



**GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE RAYACHOTY.**

(Affiliated to Y.V. University, YSR.KADAPA)

ANNAMAYYA (Dist) 516269 (AP)

**ASSIGNMENT RECORD**

# GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE

RAYACHOTY

ANNAMAYYA (DT)

2019-2020

## ASSIGNMENT FILE

Student name ..... P. Sudarshan .....

Class ..... Accountr .....

Group ..... BCOM C.A .....

Subject name ..... Advance Accounting .....

the transaction cost is  
~~effectively~~ effectively less.



PART - A

Advantages of E-Business

There are several types of business are there on the market that trade solely through online means. In establishing an online business, the owner must go ~~through~~ the same procedure as a traditional through

business, in formulating a business plan, by drafting a mission statement and by handling other administrative issues.

1. Easy to set up :- It is easy to set up (electronic) electronic business. you can set up online business even by sitting at home if you have the required software, a device, and the internet.

2. Cheaper than traditional business :- Electronic business is much cheaper than traditional business. The ~~cost~~ cost taken to setup an e-business is much higher than the cost required to setup a traditional business. Also the transaction cost is

3. No Geographical Boundaries :- There are no geographical boundaries for e-business. Anyone can order anything from anywhere at any time. It is one of the benefits of e-business.


4. Government Boundaries :- Online business benefits from a government as the government is trying to promote digitalization.

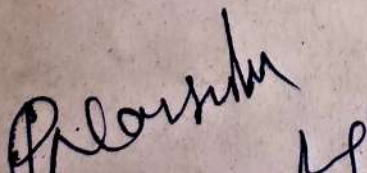
5. Flexible Business hours :- Since the internet is always available, e-business breaks down time barriers that location-based businesses encounter. As long as someone has an internet connection, you may be able to reach and sell your product or service to visitors the e-business to your business.

- Signature
1. S. M.
  2. L.
  3. K.
  4. S.
  5. P.
  6. S.
  7. S.
  - 8.
  - 9.

Signature of the students

1. S. Noor Mohammad
2. L. Mohammed Lalchan
3. K. Haleeb Bekub
4. S. Safiya Anjum
5. P. Latahmi Narayana
6. S. Sheiksher vali
7. S. Jameel Bashe
8. A. Bhagyamma
9. S. Shizeen.

  
Lecturer in Commerce  
Govt. Degree College  
Rayachoty - 516 269:





# GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE

RAYACHOTY

ANNAMAYYA (DT)

2019-2020

## ASSIGNMENT FILE

Student name ..... S. Mohammed Akram .....

Class ..... B.com (C) .....

Group ..... B.com (Computers) .....

Subject name ..... ~~Account~~ (C) online business .....

size it e-business initiatives.

S. Mohammed Akram

II<sup>nd</sup> Year

B. Com. CA



## Part - A

A. Strategic Planning is the process of documenting and establishing a direction of your small business - by assessing both where you're going. The strategic plan gives you a place to record your mission, vision, and values, as well as your long-term goals and the plans you'll use to reach them.

## Strategic Planning process:-

There are two broad circumstances in which an enterprise will strategize its e-business initiatives.

1) on a periodic, formal, scheduled and s  
and. Normal  
and s

2) when a crisis or significant event occurs. the timeframe of periodic scheduled strategy development depends on your own organisational policies. its

\* firstly, failing to engage stakeholders minimizes or even prevents at hand. (b

\* secondly failing to engage stakeholders adequately can who are either used to implement the. is call by the. a

## Part - B

supply chain management (scm)

refers to the management of int

10  
A

and sell products to customers normally. SCM involves co-ordinating and suppliers of raw materials, distributors and retailers. Distinction can be made between a firm and (sell-side e-commerce) and it's which it's suppliers and intermediaries (buy-side e-commerce).

online - or e-Business strategy or e-strategy is the business use of the internet, the use results in a 'business benefit' such as higher revenue, reduced costs or reaching e-strategy is an iterative process to create and/or modify an organization

3  
A

e-business refer to the business and selling of goods and services through the internet along with conducting other internet along function is a broader term in e-commerce.

4  
A

there e-business process include buying and selling good and service, customer processing, collecting with, running automated e-service reactions, the is called by the e-business.

4

e-business describes the basic information of the business including goal vision, product offer from a which a will offer form a which a will can revenue. the is called by th.

Signature of the students

1. B. Ramayajayulu
2. A. Bhagyamma.
3. S. Shiqeen
4. B. Shafiya Anjum
5. S. Noor mohammad.
6. L. Mohammed lakhan
7. S. Shaiksha vali
8. S. Jameel Beethu
9. P. Latshmidarayana
10. S.

C/p  
S. D. V. V. V. V. V.



Lecturer in Commerce  
Govt. Degree College  
Rayachoty - 516 269.

# GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE

RAYACHOTY

ANNAMAYYA (DT)

2019-2020

## ASSIGNMENT FILE

Student name ..... S. Bhagyamma .....

Class ..... B.COM (C.A) Accounts .....

Group ..... B.COM C.A .....

Subject name ..... online business .....



### Advantages of E-Business :-

- 1) Is the electronic Business was the very useful the busy life
- 2) The E-Business, online business was the no wast of time.
- 3) E-Business was no transport issues benefit.
- 4) E-Business was we are in the home want any product buying at home.
- 5) online line was the very safe and secure business. as to the buyers and seller.
- 6) E-commerce was the make money trans ferce.

7) The payments was we make at home

through the online business.

E-Business means online business buying and selling of the goods on the online Electronic business was the easy to buying and selling

with money that was the business.

If NO business NO usage NO production NO distribution.

many Importance In Business.

1) Online strategy was how to Increase the sales value.

2) how to manage product price when compared the other company same product.

3) Increase the Ingredients

4) abstracting the consumer with electronic advertisement.

5) how to Impairment the product quality.

6) the scope of E-Business was the some


cheatings by the online business

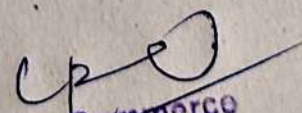
7) some time the we are ordering the product that was the change the product.

8) some times the money cheating hacking our number and thrept the money

Signature of the students

1. K. Haleeb Bekar...
2. S. Noor Mohammad
3. L. Mohammed Iqbal
4. S. Shafiq Anjum
5. S. Jameel Bekar
6. S. Sheikhavali
7. P. Lakshminarayana

  
S. D. G. V. Srinivas

  
Lecturer in Commerce  
Govt. Degree College  
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# GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE

RAYACHOTY

ANNAMAYYA (DT)

2020 - 2021

## ASSIGNMENT FILE

Student name ..P. Ramanajiah.....

Class .....Accounts.....

Group .....B. com (1).....

Subject name .....Bussiness ehviorment.....

Business environment  
Internal Exam.



P. Ramanaiyah Bcom (General) - I year

Section - A

3.

Types of Micro Macro Environment

A.

Defination: The business environment is total of all external things to business of Industrial affects in organization and association.

Types of business Environment

- 1) Internal environment
- 2) External environment

External environment

MACRO

MICRO

- 1. suppliers
- 2. Intermediaries
- 3. customers
- 4. Financers
- 5. publics
- 6. competitors
- 1. Economic Environment
- 2. Political Environment
- 3. social-culture environment
- 4. technological environment
- 5. Global environment
- 6. nature environment

section-B

6.

A.

The NITI Aayog was formed on January 1, 2015 in Sanskrit, the word NITI means morality for behavior guidance. But in the present context it means stands for National Institutes making institutions which is expected to boost the economic growth of country to construct a strong state that will help to create a dynamic and strong nations.

7.

A.

National Development Council is an executive body established by the Government of India in August 6, 1952 which is neither a constitutional nor a statutory body. It is the apex decision-making body for development matters in India, presided over by the Prime Minister.

Signature of the students

~~J. Venkatesh~~

S. Srilakshmi

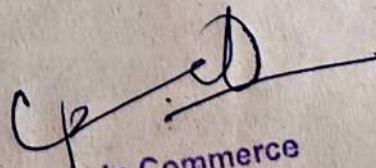
M. Lakshmi Devi

To be passed

K. Manojee



P. Nandy  
S. P. Nandy

  
Lecturer in Commerce  
Govt. Degree College  
Rayachoty - 516 269.

# GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE

RAYACHOTY

ANNAMAYYA (DT)

2020-2021

## ASSIGNMENT FILE

Student name .....k. Bhargav.....

Class .....1st year.....

Group .....B.com (m).....

Subject name .....Business.....

K. Bhargava

B.COM [G]



I.  
1.  
A.

1. Influence Business planning and performance:- the Influence the planning and performance of Business. Planning and the Environment go together. All plans and policies of business are framed in accordance with the situations of Environment.
2. Requires Adaptability:- Business Environment directly environment changes. Business need works According with it Environment. Every change in the business make up Business environment are several factors that change in any one of the factors of the Business environment are interrelated with each other.
3. Interconnected components:- several factors that change in any one of the factors of the Business environment are interrelated with each other.
4. unpredictable:- The Business environment is uncertain in nature and cannot be predicted. Business environment changes very rapidly and no one can determine them in Advance.
5. Brings strengths and weakness:- Environment change brings certain strengths and weakness to business they may be brings unfavourable situations or threats to business.

6. Relative in nature :- the Business Environment differs from business to business or from country to country from place to place the Environment of business has related in nature.

III  
u.  
A.

Importance of business environment

1. Determining opportunities and threats :- the interaction between and its environment would identify opportunities for and threat to that business environment.

2. Giving direction of growth :- the interaction with the environment leads to opening up new frontiers of growth for the business firms. It enable for giving direction of growth.

3. Continuous Learning :- Learning is a most importance of human environment of Business. The managers are motivated to continuous updated that their knowledge, understanding and skills. importance.

4. Image Builder :- Envoys understand them. Builder is a image by showing their instincts to the Environment within which they are working.

Signature of the student

m. lakshmidewi


S. Srikshad

T. Hari Prasad

M. Uday Kumar

M. Manojan

P. Ramanaiah

  
S. S. Srinivasulu

  
Lecturer in Commerce  
Govt. Degree College  
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# GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE

RAYACHOTY

ANNAMAYYA (DT)

2020-2021

## ASSIGNMENT FILE

Student name ..... K. Habeeb Bakash .....

Class ..... 2<sup>nd</sup> .....

Group ..... B. Com .....

Subject name ..... Online Business .....

stake holder's of all kind can provide the

## PART - A

3A]  $\Rightarrow$  Strategic planning is the process of documenting and establishing a direction of your small business — by accessing both where you are and where you're going. The strategic plan gives you a place to record your mission, vision, and values, as well as your long-term goals and the action plan you'll use to reach them.

The strategic planning process:

There are two broad circumstances in which an enterprise will strategize its e-business initiatives.

A. On a periodic, formal, schedule basis and

B. When a crisis or significant event occurs.

The time frame periodic scheduled

strategy development depends on your own

organization's policies.

Managers need to be aware that developing a

strategy in isolation failing to include stakeholder's

significantly increases the risks of failure. Risks

are increased for two main reasons.

$\therefore$  Firstly, failing to engage stakeholder's minimizes

or even eliminates the ability to gain a wider

understanding of the problems at hand.

Stakeholder's of all kind can provide the

secondly, failing to engage stakeholder's adequately can create a future problem for strategy implementation stake holder's who are either required to implement the strategy.

The important characteristics are :

1. Sales
2. Financials
3. Inventory
4. Distribution and
5. Customer

ii

ii

[C]

iii

[B]

iii

[D]

iv

[E]

v

[A]

i [B]

ii [C]

iii [A]

iv [B]

v [A]

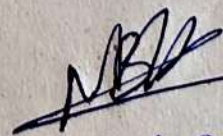
K. Habeeb Bakash

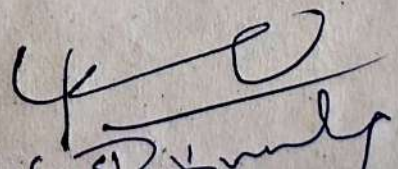
2nd BCom

Govt Degree Coll

Signature of the students

- ① P. Lakshminarayana
- ② K. Habeeb Bakari.
- ③ L. Mohammed lalchan
- ④ S. Shariya Anjuna
- ⑤ S. Noori mohammad
- ⑥ S. Shaiksha vali
7. S. Jameel Raulis
8. Imran Ali Khan
9. S. Akram
10. S. Ali
11. P. Imran Khan
12. S. Gaffar
13. S. Ashra f
14. Jama
15. Sumanth

  
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Govt. Degree College  
Rayachoty - 516 269.



# GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE

RAYACHOTY

ANNAMAYYA (DT)

2021-2022

## ASSIGNMENT FILE

Student name ..... Shaik. Mansoor .....

Class ..... 1<sup>st</sup> B. com (G) Business Enviro .....

Group ..... B. com (G) .....

Subject name ..... Business .....

P. Kamaludin

Occupational Environment

Name: - Shalini

Subject: - Business Environment

Date: - 26/3/2022

Group: - B.com (6)

College: - Govt Degree College Rayachoti



2021-2022

3) Definition: - Business environment is the total of all things external to the business firm and industries which affect their organization and operations.

Types of Environment:

Business Environment is divided into two types.

1. Internal Environment

2. External Environment

External Environment:

Environment macro Environment

Micro

1. Suppliers

2. Intermediaries

3. Customers

4. Financers

5. Publics

1. Economic Environment

2. Political Environment

3. Socio-cultural Environment

4. Technological Environment

5. Global Environment

6. Demographic Environment

the companies immediate environment  
 are the factors of micro environment.

macro environment:  
 the micro forces are generally uncontrollable then the micro forces. the success of a company depends on its adaptation to the business environment.

Q 5)

the structure of economic of India economy consists of three broad sectors. they

- 1) primary sector
- 2) secondary sector
- 3) tertiary sector

structure of the economic

primary sector	secondary sector	Tertiary sector
Agriculture Animal husbandry forests Fisheries Mining	1) small scale and cottage industries 2) Large scale industries	* power * Transport communication * Internal International * Banking

## NITI Aayog

The NITI Aayog was formed on January 1, 2015. In Sanskrit the word NITI means morality, behaviour, guidance. But in the present context, it means policy and the NITI stands for National Institution for India. It is the country's premier policy.

## National Development Council (NDC)

National Development Council (NDC) is an executive body established by the Govt of India in August 6, 1952, which is neither a constitutional nor a statutory body. It is the apex body for decision making on development matters.

## Economic Reforms

Economic reforms refer to the fundamental changes that were launched in 1991 in the plan of liberalising the economic growth.

The Narasimha Rao govt. in 1991 started the economic reforms in order to rebuild internal and external faith in the Indian economy.

Q) Fiscal Policy:-

Fiscal policy helps to boost economic growth in a period of recession. Fiscal policy is the way by which a govt adjusts its tax and spending rates so as to monitor and influence the nation's macroeconomic conditions. It is used in conjunction with monetary policy.

Sign

Ans

- A) Liberalisation — Removal of unnecessary controls and restriction on business
  - B) legal environment — responsibility cut across all
  - C) privatisation — extent and nature of govt intervention in business
  - D) social environment — greater role to the private sector in the nation building process.
- (b) false  
(c) continuous  
(d) All of the above

Signature of the students

Siddu Hanan

S. Dilshad

M. Lakshmi Devi

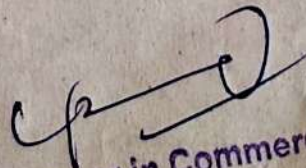
T. Hariprasad

T. Manojari

P. Ramanaiah

M. Uday Kumar

S. D. Kumar



Lecturer in Commerce  
Govt. Degree College  
Chunchoty - 516 269.



# GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE

RAYACHOTY

ANNAMAYYA (DT)

2021-2022

## ASSIGNMENT FILE

Student name ..... B. Ramajayulu .....

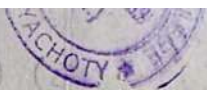
Class ..... Accounts .....

Group ..... B.Com (CIA) .....

Subject name ..... A. Accounts .....

2) Ubiquity :- e-business  
available

is just about everywhere  
the market



MID EXAMINATIONS

1) Characteristics of E-Business.

A) e-commerce (or) online business means business transactions that take place online with the help of the internet. The term e-business can be come into existence in the year 1996. e-business is an observation for electronic business. So the buyer can be store into the online purpose. So the buyer and the seller can be don't meet personally. e-business in today's world, we are exposed to various forms of e-business. Since its emergence, of the e-business can be meet at personally. Online business can be use only on internet purpose. it has grown by leaps and bounds. while that remains it may be an very soon plays in the current globe economy.

Features:-

- 1) effectives of efficiency:- electronic business can increase the efficiency and effectiveness of public relation programmes, broadcast, press releases, financial updates and other corporate communications.
- 2) Ubiquity:- e-business is ubiquitous, meaning that it is available just about everywhere all times. it liberates the market

Consumer desktop.

3) Global Reach e-business technology permits commercial transactions to cross cultural and national boundaries far more conveniently and effectively as compared to traditional Commerce. As a result, the potential market size for e-business merchants is thought to be equal to the size of world's online Population.

4) strong relations with Customer.

5) universal standards.

6) expedite and streamline Reposting.

7) Interactivity.

## Part - II

1) E-procurement Purchasing and services through electronic goods and services through electronic methods, such as internet. eg. Procurement web site allow qualified and registered user to buy, buying (or) selling may specify price (or) bid prices. The ultimate goal of e-procurement/purchasing is a paperless trend towards computerized management.

## Signature of the students

1. S. Shaiksha vali
2. K. Akshay Balakrishna
3. A. Bhagyamma
4. S. Shifteen
5. S. Shafiq Anjum
6. S. Noor Mohammad.
7. L. Mohammed Iqbal Khan
8. P. Lakshmi Narayana
9. S. Jameel Bekki
10. S. Baflar
11. S. Ashraf
12. S. Ali
13. S. Akram
14. Sumanth

42  
Lecturer in Commerce  
Govt. Degree College  
Rayachoty - 516 269.

S. P. S. S. S.

Blunka

# GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE

RAYACHOTY

ANNAMAYYA (DT)

2021-2022

## ASSIGNMENT FILE

Student name ..... S. Shiveen .....

Class ..... B. Com (C/A) Accounts .....

Group ..... B. Com (C/A) .....

Subject name ..... Online business .....

and values as well as long term a the goals

G. D. C. Rajachoti

Name: Shaik. Shivan

Class: B. Com 4<sup>th</sup> year  
3<sup>rd</sup> sem

Time: 1 hour

Marks: 20 Marks



8) A) Online business strategy:-

An e-business strategy is the set plans and objects by online business which applications of internal and external electronically mediated communication contribute to the corporate strategic planning comprises a distinct class of decisions and objectives, and its has to be called online business strategy.

3) A) Strategic planning is process document-  
test of established and the depreciation  
of both we are making were the  
problems to the records to your mission  
and values as well as long term a the goals  
you will use to reach him.

25  
4)

E-business or online business means business transactions that take place online with the help of the internet. The term e-business came into existence in the year 1996. The seller don't meet personally.

In today's world, we are exposed to various forms of e-business. Since its emergence, it has grown by leaps and bounds.

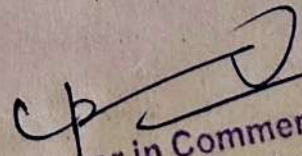
### Characteristics:-

- 1) Effectiveness and Efficiency
- 2) Ubiquity
- 3) Global Reach
- 4) Strong relation with customer

→

Signature of the students.

1. L. Mohammed lalchan
2. K. Akber Bekar.
3. S. Noor mohammad.
4. S. Jameel Reza
5. S. Shaiksha vali
6. P. Lakshminarayana
7. S. Shatija Anjum
8. A. Bhagyamma
9. S. Shizeen
10. B. Kavya Anjali
11. Imran Ali Khan

  
Lecturer in Commerce  
Govt. Degree College  
Rayachoty - 516 269.

# GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE

RAYACHOTY

ANNAMAYYA (DT)

2021-2022

## ASSIGNMENT FILE

Student name ..... s. shaiiksha vali .....

Class ..... 2<sup>nd</sup> year .....

Group ..... B. COM (C.A) .....

Subject name ..... Advance Accounting .....

S. Shaikh, ha valii

2<sup>nd</sup> B.com (C.A)

Govt degree college



### PART - A

#### 2. Advantages of E-Business / online Business:-

There are actually enumerated advantages of E-Business the most obvious one being the ease of doing Business. Some of the major advantages of the E-Business are as follows:-

##### 1) Easy to set up:-

It is easy to set up with a device, a software and with the service of net-internet connection.

##### 2) Cheaper than traditional Business:-

It is cheaper than traditional Business even if it is setting in the home we can purchase.

##### 3) No Geographical boundaries:-

There is no Geographical boundaries to sell and purchase the goods from any other countries.

##### 4) Government subsidies:-

Online Business get the government benefits from the government as the government is being to promote the digitalization.

##### 5) Flexible business hours:-

Since internet is available. E-business break down the time and the time barriers that location based business encounter.

As long as some one as has an Internet connection.

## 10. Supply chain management (SCM)

Supply chain is a network of facilities and distribution options that perform the functions of procurement of materials, transformation of these materials into intermediate and finished products and distribution of these. SCM deals with the planning and execution issues involved in managing a supply chain.

It has three types.

1. supply side
- 2) manufacturing side.
- 3) distribution side

## 8. online business strategy

An e-business strategy is the set of plans and objectives by which application of internal and external electronically mediated communications contribute to the corporate strategy.

Strategic planning comprises a distinct class of decisions and objectives and has to be positioned next to next to tactical planning and operations planning.

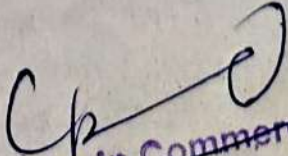
## 4. Electronic business

Electronic business is any kind of business or commercial transactions that includes using information access across for the world and the internet. E-commerce contributes the exchange of production and services between process.

It is the business transactions done with the online process, with the service connection of internet.

## Signature of the students

1. S. Jameel Basha
2. S. Shaiksha vali
3. K. Hakeeb Basha...
4. S. Noora Mohammad
5. L. Mohammed Irfan
6. S. Shafiya Anjum
7. A. Bhogyamma.

  
Lecturer in Commerce  
Degree College



**GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE RAYACHOTY.**

(Affiliated to Y.V. University, YSR.KADAPA)

ANNAMAYYA (Dist) 516269 (AP)

2022-23

**ASSIGNMENT RECORD**

Name of Students D. Suresha

Class IV Sem

Group B.com CA

Subject Name Income TAX

Name of the Topic Agricultural Income



Q) What are the ten Exempted incomes u/s 10?

- Ans
- \* Agricultural income - fully Exempted u/s 10 (1)
  - \* Share of income from HUF - fully Exempted u/s 10 (2)
  - \* perquisites and allowances given by govt to its employees posted abroad - fully Exempted u/s 10 (7)
  - \* Gratuity - fully Exempted u/s 10 (10)
  - \* Payment received out of statutory provident fund - fully Exempted u/s 10 (11)
  - \* Educational scholarships - fully Exempted u/s 10 (16)
  - \* Allowances received by MP/MLA/MLC - fully Exempted u/s 10 (17)
  - \* Any award instituted or by state or central government u/s 10 (17A)
  - \* Any amount has subsidiary from teaboard u/s 10 (30)
  - \* Income by way of dividend from Indian company fully Exempted u/s 10 (34)
  - \* Income of seduled tribe members Exempted has for condition given sec 10 (26)



2) Explain about the agriculture income?

Ans

Agriculture income is fully Exempted U/s 10 (1) to 10 (15) 42 (1) has a result agricultural income does not form part of total income. agricultural income is Exempted because under our Constitution central government has no right to levy tax on a state subject.

Type of agricultural income:-

\* Rent or revenue derived from land:-

Income received from land situated in india in the form of rent it may be in cash or in kind it is essential that land must be used for agricultural purposes.

\* Cultivation of land:-

The land should be used for agricultural purposes any income derived by owner of agricultural land by cultivating it is agricultural income. includes plantations, ploughing, irrigating etc.



\* Performances of any process :-

The process employed including of copy curing of tobacco, cotton etc, are taken has agricultural income.

\* Income from sale of production :-

Income derived by owner from the sale of produce arising by his by agricultural income agricultural produces may be showed after performing the storage the income remaining agricultural income

\* Income from agricultural house property :-

- A) House property must be situated in the near of agricultural land.
- B) Land should be used for agricultural proposes.
- C) The house is situated in any area beyond a maximum distance of 8km from the local limites of any municipality and city.
- D) it is with in munital limites but the population of town is below 10 thousand it is created has been outside municipal limits.



**GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE RAYACHOTY.**

(Affiliated to Y.V. University, YSR.KADAPA)

ANNAMAYYA (Dist) 516269 (AP)

2023-24

**ASSIGNMENT RECORD**

Name of Students M. Teja

Class Business Economics

Group B. Com CA

Subject Name Business Economics

Name of the Topic Nature of the Economics

7

M. Teja  
Degree 1<sup>st</sup> B.com [CA]

Rayachoty.



- 1) Exceptions (or) limitations to the Law of Demand
- 2) Explain different types of price Elasticity of Demand
- 3) Explain Scope of
- 3) What are the Nature and Scope of demand.

### Answers

2A) 1) Giffen paradox :-

When the It is a British Robert Giffen paradox is to purchased on who works are purchased more bread it is raising in price is increase. on demand will be decreased in Giffen paradox This is against the elasticity of demand.

2) prestige goods :-

When to costly the purchased on a force is Air, Conditioner and, water, Jewellers It is are prestige goods on some levels in some times up to downwards in these prestige goods This is called as elasticity of demand.

3) speculation :-

When the prices are some times are raising in price of



of demand on. when it is it does not change in speculation of demand it is called as This is price elasticity of demand.

4) price in change Trade cycle :-

When the price changes Trade cycle of prices are increased on Trade cycle. It is introduced on Giffen paradox. price change Trade Cycle in prices of demand.

It is a goods in increased and one prices will be increased one and then one is goods will be demand also will be decrease It is called as This is price Elasticity of demand.

5) Law of demand :-

The Law of demand when that is prices raises it is increase in demand. when it is demand is decrease. The Law of demand it Relationship between the prices are increase by demand will be decrease.





Hence to the Law of demand It is percentage change in prices one demand will be decrease. and percentage prices one will be decrease. the Law of demand prices will be Increase It is also will be a prices will be decrease. The Relationship between the Law of demand It is called as Law of demand.

proportionate of demand :-

The Relationship between the proportionate of demand when prices will be percentage in change in demand and prices are change in demand

EP = percentage change in demand  
prices will be Increase.

$$EP = \frac{\Delta Q}{Q} \cdot \frac{P}{\Delta P}$$



### 3A) Nature and Scope of demand :-

The nature and scope of demand will be positive as prices increase and demand will fall down in decreased in nature and scope of demand.

#### Introduction :-

The definition of nature and scope of demand It is a when goods are to be purchased in prices are to be increase. the goods are to be prices is decrease.

#### 1. micro in nature :-

Business Economics is micro in nature because it studies about a business firm. Its knowledge enables business men to take decisions in demand analysis, cost analysis and in fixing prices.

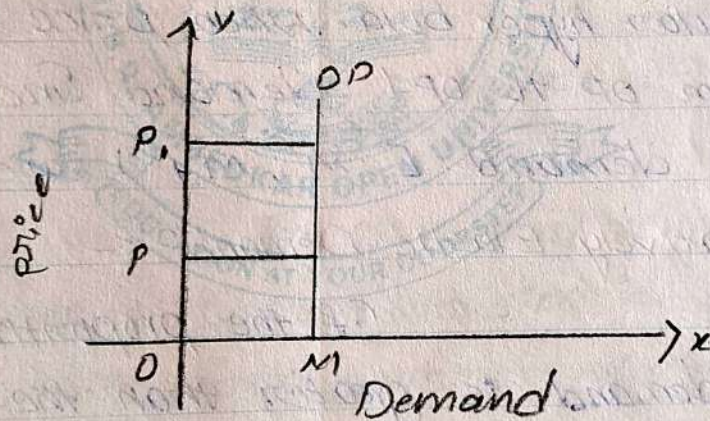
#### 2) practical in approach :-

It is a practical in its approach. It is the application of economic analysis to decision making.

In the above diagram, demand is shown on x-axis and price is shown on y-axis. DD is the demand curve. It is parallel to x-axis. Here demand increases from  $OM_1$  to  $OM$ , even though the price remains constant at  $OP$ .

### 2) perfectly Inelastic Demand :-

If the change in price does not bring any change in demand it is called perfectly Inelastic demand. In the case of perfectly Inelastic demand, demand remains constant whether the price rises (or) falls. Its numerical value is zero. This is shown in the following diagram

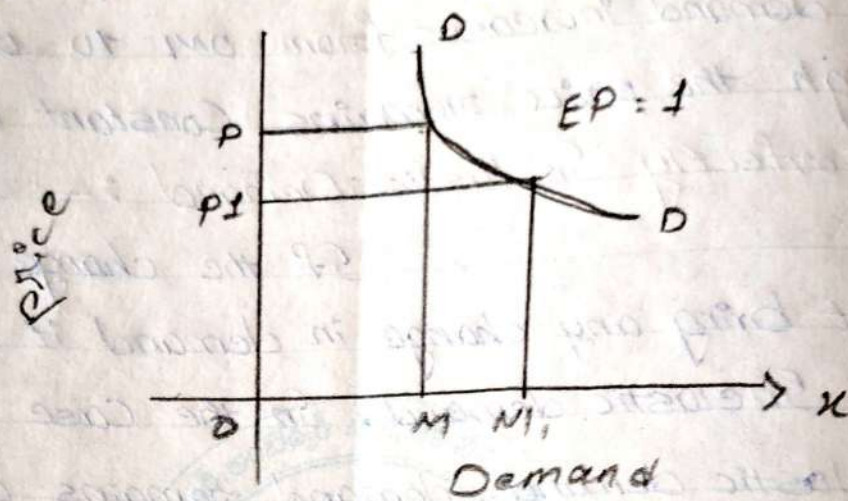


In the above diagram DD is the Demand Curve. It is parallel to y-axis. Here demand remains constant at  $OM$  even though the price increases from  $OP$  to  $OP_1$ .

### 3) Unitary Elastic Demand :-

If the proportionate change in price and proportionate change in demand are

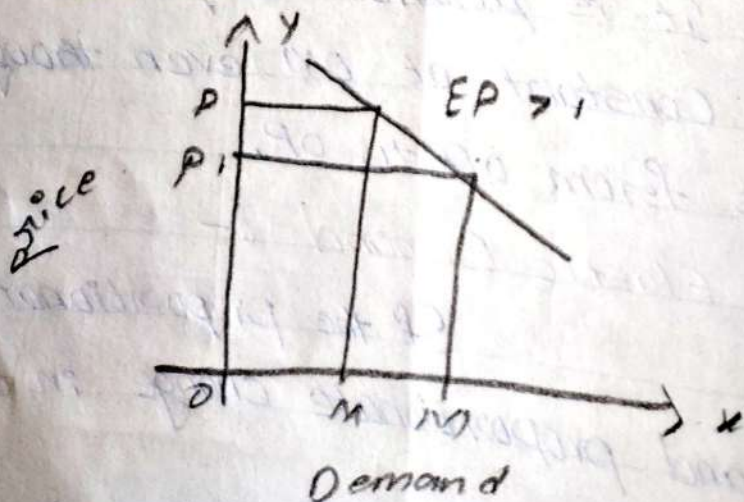
equal, it is called unitary elastic demand. Its numerical value is equal to 1. This is shown in the following diagram.



In the above diagram, DD is the demand curve. It is the shape of rectangular hyperbola. When price decreases from  $OP$  to  $OP_1$  demand increases change in demand  $[M, M_1]$  are equal.

#### 4) Relatively Elastic Demand :-

If the proportionate in price in demand is greater than the proportionate change in price, it is called relatively elastic demand.



3) Normative Science :-

It is normative study. It prescribes standards for policy making. In economic theory we try to explain economic behaviour. But in business economics we try to prescribe policies to the business manager.

4) A Scientific Art :-

Business firms employ scientific methods in analyzing business problems. Business Economics may also be called an art because it helps management in the efficient utilization of scarce resources.

5) Study of macro Environment :-

The macro Environment relating to National Income, Business (or) Trade cycles, Economic policies of the govt etc. are important to managers. Business firms operate on the basis of forecasts of National Income, price levels, Inflation rates etc.

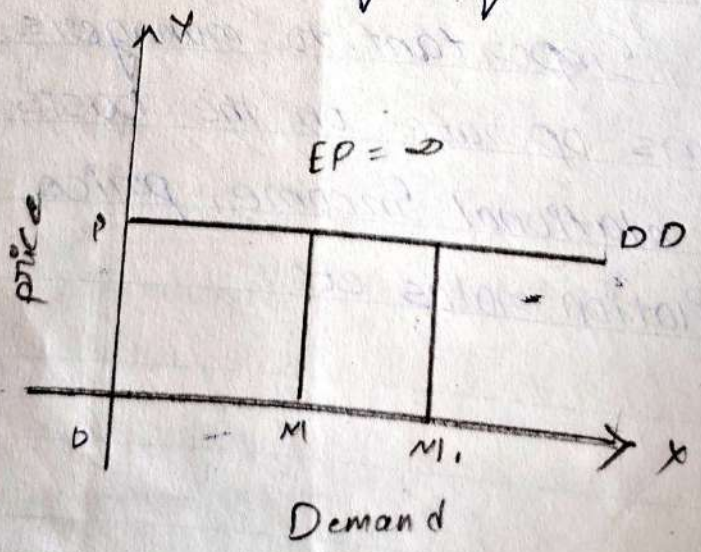


21) Types of price Elasticity of Demand :-  
price elasticity of demand

- is classified into 5 types. They are
- 1) perfectly Elastic Demand [  $EP = \infty$  ]
  - 2) perfectly Inelastic Demand [  $EP = 0$  ]
  - 3) Unitary Elastic Demand [  $EP = 1$  ]
  - 4) Relatively Elastic Demand [  $EP > 1$  ]
  - 5) Relatively Inelastic Demand. [  $EP < 1$  ]

1) perfectly Elastic Demand :-

If an infinite quantity is purchased at the same price it is called perfectly elastic demand. In the case of perfectly Elastic changes without any change in price. Its numerical value is infinity. This is shown in the following diagram.



2023-24  
ASSIGNMENT RECORD

Name of Students K. Raju

Class II sem

Group B. Com CA

Subject Name Business Economy

Name of the Topic Scope of Business Economy

Date 20/4/23

# Assignment

Business Economics

II Sem - B-Com

Topic: Scope of Business Economics

presented  
by

K. Raju





Name: K. Raju class: 1st year B.Com

Q1 ~~Indi~~ Business ~~for~~ economics is Business Economics. It is known as managerial Economics. It is nothing but the application of economic theories and principles to business management. It deals with decision making at the level of a business firm. Business managers use economic theories to make decisions. The primary function of a business Economics helps the managers to perform these functions. Economic concepts and theories like demand, costs, pricing, production etc. are applied in a decision making. Business Economics is a Applied Economics.

### Definition:

1. According to M.C. NAIR and MERIAM, "Business Economics consists of those of economic mode of thought to analyze business problems".
2. According to SPENCER and SIEGELMAN, "Business Economics is the integration of economic theory with business practice for the purpose of facilitating decision making and forward planning by management".



## Scope of Business Economies

1. Demand Analysis and Forecasting  
 A business firm converts raw material into finished product. These products to be sold in the market. Hence, the firm has to estimate the demand for the product. A forecast of demand is essential to determine the total volume of output. So demand analysis and forecasting plays important role in business economies.
2. Cost Analysis:- Cost estimates are essential for decision making & managers must know the causes for variations in cost. There is an element of uncertainty because all causes are not known in advance. Cost control is essential for pricing and profit planning.
3. Pricing Policy:- The prices of the products that the firm sells bring income to the firm. The success of the firm depends on correct price fixing. Pricing policies cover price determination. Correct price fixing policies cover price determination in various markets.

4. Profit management:- The main aim of a firm is to make maximum profit. Profit depends upon the difference between revenue and costs. Under profit management, we study the nature of profit, profit policies and profit techniques like Break-Even analysis etc.

5. Capital management:- Capital management refers to the planning and control of capital expenditure. The main topics under capital management are cost of capital, rate of return and selection of project.

### Nature of Business Economics:-

1. Micro in nature:- Business Economics is micro in nature because it studies about a business firm. Its knowledge enables business men to take decisions in demand analysis, cost analysis and in fixing prices.

$$EP = \frac{\text{Percentage change in the quantity demanded}}{\text{Percentage change in price.}}$$

(or)

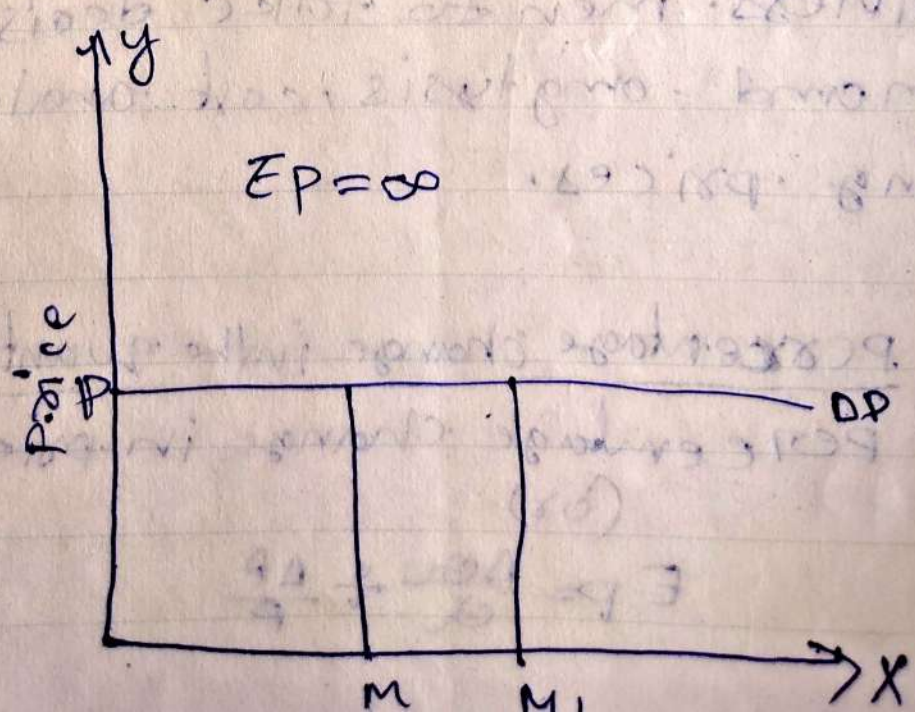
$$EP = \frac{\Delta Q}{Q} \div \frac{\Delta P}{P}$$

Types of price elasticity of demand: price elasticity of demand is classified into 5 types.

They are -

- 1) perfectly elastic demand ( $E_p = \infty$ )
- 2) perfectly inelastic demand ( $E_p = 0$ )
- 3) unitary elastic demand ( $E_p = 1$ )
- 4) Relatively elastic demand ( $E_p > 1$ )
- 5) Relatively inelastic demand ( $E_p < 1$ )

1. perfectly elastic demand - It is a situation where a quantity is purchased at the same price. It is called perfectly elastic demand. In the case of perfectly elastic demand, demand changes without any change in price. Demand changes without any change in price. Its numerical value is infinity. This is shown in the following diagram.





when price falls, demand also falls. This is against the law of demand. Price changes in Trade cycle - The law will not apply when prices change in trade cycle. In times of economic depression, prices are very low but demand is also very low because the incomes of the people are very low. In times of prosperity, prices are high but demand is also very high because the incomes of the people are very high.

The law of demand explains that when price rises, demand falls. But it does not explain the rate of change in demand as a result of a change in price. Hence, to explain the relationship between the rate of change in price and the rate of change in demand, the relationship between the rate of change in demand and the percentage change



demand is called elasticity of demand. The elasticity of demand is classified into 3 types. They are

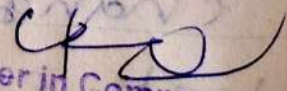
1. Price Elasticity of Demand
2. Income Elasticity of Demand
3. Cross Elasticity of Demand

① Price Elasticity of Demand :- The relationship between proportional change in price and proportional change in demand is called price elasticity of demand. It can be measured with the help of the following formula

K. Raju

B. Com (CA)

Subj: <sup>Business</sup> Economics

  
Lecturer in Commerce  
Govt. Degree College  
Rayachoty - 516 269/



# ASSIGNMENT RECORD

Name of Students S. Amarwala

Class II - Sem

Group B.com CA

Subject Name Business Economy

Name of the Topic Nature of Business Economy

Date: 20/4/2023

Assignment

II Sem - B-Com

Sub: Business Economics

Topic Nature of Business Economics

presented  
by

S. Amanulla

Second SEM B-Com 1st year

Introduction :- Business economics was formerly known as Business Economics. In simple words business economics is the discipline which help a business manager in decision. business economics formerly the larger and economics in the economics.

MC Nair and Merim :- Business economics consists of the use of economic modes of thought to analyze business situations.

Joel Deal :- Business economics was formerly economically the Joel Deal was a business economics manager in decisions on the economics.

1. macro Economic In nature :-

use of managerial economics of business and macro economics and nature macro means big in economics was formerly known as this economics was a main nature and then macro economically and business.

2. macro Economic factor :- macro economic factors and it's mainly involved into the business and these economically this was a scope and nature of business purpose in macro economics factors.



3. Combination of management :- Business economics was  
System and also economics was mostly managerial and  
these combination of management of business nature  
and scopes of business management

4. Normative :- Normative that are business usually this  
Economics normative and they are mainly  
Involved into the non-business economics are also  
called as this business and also normative and  
this economics was scopes.

5. Prescriptive :- Many economics was prescriptive and  
then they are managerial resources  
and then they have economics and its business  
any reasons and then prescriptive of business  
of economics into the business and nature  
are also called as mainly they have provided  
into the prescriptive of them.

6. Descriptive :- They are mainly business economics  
are descriptive and prescriptive are  
also can be maintained and economics as a  
Important things and then descriptive are  
business economics include they have descriptive

7. Pragmatic  
was a  
resources  
most

8. Concept  
matrix  
Importance  
economics  
business

9. Goal  
They are  
Goal  
oriental  
business  
problems

10. Application  
economics  
business

7. Pragmatic :- Generally they are business economics are  
Pragmatically contains and then its. Implements  
was a economical periods and during they have rent  
resources and a main pragmatic business and its  
most important things in economics.

8. Conceptual and mathematical :- Conceptual and mathematical and  
economist in they have its  
mathematical business economics was a knowledge has a its  
important things into the conceptual and mathematical  
economics include they have mainly involve into the  
business and then mathematical on them.

9. Goal oriented and Problem solving :-  
That are main kinds of problems and solving into the

Goal oriented and business problems solve in they have  
orientation must be problem and then its simple  
business oriented problems and solving and non-solving  
problems into they have enhance of business.

10. Application oriented :- Application oriented and then its  
business economics and non-business  
economics application oriented system into they are called  
business and economics and their applications.

2A. Introduction:- The Law of Demand must be stated as  
other things being constant the higher the  
Price of the Commodity The lower is the  
Quantity Demanded of the Commodity and  
Law of Demand In the Demand.

Determine 1. Prestige Goods

2. Giffen's Paradox

3. Speculation

4. Inflation

5. Depression

6. Demonstration effect

7. Ignorance of the Consumer.

1. Prestige Goods:- The Goods and buying and selling  
the prestige Goods and their demand  
are also Goods and buyers are also these Goods  
and solutions are Goods and they have market  
involved into the Goods and Demand.

2. Giffen's Paradox:- Giffen's was a rabbit scientist  
In 19th Century he's a Philosopher  
In Giffen's Paradox In the Demand In that have  
Paradox and Giffen's was a Philosopher and rabbit  
and Giffen's Paradox and also Paradox.

3. Speculation :- They are mainly demanded and Speculation  
on demanded and specially they are mainly  
Speculated by the demanded and persons and non  
demanded has a execution of demand and then.

4. Inflation :- Inflation and provided into they have mainly  
quantity and demanded are also called  
as Inflation as a commodity and then its supply  
and things and higher the price and lower is the  
quantity demanded include the Inflation.

5. Depression :- Depression and demanded provided and quantity  
and resources and Depression are also its  
mainly providing and non provided Depression are also  
quantity demanded and demand persons.

6. Demonstration effect :- Demonstration of effectiveness and its  
mainly involves demanded and as  
demonstration effects are generally basis types of effects  
and then demanded of stated.

7. Ignorance of the consumer :- The Ignorance of they  
consumer into the demand  
commodity and demanded constants of the Ignorance  
of the consumer and demanded quantity.