of employment agreement.

(4) unity of command.

each employee should have only one boss, from whom he/she gets orders / instructions & is accountable to.

(5) unity and direction

The work & efforts of the organisation as a whole, must be in the same direction.

(6) subordination of individual interest to general interest.

The organisation's interest is given precedence over interest of an individual employees.

(7) remuneration to employees.

Fair & equitable wages are to be paid to the employee to ensure their satisfaction & increase productivity.

(8) centralisation & decentralisation.

centralisation is when the top level retains authority. decentralisation is when there is delegation of authority at all levels.

(9) scalar chain.

a chain of authority & communication must exist, that flows from highest to the lowest levels, to avoid chaos & delay.

(10) order

there must be a proper place for everything of everyone and everything of everyone in its / his (her) intended place.

(11) equity

Kind, just & fair behaviour of managers towards workers, creates a friendly atmosphere between superiors & subordinates.

(12) stability of personnel.

employee turnover should be reduced to ensure effectiveness & efficiency.

(13) initiative

employee need to be motivated to put forward their ideas or suggestions & execute them.

(14) esprit de corps.

esprit de corps is a French word which means team spirit.

21.

→ ① initiates action -

Direction is the function which supports to activate the plans with the help of employees, every action is initiated through timely direction.

② integrates effort -

Communication is one of the elements of direction. It helps in integrating the efforts of all the employees and departments which results in achievement of organisational goals.

③ provides stability -

Stability plays significant role in the growth and survival of the organisation.

④ creates team spirit -

Direction focuses on motivating the subordinates for group efforts.

⑤ co-operation -

Co-operation is necessary for smooth flow of organisational activities.

Q.5.

2)



Innovation is a dynamic change brought by an entrepreneur by bringing new combinations of factors of production. Innovation by the entrepreneur is a must for the development of an organisation.

(1) Introduction of a new product -

An entrepreneur through his dynamic skill and intelligence create new products by fulfilling innovation.

(2) Introduction of a new method of production -

by introducing new and latest technology an entrepreneur brings new life and energy in methods of production.

(3) Opening of new market -

An innovative entrepreneur create and opens new avenues.

Q.7.

It → A warehouse is defined as an establishment for the storage or accumulation of goods.

(1) storage - This is the basic function of a warehouse.

(2) price stabilisation - Warehouses play an important role in the process of price stabilisation.

(3) risk bearing - When the goods are stored in warehouses, they

are exposed to many risks in the form of theft, fire, etc.

(4) financing - A loan can be raised from the warehouse keeper or from

financial institution against the goods stored by the warehouse.

(5) grading & packaging - Warehouses nowadays provide the facilities of packing, processing, and grading of goods.

Q.8.



Bank is an institution that deals with money and credit. It accepts deposits from the public and grants loans and advances to those who are in need of funds for various purposes. Bank encourages saving habits among individuals and thereby making funds available for their use as and when required.

Types of banks:-

① central bank :- the main function of the central bank (RBI) is to regulate the money supply and to maintain the economic stability.

② commercial bank :- these banks accept the deposits from the general public and provide short term loans to traders.

③ development bank :- business often requires medium and long term capital for the purchase of machinery and equipment for using the latest technology or for expansion and modernisation.