i): Managment Skills ii): Planning ~~iii)~~
iii): State type of goals iv): What is Team leadership.
v): Burrucurry 6): Define Lazes-faire[style of leaders]
vii)= Bounded ratinality. viii)= Virtual organization.
ix)= Who is Manager? x): D/f b/w efficiency and effectiveness? xi): What is MBO?
xii)= What is External enviroment?
xiii)= What is stargic plan?
xiv): Organic organization, mechanastic
xv): Span of control?
xvi)= Motivation xvii)= Define TQM
xviii)= Define formalization xix)= Job satisfaction.
xx)= Define Function's of communication? xxi)= Equity Theory
xxii)= What is managing power?
23)= What are the Human skills of manager?
24)= Define Distributive Justice and Procedur
25)= What Omnipotent view of Managment?
26)= Define Leadership? (27): Define departmenta
28)= Organizational Design? (29)= Symbolic view of
30)= Scientific managment
31)= work specilization.

(i)

Business Ethics

Business Ethics refers to the way firms behave with regard to conducting business. Business ethics following legal requirment for business, but also ~~[illegible]~~ involves considering issues which may be legal but not necassarily beneficial for society.

(ii)

ECNOMIC GROWTH

is an increase in the production of ecnomic goods and services, compared from one period of time to another. Tradinally, aggerale economics growth is measured in terms of gross domestic product (GDP). although alternatives metric are sometime used.

(iii)

Perfectly competitive market:- is an ideal type of market structure where all producers and consumers have full and symmetric information, no transaction cost where there are large number of producers and consumers competing with one another.

(iv)

EQUILIBRIUM PRICE

is where the supply of goods matches demand. It can be said that the forces of supply and demand are relatively equal and the market is in a state of equilibrium.

(v)

NORMAL PROFIT:-

IS an economic term that refers to a situation where the total revenues of a company are equal to the total cost in a perfectively competitive market.

(VI)

Externality

is a cost or benefit causeded by a producer that is not fanically recieved by that producer.

The externality can be positive or negetive and may arise from the production or consumption of goods or services.

(VII)

FRICTIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT.

is a type of unemployment that arises when workers are searching for new jobs or are transistioning from one job to another.

A sunk cost is a cost that has already been spent and can't be regained

(viii)

SUNK COST

A sunk cost is a cost that has ~~been~~ already been incurred and cannot be recovered. Sunk costs are contrasted with prospective cost, which are future costs that may be avoided if action is taken.

(ix)

LAW of Supply:- other things remain same if the price of a commodity increases its quantity supplied also increases and if its price decreases its quantity supplied also decreases.

(x)

CROSS ELASTICITY of DEMAND

The rate of change in demand of b commodity due to change in price of a commodity.

It is called a cross elasticity of demand
It is measured by

$$\boxed{E_c = \frac{\Delta Q_b}{\Delta P_a} \cdot \frac{P_a}{Q_b}}$$

(11)

PRODUCTION

Production is the process of making, or creating something or the amount of something that was made or harvested. An example of production in creation of furniture.

(12)

CONSUMER Surplus

It is defined by the difference b/w the total amount the consumers are willing and able to pay for the good or services and the amount that they actually do pay.

(13)

NON - Rivalary

means that consumption of good by ~~one~~ one person does not

~~Exception Handling:~~

reduce the amount aviable for ~~[illegible]~~ other. Non-rivalary is one of the key Chamcteristic of a ~~[illegible]~~ pure public goods

(14)

Multinational Coorporation

A multinational Coorporation (MNC) is a company that operates in its home country, as well as in other countries around the world.

(15)

Oligopoly:- is a market form where in a market or industry is dominated by a small group of large sellers. It is a market structure with a small numbers of firms, none of which can keep the others from having significant influence.

(10) Equity:-

Equity or Economics equality is the concept or idea of fairness in economics, particullarly in regard of taxation ~~of~~ or welfare economics.