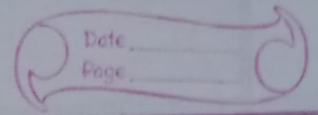


Name - Dipali Mandlik
Std - 12th [A]
Sub - OCM Test-2



Q.1] Select the correct option and rewrite the sentences:

A]

1] cold ~~to~~ storage warehouse provides facilities for perishable commodities.

2] The process of contracting of business function to someone else is called Trading.

3] Business is a Socio-economic activity.

4] The government has established ^{Lok adalat} ~~consumer~~ organization to settle the consumer disputes.

5] The process of classification of product according to similar characteristics and/or quality known as Grading.

B] one word / phrase / Term

1] The principle of management explaining about fair payment to workers
Ans principal of remuneration

2] Subset of Outsourcing
Ans BPO

3] The commercial organizations are expected to uplift the weaker section of the society
Ans corporate social responsibility

4] Organization which aims at promoting the welfare of the people.

Ans NGO (Non-governmental Organization)

5] Giving a distinct name of one's product.

Ans Branding

8] Match the pair

Group 'A'	Answer's
a] Scientific Management Theory	- F.W. Taylor
b] Start up India	- 2016
c] Cash digital	- Exist only in cyber space
d] Economic Objective	- To earn profit
e] Consumers rights	- Right to information

D] Correct the underlined words

- 1] → Espirit de corps means Team spirit unity is strength
- 2] → controlling is function comparing actual performance with predetermined performance
- 3] → Overdraft Facility is available for current bank account holder
- 4] → E-commerce is more appropriate in B2C transaction
- 5] → All sorts of unfair practices related to stock exchange should be avoided.

Q.2]

1] Principle of scalar chain:

Principle of scalar chain is one of the important principles of management introduced by Henry Fayol. According to this principle, orders, information, instruction, messages, explanation etc must be passed through every key of the chain without skipping any one key in between. This is called as scalar chain which is time consuming.

2] Planning

- 1] Planning is the basic function of management. Planning is deciding in advance what to do, how to do, who is to do it. Planning bridges gap filling to set their choosing goals to achieve it.
- 2] Planning is the intellectual process of logical thinking and rational decision-making. Planning is a management function that decides planning is detailed programme of future course of action.

3] Lok Adalat:

Lok adalat is one of the important way for consumer protection. Lok adalat means people's court is established by the government to settle the redressal of public complaints and aggressive grievances. In Lok adalat, issues are dissured immediately and decisions are taken without delay.

4] Promotion:

Promotion is one of the basic element of marketing because it makes the customer aware of product, creates brand recognition and sales. Promotion refers to any

type of marketing communication use to inform and persuade the buyers and seller and consumer by to buy the product by explaining them the regular merits of products, services, brand etc.

- 2] for e.g., with help of advertising, sales promotion, direct marketing, people personal selling etc. Their strategies to be used in business depends upon budget, target market etc.

Q3]

1]

- (i) → Mr. Desai is engaged in the organising fn as he is looking after arrangement of required resources for the business organization
(ii) → Mr. Sable is engaged in the function of directing as he gives instructions to the employees working under him, provides guidance and motivates them for the best performance.
(iii) → Mr. Sayyed is engaged in the function of co-ordination as he takes efforts to harmonize the work done by the employees of different department.

2)

- i) → Mr. Amit can take whole life policy or term insurance policy for the wife and child

insurance policy or money back policy for his daughter

ii) → Mr. Amit cannot take marine insurance policy for his factories

(iii) → Mr. Amit can take floating insurance policy for protecting his factories at Pune and Nashik

Q.4]

1] Planning and Staffing

<u>Planning</u>	<u>Staffing</u>
<u>1. Meaning</u>	
Planning is deciding in advance what to do, where to do, how to do, when to do and who is to do it.	Staffing is a process of recruitment through which competent employees are selected, properly trained, effectively developed.
<u>2. Objective</u>	
The set to the goals and choose the means to achieve it those goals	The objective of the staffing most competent and effective to staff to improve the overall performance
<u>3. Area of Function</u>	

Planning

Planning involves setting objectives, identifying alternative sources of action & selecting best plan for the organisation

Staffing

Staffing involves selection, recruitment, training, development, promotion, transfer, etc. of employees in function of staffing

4. Factors

In planning internal as well as external factors are considered to set the target

In staffing function, only internal factors such as human factor, finance, workload are considered

5. Resources

It is related with those resources which are required for achieving the target

Staffing is related with human resources only

2] Saving Account and Fixed deposit Account.

Saving Account	Fixed deposit Account
Meaning	
A saving account is	A fixed deposit Account

Saving Account

1] Meaning

a type of bank account meant for any regular salaried and wages earner & for making saving

Fixed deposit Account

is a type of bank account under which a certain fixed amount is deposited for a definite period of time

2. Mode of withdrawals

withdrawals are allowed by cheque & withdrawal slip

No withdrawal is permitted before the date of maturity

3. Facilities

Passbook balance on SMS, cheque books etc are issued to the A/c holder

Only Fixed Deposit receipt is issued.

4] Restriction on withdrawals

There are certain restriction on the no. of withdrawals & amount to be withdrawn at a time

withdrawals or payment can be obtained only on the expiry of fixed deposit period.

37 BPO and LPO

BPO	LPO
<u>1] Meaning</u>	
BPO implies the outsourcing of non primary peripheral activities of the organization to an external organisation to decrease cost & increase efficiency of parent organization	LPO is a type of KPO that refers legal services ranging from drafting legal document, performing legal research to offering legal advice for certain money consideration

2. Degree of complexity

BPO is comparatively less complex	LPO is relatively more complex
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3 Requirement

BPO requires process expertise	LPO requires legal expertise
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4. Talent required in employees

BPO requires personnel having good communication skills	LPO requires professionally qualified personnel having legal knowledge
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5] Focus

BPO focus on low level Process	LPO focus on high level Process
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Q5

1)

→ Principle of Modern Management

1) Principle of Division of work:

The division of work is divided into kinds such as technical, financial, commercial etc. It is assigned to employees as per their qualities & capabilities. It helps in improving efficiency & employees for productivity level.

2) Authority & Responsibility

Authority means right to take decision. The manager should be given right to get work done systematically. Responsibility means he should be responsible for the work is done at given time.

3) Discipline

Discipline is the most essential thing in the organisation. The employees should respect rules and govern the organisation. Discipline helps the organisation to achieve goals in the organisation.

4) unity of command

The organization should means each member receive order from only one superior, every employee should receives order & instruction from one boss only and he should be accountable to him only.

5) Principle of unity of direction

The principle states that there should be one head and one plan in every organization. Each group in the organisation follows the direction for achieving goals.

2) Explain the any five importance of directing
Ans

Importance of directing

1) Initiates action:

Direction initiates action. it activates employees to put in their efforts to achieve goals without any efforts direction, other managerial functions like planning, organising, staffing, co-ordinating, controlling become ineffective.

2) Integrated efforts:-

At every level of management there are subordinates under managers. The work assigned to these subordinates is interrelated. The function directing integrates the activities of the subordinates by guidance.

3) Means of motivation

Objectives of an organization can be achieved only if the people working in it properly motivated through monetary and non-monetary incentives.

4) Provides stability:

Effective direction through supervision, motivation, leadership and communication provides stability of maintains balance in organisation.

5) Coping up with changes:

Effective direction facilitates changes in the organisation. It enable the enterprise to adopt advance technology, new method of production, modern techniques of management, etc. It is a direction function which helps the superior to motivates the subordinates to adapt to the new changes etc.

Q6]

1] Right person at right job with right pay is the basic principle of staffing.

Ans 1) The main functions of staffing is to select the right person for the right job right pay

2) Training and development programmes and job security are the factors which are important in providing job satisfaction

3) proper selection of qualified, efficient and skillful work force is always an asset of the organisation

4] with proper selection process, right persons for right job are placed and regularly appraised on merit list.

5] Therefore, right person at right job with right pay is the basic principle of staffing.

2] An entrepreneur must be innovator.

Ans 1] Innovation is by entrepreneur is must for development of an organisation. Entrepreneur can be an innovator many ways.

2] Entrepreneur through his dynamic skill and intelligence create new product by fulling innovation to commercial environment.

3] An innovator entrepreneur creates and open new idea and new product.

4] Introduction of new technology, new machinery, scientific methods of production will save money & organisation.

Q.7]

2]

Ans Meaning: A consumer disputes redressal agency at state level established by each state government is known as State Commission

Composition: State Commission

i) President: A person who is or has been a Judge of high court, shall be appointed by the state government as the president of State Commission

ii) Members: The members of no. of other shall not be less than 4 or not more than such member as may be prescribed in consultation with the central government of Commission.

iii) Tenure: state commission of every member shall hold office for a term of 5 years up to the age of 67 yrs.

Monetary Jurisdiction: To entertain where the value of the value of goods & services and compensation exceeds ₹ 1 crore but not more than ₹ 10 crore.

Q. 8]

1] Define Bank. Explain different types of bank

Ans * Defination:- It is dealer with in money and credit. It is a financial institution whose basic activities are to accept deposits and advance, lend money and provide other related services. it known as Bank.

* Types of Bank:-

- Central Bank
- Commercial Bank
- Co-operative Bank
- Industrial Bank
- Exchange Bank
- Regional Rural Bank
- Saving Bank
- Investment Bank
- Specialised Bank