



माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

24 पृष्ठीय

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

| | | |
|--|-------------------|------------------------------|
| परीक्षा का विषय Business Studies | विषय कोड 3 1 0 | परीक्षा का माध्यम English |
|--|-------------------|------------------------------|

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे

BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION MADHYA PRADESH BHOPAL

परीक्षार्थी का रोल नम्बर

9 6 3 2 6 0 0 9

BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION MADHYA PRADESH BHOPAL

उदाहरणार्थ

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|-----|-----|----|------|----|----|
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 8 |
| एक | एक | दो | चार | तीन | नौ | पांच | छः | आठ |

ने प्राध्यक्ष/सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष एवं पर्यवेक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे

क :- पूरक उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं की संख्या अंकों में शब्दों में

ख :- परीक्षार्थी का कक्ष क्रमांक

ग :- परीक्षा का दिनांक

परीक्षा का नाम एवं परीक्षा केन्द्र क्रमांक की मुद्रा

14th सरकारी परीक्षा

केन्द्र क्रमांक-631006 2019

पर्यवेक्षक का नाम एवं हस्ताक्षर : केन्द्राध्यक्ष/सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर

Amisha
Shishwanya Mishra

परीक्षक एवं उपमुख्य परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

परीक्षक एवं उपमुख्य परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि मूल्यांकन के समय पूरक उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं की संख्या उपरोक्तानुसार सही पाई होतो क्राफ्ट स्टीकर क्षतिग्रस्त नहीं पाया गया तथा अन्दर के पृष्ठों के अनुरूप मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकों की प्रविष्टी एवं अंकों का योग सही है।

निर्धारित मुद्रा : नाम, पदनाम, मोबाईल नम्बर, परीक्षक क्रमांक एवं पदांकित संस्था के नाम की मुद्रा लगाएं।

उप मुख्य परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर एवं निर्धारित मुद्रा : परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर एवं निर्धारित मुद्रा

R.K. Jain
Principal
G.H.S. Bidwas

V.No.3257

केवल परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे।
प्रश्न क्रमांक के सम्मुख प्राप्तांकों की प्रविष्टी करें।

| प्रश्न क्रमांक | पृष्ठ क्रमांक | प्राप्तांक (अंकों में) |
|----------------|---------------|------------------------|
| 1 | | |
| 2 | | |
| 3 | | |
| 4 | | |
| 5 | | |
| 6 | | |
| 7 | | |
| 8 | | |
| 9 | | |
| 10 | | |
| 11 | | |
| 12 | | |
| 13 | | |
| 14 | | |
| 15 | | |
| 16 | | |
| 17 | | |
| 18 | | |
| 19 | | |
| 20 | | |
| 21 | | |
| 22 | | |
| 23 | | |
| 24 | | |
| 25 | | |
| 26 | | |
| 27 | | |
| 28 | | |

deMat

Laser/Inkjet Copier Label A4ST-16 99.1x33.9mmx16

2



+



=



पृष्ठ

पृष्ठ 2 के अंक

कुल अंक



प्रश्न क्र.

ANSWER OF QUE. 1

Fill in the ^{leaves} Blanks

1. Primary ✓

2. Discipline ✓

3. Top to Bottom ✓

4. Internal ✓

5. campus Recruitment ✓

B
S
E

ANSWER OF QUE. 2

Write True / False

1. False ✓

2. False ✓

3. True ✓

4. True ✓

False ✓

3

$$\boxed{\text{को. पू. पृष्ठ}} + \boxed{\text{पृष्ठ 3 क अंक}} = \boxed{\text{कुल अंक}}$$



ANSWER OF QUE.3

Answer in one / word / sentence

1. Break Even Point
2. Equity Share ✓
3. Primary Capital Market ✓
4. In India, control of the money market is carried out by central bank, which is Reserve Bank of India. ✓
5. Risk Bearing ✓

ANSWER OF QUE.4

choose the correct option

- (A) (iii) - Allen ✓
- (B) (iv) Retained Earnings ✓
- (C) (ii) Dividend ✓

4

$$\boxed{\quad} + \boxed{\quad} = \boxed{\quad}$$

योग पूर्व पृष्ठ पृष्ठ 4 के अंक कुल अंक



प्रश्न क्र.

(D) (ii) All round Knowledge

(E) (iv) The Above

ANSWER OF QVE. 5

Match the columns

- | | (A) | (B) |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------|
| B | | |
| S | (A) Decentralisation | (v) Quick Decision |
| E | (B) Monetary Motivation | (iv) Bonus |
| | (C) Informal communication | (ii) Verbally |
| | (D) Forecast | (i) Budget |
| | (E) Working capital | (iii) Current Assets |

5

कंक योग पूर्व पृष्ठ

+

कंक 5 के अंक

=

कंक कुल अंक



प्रश्न क्र.

ANSWER OF QUE. 6

Two Characteristics of Principles of Management :-

The two characteristics of Principles of Management are as follows

① Base of Policy → Principles of Management are the Base of Policy, on the basis of these principles policies are framed.

② Equity → All the principles of management are equal. No principles has greater significance than others.

ANSWER OF QUE. 7

Characteristics of Globalisation :-

The two characteristics of Globalisation are:-

① Free Flow of Goods and services → Due to Globalisation country get the benefit of Free flow of Goods and services

② Employment Opportunities → Globalisation has also generated Employment Opportunities And that's why many IT professionals of India are working in Foreign countries.

6



प्रश्न क्र.

ANSWER OF QUE. 8.

Legal Environment

Any business, has to work with in the frame work of laws and legislations of the country. laws and legislations are framed as per the legal framework of the country. If the business is not working as per the framework of laws and legislations, then it would not be called legal. For this a law officer is appointed by the business undertakings.

B
S
E

ANSWER OF QUE. 9

Planning, is a continuous process

By the above statement, we meant that planning is an ongoing process. It continues in the firm in one or another form. Planning is required for every work, so, that the risk of future uncertainties can be minimized.

7

$$\boxed{} + \boxed{} = \boxed{}$$

याग पूर्व पृष्ठ पृष्ठ 7 क अंक कुल अंक



प्रश्न क्र.

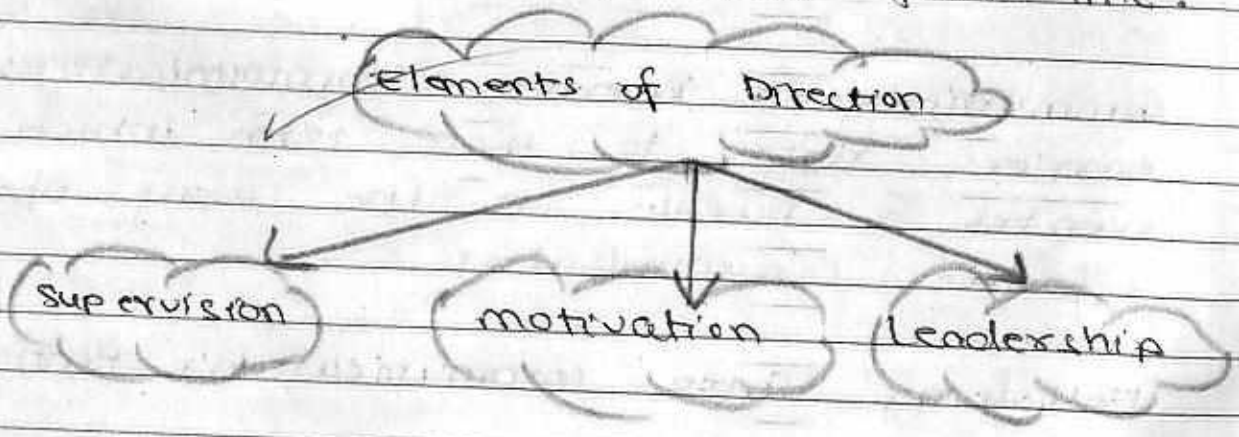
ANSWER OF QUES-10

Two characteristics of Entrepreneurship:-
The two characteristics of Entrepreneurship are as follows:-

1. Innovation → Entrepreneurship is an Innovative Function. Entrepreneur brings something new to the society.
2. Risk → The main feature of Entrepreneurship is Risk Bearing. As every new Economic Activity involves high level of risk.

ANSWER OF QUES-11

Direction → Direction refers to the process of Guiding employees to complete their work within a particular given time.



$$\boxed{} + \boxed{} = \boxed{}$$

योग पूर्व पृष्ठ पृष्ठ 8 के अंक कुल अंक

प्रश्न क्र.

Elements of Direction

1. **Supervision** → Supervision is a process of guiding and controlling the workers to achieve the desired goals. The person who supervises is called supervisor.
2. **Motivation** → Motivation refers to something that motivates the person into action and continues him in the course of action to work willingly towards the achievement of desired goals.
3. **Leadership** → Leadership is the process of influencing the behaviour of other people towards work to achieve the goals of the organisation.

ANSWER OF QUE-12

Communication's Barrier → Communication's Barriers refer to those terms which create a hurdle in the way of effective communication.

Following Three Communication's Barriers are :-

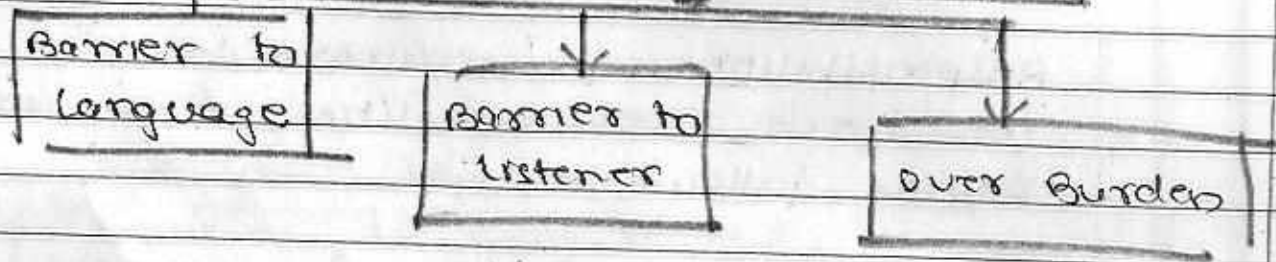
9

$$\boxed{} + \boxed{} = \boxed{}$$

योग पूर्व पृष्ठ पृष्ठ 9 के अंक कुल अंक



Communication Barriers



1. Barrier to Language \rightarrow If the language of sender is different from the language of recipient then effective communication is not possible.
2. Barrier to Listener \rightarrow If the listener of the message does not pay proper attention to the message of sender, then effective communication is affected.
3. Over Burden \rightarrow If the sender of the message is already engaged in so many works that he ~~can~~ could not communicate the message, then communication is not possible.

10



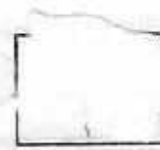
योग पूर्व पृष्ठ

+



पृष्ठ 10 के अंक

=



कुल अंक

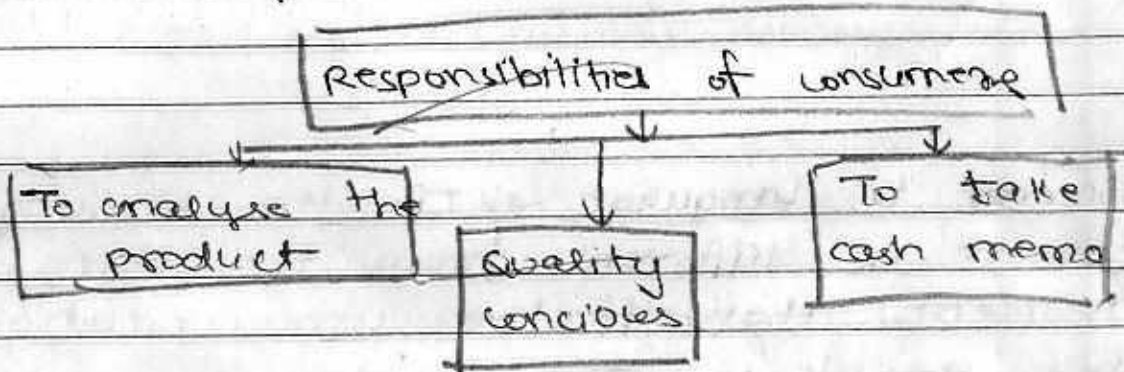


प्रश्न क्र.

ANSWER OF QUES. 13

Responsibilities of consumers :-

The three responsibilities of consumers are as follows :-



**B
S
E**

1. To check / analyse the product → This is the responsibility of the consumer to analyse the product completely, and seek every required information from seller.
2. Quality conscious → The consumer should only buy quality product which contains the following marks :- ISI mark, Agmark, FPO mark, etc.
3. To take Cash Memo → After purchasing the required product, the consumer must take the cash memo.

11

$$\boxed{\text{योग पूर्व पृष्ठ}} + \boxed{\text{पृष्ठ II के अंक}} = \boxed{\text{कुल अंक}}$$

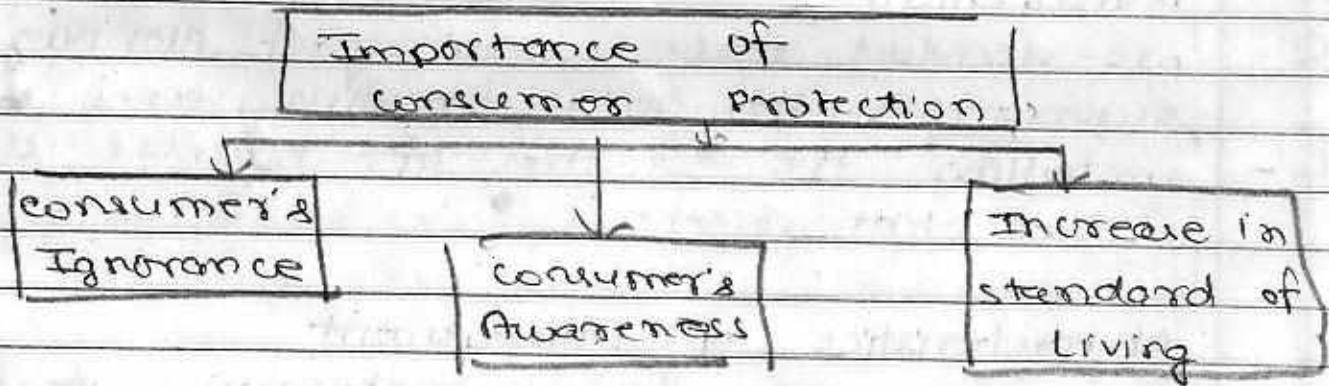


~~ANSWER OF CONSUMER~~

ANSWER OF QUE - 14

Consumer Protection Act was passed by the Government to protect the interest of consumers :-

Importance of Consumer Protection :-
Following three are the importance of consumer protection :-



1. consumer's Ignorance \Rightarrow In India, number of consumers are ignored by the business enterprises. So, to protect the consumers, government passed this act.

2. consumer's Awareness \Rightarrow After this act, was passed, government made many efforts to aware consumers through electronic media like internet, radio, T.V., advertisement hoardings, etc.

12

$$\boxed{\quad} + \boxed{\quad} = \boxed{\quad}$$

योग पूर्व पृष्ठ

पृष्ठ 12 कं अंक

कुल अंक



प्रश्न क्र.

3. Increase in standard of living \rightarrow Now, every manufacturer has become conscious, now they are preparing goods as per the need of consumers at least cost. This increases standard of living.

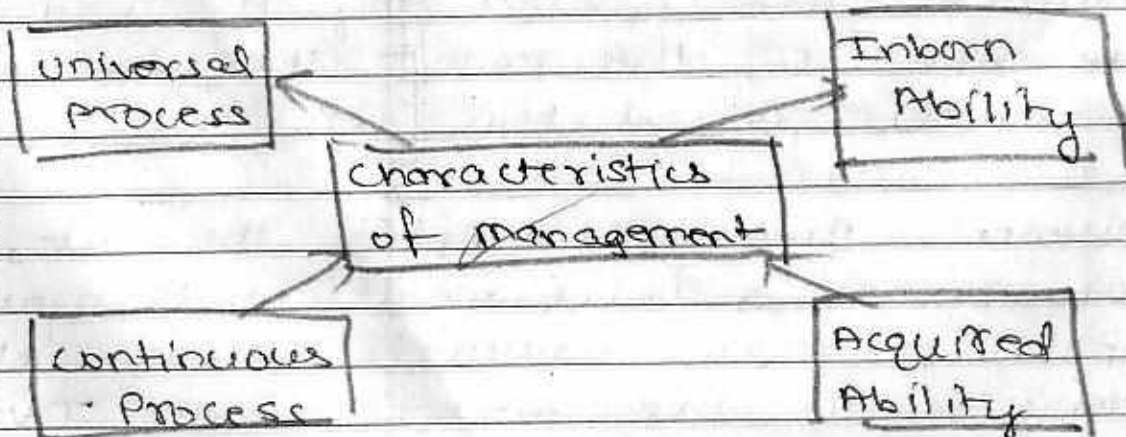
ANSWER OF QUE. 15

B
S
E

Management \rightarrow For the achievement of pre-decided goals, making of planning, organising, staffing, directing and controlling the activities of business is called Management.

Characteristics of Management

Following are the characteristics of management :-



13

$$\boxed{\text{योग पूर्व पृष्ठ}} + \boxed{\text{पृष्ठ 1. 2 अंक}} = \boxed{\text{कुल}}$$



प्रश्न क्र.

1. Management is a Universal Process :- Management is a universal process. It is not the policy of industry, trade or commerce, but it can be applied in any organisation like army, hospital, etc.
2. Management is an Inborn Ability :- Management is an Inborn Ability, according to Traditional Approach. A child of successful business couple also becomes a successful businessman. For eg. → Mukesh Ambani and Anil Ambani son of Dhirubhai Ambani.
3. Management is an Acquired Ability :- According to Modern Approach, management are not only born but are made also, by giving them the facility of education, training and experience. A large no. of successful managers represent this group.
4. Management is a Continuous Process :- Management is a continuous process, it is not a time ~~of~~ activity of planning organising and controlling. But it is a regular or continuous process.

14

$$\boxed{\text{याग ५- पृष्ठ}} + \boxed{\text{पृष्ठ ५- अंक}} = \boxed{\text{कुल अंक}}$$



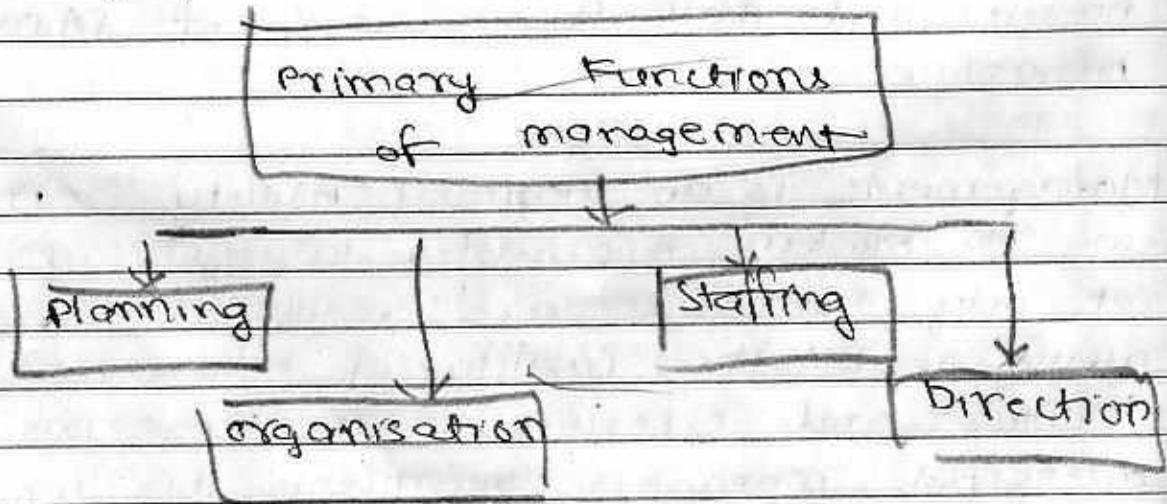
प्रश्न क्र.

ANSWER OF QUE. 16

Management → For the achievement of pre-decided goals, making of planning, organising, staffing, directing and controlling the activities of business is called Management.

Primary Functions of Management

There are five primary functions of management, out of which four primary functions are discussed as follows:-



1. Planning :- There can be various alternative of doing the work, but choosing the most suitable one, keeping in mind the available resources and circumstances is the main objective of Planning. Planning is forward looking.

B
S
E

15



योग पूर्व पृष्ठ

+



पृष्ठ 15 क अंक

=



कुल अंक



प्रश्न क्र.

2. Organisation → Organisation is that function of management, in which duties and responsibilities of workers, employees and officers are fixed. It also consists of maintaining ~~the~~ and co-ordinating the various sections of enterprise.

3. Staffing → One organisation is established, management committee fulfills all the required staff necessary to run that organisation. Staffing is related to recruitment, selection, training & development.

4. Direction → Direction is the main function of management, in which proper work is taken from employees in an effective measure, because every worker should have all required information about the job allotted to him.

B
S
E

16

$$\boxed{} + \boxed{} = \boxed{}$$

योग पूर्व पृष्ठ पृष्ठ 16 के अंक कुल अंक

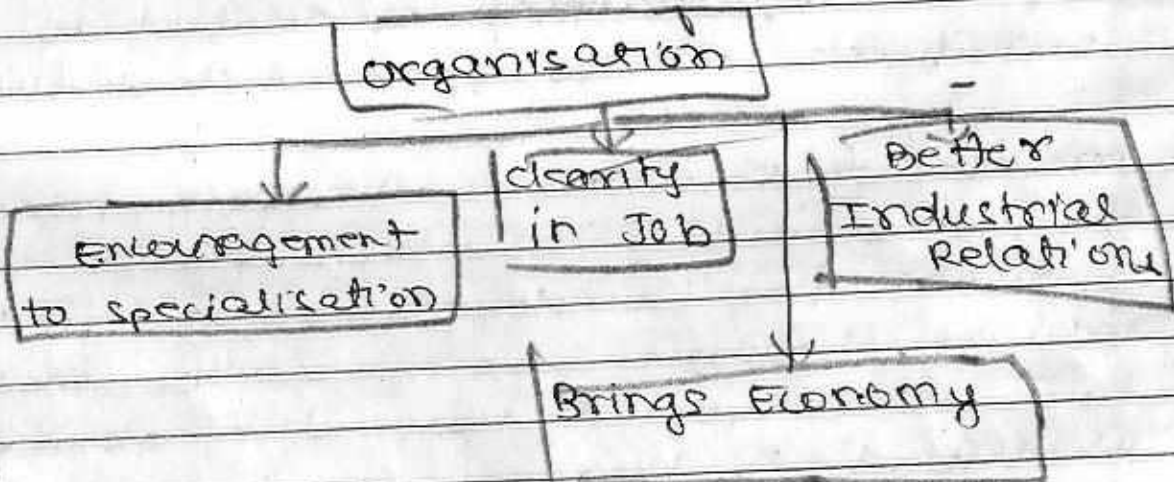


प्रश्न क्र.

ANSWER OF QUE. 17

Organisation \Rightarrow Organisation is that function of management in which productive relations is established between all the ^{factors} enterprise of enterprise to ~~get~~ ^{achieve} the desired results.

Importance of Organisation \Rightarrow
Following ~~four~~ the importance of organisation \Rightarrow



1. Encouragement to Specialisation \Rightarrow In an organisation, works are allotted to employees as per their interest, skills and ~~exp~~ ^{ex} experience, which leads to specialisation.

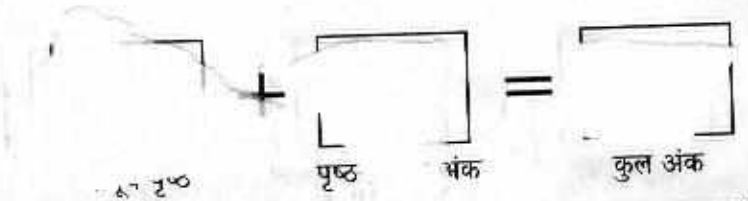
17

$$\boxed{} + \boxed{} = \boxed{}$$

योग पूर्व पृष्ठ पृष्ठ 1. क अंक कुल अंक



- क्र.
1. **Clarity in Job** \rightarrow In an effective organization, every employee or worker is clear about his job. Information about his job is allotted in Job description, which provides the work to be done by the sub-ordinates.
 2. **Brings Economy** \rightarrow In a sound organisation, maximum production is done at minimum cost. And only required number of employees are appointed and everyone is clear about his job, which brings economy.
 3. **Better Industrial Relations** \rightarrow Better Industrial Relations is the main importance of organisation. Every sound organisation promotes Better Industrial Relations.



प्रश्न क्र.

ANSWER OF QUE. 18

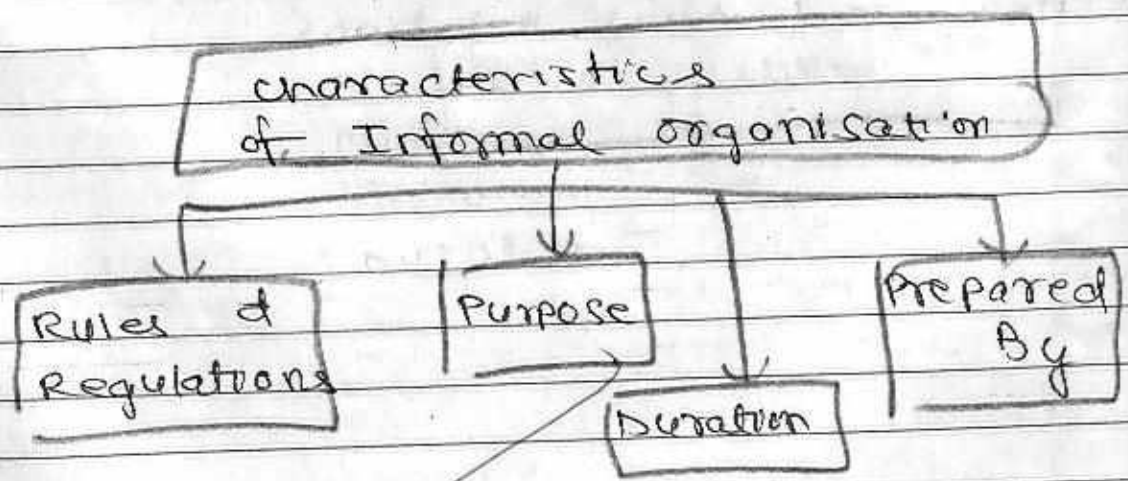
Types of Organisation :-

- ① Formal organisation
- ② Informal organisation

Informal organisation :- ~~Informal~~
 Informal organisations are not prepared by Top- or lower level management, but it is prepared by work Incharge officer.

B
S
E

Characteristics of Informal Organisation
 Following are the four characteristics of Informal organisations



19

$$\boxed{} + \begin{matrix} \boxed{} \\ \text{पृष्ठ} \end{matrix} \cdot \begin{matrix} \boxed{} \\ \text{अंक} \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} \boxed{} \\ \text{योग पूर्व पृष्ठ} \end{matrix}$$



श्रुत क्र.

1. Rules and Regulations \rightarrow Informal organisation is prepared in oral. So, it has unwritten Rules and Regulations.
2. Purpose \rightarrow Informal organisation takes place out of all of sudden work. Such organisation is not pre-decided. It is prepared as per the situation.
3. Duration \rightarrow Informal organisation is prepared for a very small duration. Such organisation has very narrow scope.
4. Prepared By \rightarrow Informal organisation is not prepared by Top or lower-level management. But it is prepared by Work-Incharge officer.

20

य. रूप पृष्ठ + पृष्ठ 20 क अंक



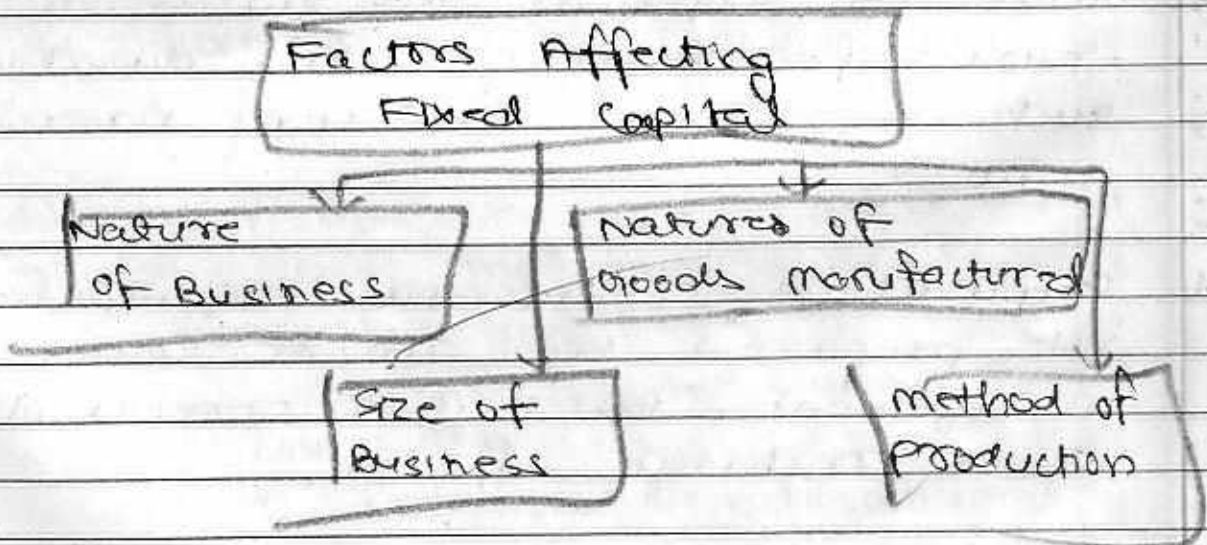
प्रश्न क्र.

ANSWER OF ^{QUE.} ~~FRQ.~~ 19

Fixed Capital \rightarrow Fixed capital is that part of capital of business, which remains fixed in fixed assets permanently.

Following are the four factors affecting the Fixed capital are as follows:-

B
S
E



1. Nature of Business \rightarrow Fixed capital's amount is depended on the nature of business. If the business is related to Trading, then less amount of fixed capital is required as compared to Manufacturing concerns.

21

$$\boxed{\text{योग पृ. 5}} + \boxed{\text{पृष्ठ 21 के अंक}} = \boxed{\text{कुल अंक}}$$



प्रश्न क्र.

2. Size of business \rightarrow The amount of fixed capital also depends upon the size of business. If the size of business is large, then more amount of fixed capital is required as compared to small business.

3. Nature of Goods Manufactured \rightarrow The amount of fixed capital also depends upon the nature of goods manufactured. If the business is related to costly raw material like gold then more amount of fixed capital is required.

4. Sales Policy \rightarrow

Method of Production \rightarrow The amount of fixed capital also depends upon the method of production, if it is a modern technology based industry then more amount is required as compared to labour-intensive industry.

B
S
E

22

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \boxed{} & + & \boxed{} = \boxed{} \\
 \text{योग पूर्व पृष्ठ} & & \text{अं पृष्ठ 22 के अंक} \qquad \text{कुल अंक}
 \end{array}$$



प्रश्न क्र.

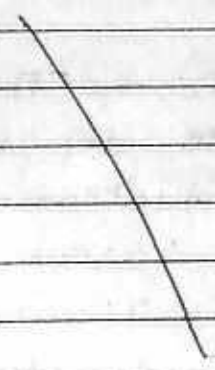
ANSWER OF QUES. 26

Sales Promotion \rightarrow sales Promotion refers to that activity of Promotion Mix in which consumers are informed about the products of business and are motivated to buy that product.

Techniques of Sales Promotion

Following four are the techniques of sales promotion.

B
S
E



b coupons \rightarrow In this technique, a coupon is gifted to the consumers on selected products. After the purchase of such product, when coupon is scratched, the consumers get rewards.

23

$$\boxed{} + \boxed{} = \boxed{}$$

योग पूर्व पृष्ठ पृष्ठ ५३ क अंक कुल अंक



प्रश्न क्र.

2. Price-off offer \rightarrow In this technique, during the introduction of the new product, the manufacturer gives discount for a limited period of time.

3. Free Sample \rightarrow In this technique, when the manufacturer introduces a new product, he gives free sample of mini size with any other product. This motivates the customer to buy concerned product.

4. contest \rightarrow In this technique, a contest is organised, for example a slogan competition in which customers are required to fill the blank part. And after the pre-determined period, result is announced through magazines, etc.

B
S
E

24

$$\boxed{} + \boxed{} = \boxed{}$$

भाग पूर्व पृष्ठ पृष्ठ 24 के अंक कुल अंक



प्रश्न क्र.

ANSWER OF QUE. 21

Packaging is the art of covering ~~or~~ wrapping the product through paper or through any other material. Packaging covers the products and ensures safety.

Functions of Packaging

Following four are the functions of packaging:-

B
S
E

1. Handling of Product → when covering the product through package, it must be ensured, that, it is convenient of handle and easy to open.



परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

परीक्षा का विषय

विषय कोड

परीक्षा का माध्यम

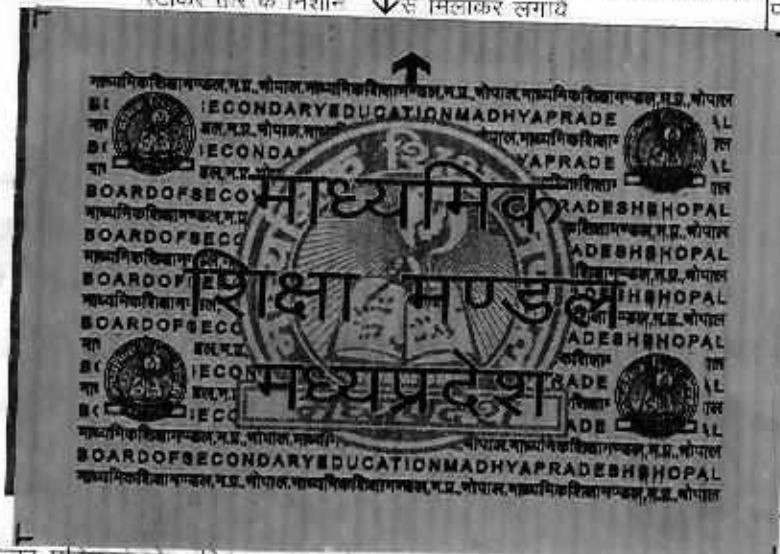
परीक्षा का दिनांक

Business studies 3 1 0 English

14 / 03 / 2019

स्टीकर तीर के निरान ↓ से मिलाकर लगावे

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे



परीक्षा का नाम एवं परीक्षा केंद्र क्रमांक की मुद्रा

केंद्र क्रमांक
631006

देखक का नाम एवं हस्ताक्षर

दाध्यक्ष/सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर

मुख्य उत्तर पुस्तिका के अंतिम पृष्ठ क्रमांक तक कुल प्राप्तांक

+ =

2. Identification → Another main function of packaging is identification of product. For example, we are easy to identify the colgate in red pack and ponds cream jar.
3. Safety of Production → By packaging the product, its safety is ensured, which prevents the product from spoilage, breakage, damage, pilferage, etc.
4. Product Promotion → Another important function of management is promotion of product. Through effective packaging, the product is indirectly promoted and there is less need of packaging.

2



योग पूर्व पृष्ठ

+



पृष्ठ 2 के अंक

=



कुल अंक



परम क्र

ANSWER OF QUE. 22
8040387

Henry Fayol's Principles of management
Henry Fayol was the father of modern management theory. He has developed 14 principles of management

Fayol's 14 Principles of management,

- Division
- Authority and Responsibility - Parity Between
- Discipline
- unity of command
- scalar chain
- Equity
- Esprit de Corps
- unity of command
- subordination from Individual Interest to General Interest
- Stability of Tenure
- Remuneration
- order
- Initiative
- centralisation and decentralisation

2

[]

योग पूर्व पृष्ठ

+

[]

पृष्ठ 2 के अंक

=

[]

कुल अंक



ANSWER OF QUE. 22
804082

Henry Fayol's Principles of management,
Henry Fayol was the father of modern management theory. He has developed 14 principles of management.

Fayol's 14 Principles of management,

- Division
- Authority and Responsibility - Parity Between
- Discipline
- Unity of Command
- Scalar Chain
- Equity
- Spirit de Corps
- Unity of Command
- Subordination from Individual Interest to General Interest
- Stability of Tenure
- Remuneration
- Order
- Initiative
- Centralisation and Decentralisation.

B
S
E

3

$$\boxed{\quad} + \boxed{3} = \boxed{\quad}$$

योग पूर्व पृष्ठ पृष्ठ 3 क अंक कुल अंक



प्रश्न क्र.

Few of them are discussed below →

1. Division of work → According to Fayol, difficult type of work should be divided into number of activities and each work should be allotted ~~to~~ to the employee, as per his qualification, skills and Training.
2. Parity ~~a~~ between Authority and Responsibility
According to this principle, if any responsibility is given to an employee, then sufficient authority should also be given along with that, so that, he can perform his work well.
3. Unity of Command → According to this principle, an employee or a worker should not be directed by more than one officer or supervisor. This will avoid confusion.
4. Equity → According to Fayol, the senior officer or superior should not be partial among his subordinates differently. He should treat each of them equally.

B
S
E

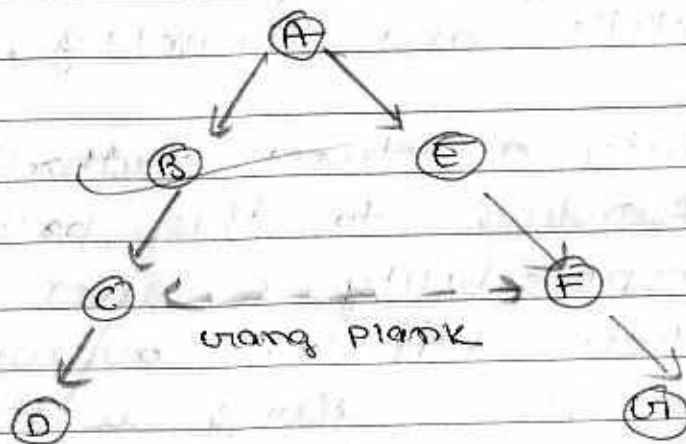
4

$$\boxed{\quad} + \boxed{\quad} = \boxed{\quad}$$

योग पूर्व पृष्ठ पृष्ठ 4 के अंक कुल अंक



5. Scalar Chain \rightarrow According to this principle, it defines the relation from each sub-ordinate to his officer. He should be accountable to only one officer. It is order downward.



But if the sub-ordinate needs to communicate to another sub-ordinate then, he can communicate, by breaking scalar chain and called Wang Plank



परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जाये ↓

परीक्षा का विषय

विषय कोड

परीक्षा का माध्यम

परीक्षा का दिनांक

14 03 2019

Business Studies 3 : 1 : 0 English

स्टीकर तिर के निशान ↓ से निलकर लगाये

परीक्षा का नाम एवं परीक्षा केंद्र क्रमांक को पुनः

केंद्र क्रमांक
631006

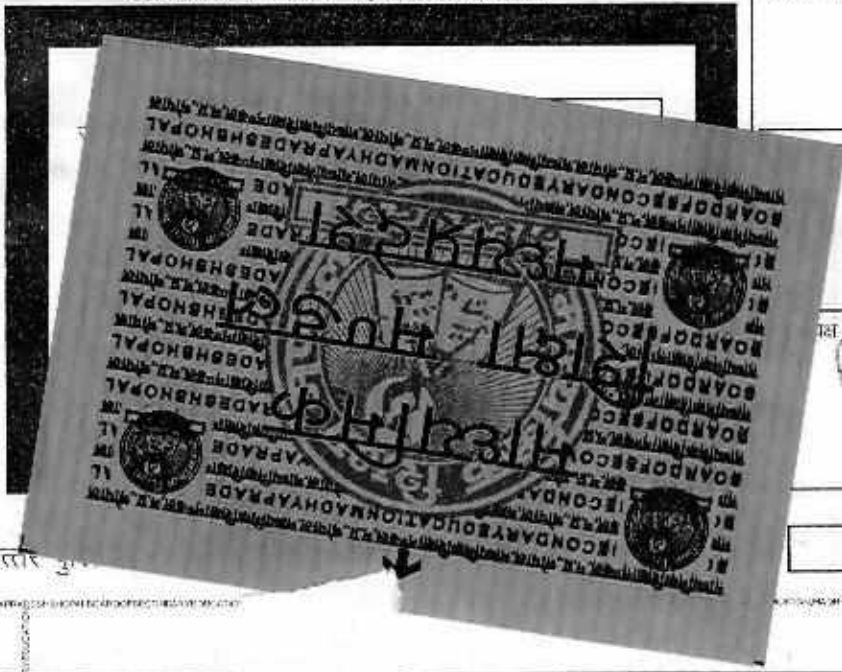
नाम एवं हस्ताक्षर

Amish

सहायक केन्द्रध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर

[Signature]

+ =



ANSWER OF Q. NO. 23.

Rules → Rules are prepared by Top-level management defining what is to be done and what is not to be done

Policy → Policy is prepared to guide the subordinate to solve ~~as~~ the problems of subordinates. It acts as a guide of making decision and taking action.

Following are the difference between Rules and Policies.

2

$$\boxed{} + \boxed{} = \boxed{}$$

योग पूर्व पृष्ठ पृष्ठ 2 के अंक कुल अंक



प्रश्न क्र.

B
S
E

| S No. | Basis of Difference | Rules | Policies |
|-------|---------------------|--|---|
| 1 | Prepared By | Rules are prepared by Top-level management. | Policies are prepared by Planning Department. |
| 2 | Alteration | Alteration on Rules cannot be done. | Alteration on Policies can be done. |
| 3 | Based on | Rules are based on administration. | Policies are based on objectives. |
| 4 | Following up | Following rules is compulsory for all. | Following policies depends on the will of officer. |
| 5 | Penalty | Violation of Rules causes penalty or punishment. | Violation of policies may or may not cause penalty. |

3

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{य} \\ \text{५५ पृष्ठ} \end{array} \right] + \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{पृष्ठ 3 के अंक} \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{कुल अंक} \end{array} \right]$$



प्रश्न क्र.

ANSWER OF QUE - 24

Recruitment → Recruitment is the process of identifying prospective employees and alluring them to apply for job in the organisation.

Sources of Recruitment

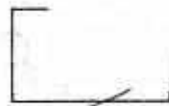
There are two sources of Recruitment.

- 1 Internal sources
- 2 External sources.

External sources of Recruitment are as follows :-

B
S
E

4



योग पूर्व पृष्ठ

+



पृष्ठ 4 के अंक

=



प्रश्न क्र.

1. Advertisement \rightarrow It is the main source of External Recruitment. In this source, the organisation advertises about the need of employees. Through this a large no. of needy person comes into contact.
2. Campus Recruitment \rightarrow In this source of Recruitment, the college or the education institutes provides semi-skilled workers or fresh workers.
3. Retired Employees or Ex-Employees :- In this source of Recruitment, Retired employees can be appointed to work, if they are willing to. It is the cheapest source of recruitment as employees are appointed at low salaries.
4. Employee's Recommendation or Friends and Relatives \rightarrow In this source, the existing employees recommend their friends and relatives to apply for job in the organisation.



माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

4 नवंबर

परिष्कार द्वारा भरा जाये ↓

परीक्षा का विषय

विषय कोड

परीक्षा का माध्यम

परीक्षा का दिनांक

14 03 2019

2019

Business Studies 3 1 0 English

स्टीकर तौर के निशान ↓ से मिलकर लगाये

परीक्षा का नाम एवं परीक्षा केंद्र क्रमांक का गुदा

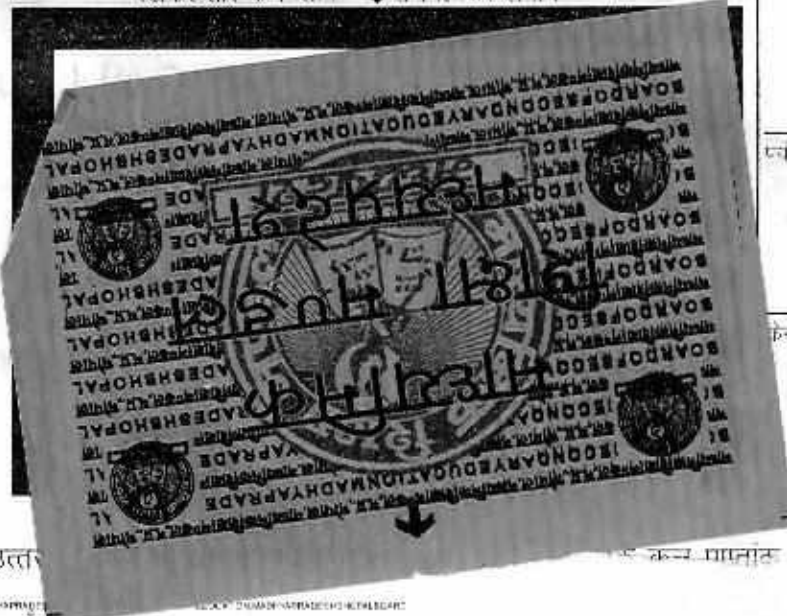
केंद्र क्रमांक
631006

परिदेशक का नाम एवं हस्ताक्षर

Amisha

केन्द्राध्यक्ष / सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर

[Signature]



परिष्कार द्वारा भरा जाये

मुख्य उत्तर

केंद्र क्रमांक [] + [] = []

5- Employment Exchange → This is the main sources of external recruitment. In the city areas, employment exchange are ~~not~~ established by the government which have the list of unemployed employees.

ANSWER OF QUE - 25

Controlling → Controlling refers to the process of comparing actual performance with the standards set, and find out ^{the} cause of deviation.

2



+



=



पाठ 1

पृष्ठ 2 के अंक

कुल अंक



प्रश्न क्र.

000188

PROCESS OF CONTROLLING

Setting standard

measurement of Actual performance

Comparison

Identification of deviation

Taking corrective Action

B
S
E

1. Setting standards → This is the first step of process of controlling, in this ~~process~~ step, the management sets the ideal standard on the basis of the qualities required.

2. measurement of Actual performance → This is the second step, in this step, the actual performance is measured on the basis of quality, size, grade, etc.

3

$$\boxed{} + \boxed{} = \boxed{}$$

योग पूर्व पृष्ठ पृष्ठ के अंक कुल अंक



प्रश्न क्र.

3. Comparison → In the third step, controlling committee compares the actual performance with the ideal संगत संगत

4. Identification of deviation → After comparison, the controller find out whether ~~there~~ the actual performance is as per the standard or not. If not, then what is the reason of deviation. He is set to analyse the deviation.

B
S
E

5. Taking corrective Action → In the last step, controller take necessary action to rectify or remove the deviation. So, that ideal production can be done.

4

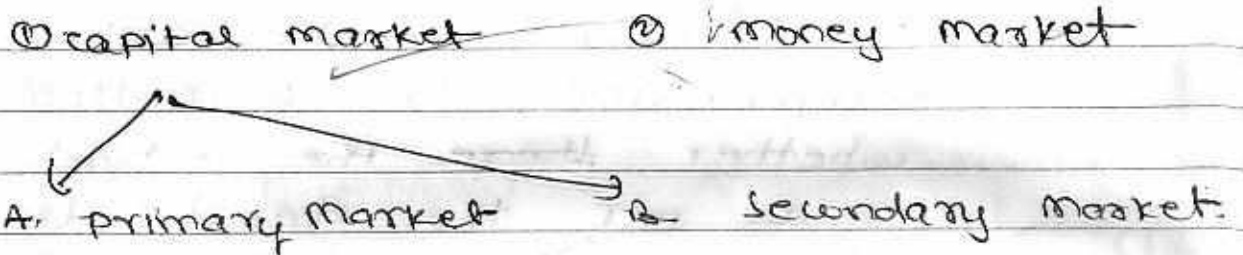
$$\left[\quad \right] + \left[\quad \right] = \left[\quad \right]$$

योग पूर्व पृष्ठ पृष्ठ 4 के अंक कुल अंक



ANSWER OF QUES. 26

Financial market \rightarrow Financial Market is of two types :-



Characteristics of Primary market

Nature of securities

Location

refer of ownership

Capital Formation

only purchase



परीक्षाई द्वारा भरा जाये ↓

विषय कोड

परीक्षा का माध्यम

परीक्षा का दिनांक

14 03 2019

परीक्षा का विषय

Business studies 3 1 0 English

स्टीकर तीर के निशान ↓ से मिलाकर लगाये

परीक्षा के नए एवं परीक्षा केन्द्र क्रमांक की मुद्रा

केंद्र क्रमांक
631006

उत्तरदाता का नाम एवं हस्ताक्षर

Arshu

अध्यक्ष/सहायक केन्द्र प्रमुख की हस्ताक्षर

[Signature]

+ =



मुख्य उत्तर पुस्तिका के आत्मन पृष्ठ क्रमांक

1. Nature of securities → In primary market, only new securities are issued, which are fresh

2. Location → There is no fixed place for primary market, they are located at different regions of city

3. Transfer of ownership → In primary market, owner is referred from company to investors

2



पृष्ठ

+



पृष्ठ के अंक

=



पृष्ठ



प्रश्न क्र.

4. Capital formation \rightarrow In Primary Market, ~~Capital~~ new securities are issued by the company, which helps in the Capital formation of company.
5. Only Purchase \rightarrow In Primary market only new securities are purchased by the investor where as in secondary market, ~~old securities~~ are purchased as well as sold.

B
S
F