

Insurance Claim Accounting

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Insurance Claim Accounting (Loss of Stock)

- Insurance is a form of risk management.
- It is an agreement between insured and insurer to compensate the losses suffered due to uncertainties in future, for a consideration called premium.
- Insurance is defined as the equitable transfer of the risk of a loss, from one entity to another, in exchange for a payment.

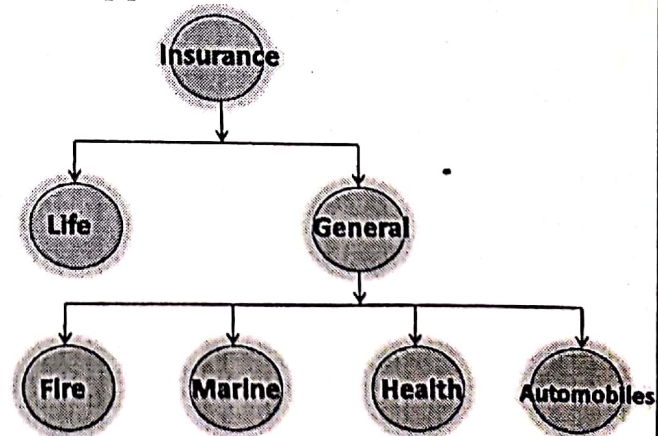
Dr. P. S. Trimukhe

Important Terms in Insurance

- **Insurer** : person or company that underwrites an insurance risk and pays the losses on happening of certain events.
- **Insured**: a person or organization whose life or property is covered by insurance company.
- **Claim**: is a request to an insurance company for payment relating to an fire, accident, damage to property, etc.
- **Premium**: an amount to be paid for a contract of insurance.


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Types of Insurance



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Artificial Intelligence



Prof. Rodiya P R
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Artificial Intelligence



Introduction

Intelligence

Applications

Data Pyramid

Knowledge Based Systems

Knowledge

Expert System

Examples


Acknowledgement

Natural intelligence

- Responds to situations **flexibly**.
- **Makes sense** of ambiguous or erroneous messages.
- Assigns **relative importance** to elements of a situation.
- **Finds similarities** even though the situations might be different.
- **Draws distinctions** between situations even though there may be many similarities between them.

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Artificial Intelligence



Introduction

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Knowledge Based Systems

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Expert System

Examples

Acknowledgement




"Artificial Intelligence(AI) is the study of how to make **computers do things at which, at the moment, **people are better**"**

• Elaine Rich, Artificial Intelligence, McGraw Hill Publications, 1986

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Artificial Intelligence



Introduction

Intelligence

Applications

Data Pyramid

Knowledge Based Systems

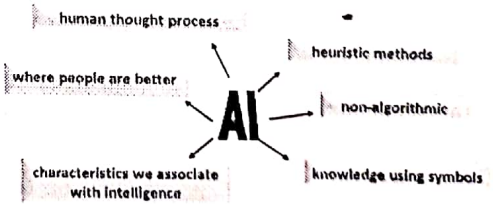
Knowledge

Expert System

Examples

Acknowledgement

Artificial intelligence



Constituents of Artificial Intelligence

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Sec. 16 : Deductions

The income chargeable under the head 'Salaries' shall be computed after making the following deductions -

1. Standard Deduction [Sec. 16(ia)] is allowed w.e.f. Assessment Year 2019-20.

2. Entertainment Allowance [Sec. 16(ii)]

3. Employment Tax [Sec 16(iii)]

1. Standard Deduction :

Standard deduction upto Rs 50,000/- or the amount of salary received, whichever is less.

Income from Salary

Dr. V. D. Dhumal

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Sec. 16 : Deductions

2. Entertainment Allowance:

Definition : If employer pays some amount to the employee for the entertainment of customers, then it is called 'Entertainment Allowance'.

Amount granted as entertainment allowance to an employee by his employer is included in income of the employee under the head 'Salaries' and then the following deduction is allowed in this connection.

a) In the case of a Government Employee:

- i) Actual entertainment amount received;
- ii) $\frac{1}{5}$ th of Basic salary (20% of Basic Salary); or
- iii) Rs. 5,000. (Whichever is less).

Sec. 16 : Deductions

- b) In the case of any other employee (who is not a Govt. servant) : Nil.

Note: Any entertainment expenses incurred by the employee (whether government employee or non-government employee) is not taken into consideration at all.

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Latur.**

-: Class :-

B. Com. II (Sem.-III)

**-: Name of the Subject :-
Human Resource Management**

**-: Name of the Teacher :-
Prof. J. M. Shaikh**

**Unit – III
Job Analysis and Job Design**

- 3.1 Concept of job analysis and job design**
- 3.2 Significance of job analysis**
- 3.3 Techniques of job analysis**
- 3.4 Methods of job design**
- 3.5 Approaches to job design**

**Unit – III
Job Analysis and Job Design**

Introduction & Meaning :-

Job analysis is the formal and detailed study of jobs. It prefects to a scientific and systematic analysis of job in order to obtain all pertinent facts about the job. Job analysis is essentially a process of collecting and analyzing data relating to a job.

Definition :-

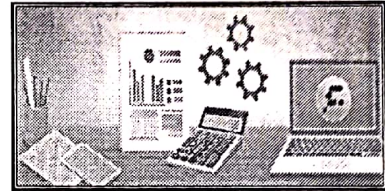
“The process of determining by observation and study the tasks which comprises the job, the methods and equipment used and the skills and attitudes required for successful performance of the Job.”

As jobs are always job analysis may become obsolete within a short period of time.

Rajarshi Shahu Mahavidyalaya, Latur
(Autonomous)
Department Of Commerce
Cost Accounting I
B. Com. II (Sem. III)

Miss. S. N. Bagwan
M. Com., NET, SET.

Cost Accounting



Syllabus at a Glance

- I. Introduction to Cost Accounting
- II. Unit Costing
- III. Material Cost Control
- IV. Labour Cost Control
- V. Overhead

Introduction to Cost Accounting

- Meaning of Cost Accounting and its origin
- Objectives of Cost Accounting
- Financial Accounting vs. Cost Accounting
- Elements of Cost and Cost Classification
- Basic Concepts of Cost, Cost Unit and Cost Centre

**Rajarshi Shahu Mahavidyalaya (Autonomous),
Latur**

Department of Commerce

Economic Planning in India

Miss. A. K. Balsaraf

Planning Experience & NITI Aayog

- 1 - Overview of Planning in India
- 2 - NITI Aayog: Nature & Functions
- 3 - Objectives & Benefits of NITI Aayog
- 4 - Difference between Planning Commission & NITI Aayog

Planning Commission

- Planning Commission was established by Government of India on 15th March 1950, with late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru as the Chairman.
- It's a non-constitutional body.
- The main objective of planning commission was to improve the standard of living of the people.
- The main functions of planning commission was to draw five year plans & financial allocation to state as well as ministry.
- In the year 2015 planning commission was replaced by NITI Aayog.

Overview of planning in India

Plans	Period	Main objective	Target growth rate %	Actual growth rate %
1 st F.Y.P	1951-56	Development of Agriculture	2.1	3.6
2 nd F.Y.P	1956-61	Development of heavy industry	4.5	4.1
3 rd F.Y.P	1961-66	Development of both agriculture & industry	5.6	2.7
Annual plans	1966-69	----	----	----
4 th F.Y.P	1969-74	Growth with stability	5.7	3.3

Rajarshi Shahu Mahavidyalaya ,Latur
Department of Commerce
Economic Planning in India
Miss. Amruta Dinkar Savalsure

1

1.Strategy of Economic Planning in India

Definition

- 'Economic Planning is making of measure economic decision,by the decision of a determinate authority on the basis of comprehensive survey of a countries existing and the potential resources and a careful study of the needs of the people'

2

Objectives of Economic planning in india

- Rapid economic growth
- Increase in Employment
- Reduction of Inequality of Income
- Regional Development
- Social Welfare & Services
- Increase in Standard of Living
- Economic Stability
- Economic Development
- Comprehensive Development
- Modernisation

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Development Strategy in India

- Mahalanobis Model
- PURA Model
- Gandhi Model
- Nehru Model

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Mhalanobis Model

- This model was formulated in the second five year plan
- Focused on the heavy industrialisation
- It is based on the Capital-Output ratio

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- Need for Industrialisation
 - ✓ excessive natural and human resources transfer to industrial sector
 - ✓ Marginal productivity of labour on the land might be zero and may be negative
 - ✓ Productivity of labour is much higher in manufacturing than in agriculture
 - ✓ The income elasticity for industrial good was much higher and export opportunity for manufactured goods also high

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(Autonomous)

Department of commerce

Banking & Finance IV
B.Com III(Sem VI)

Assistant Professor – Miss Jaya Manoj Nahata

1

Foreign Exchange Market

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What Is the Foreign Exchange Market?

The foreign exchange market (also known as forex, FX, or the currencies market) is an over-the-counter (OTC) global marketplace that determines the exchange rate for currencies around the world. Participants in these markets can buy, sell, exchange, and speculate on the relative exchange rates of various currency pairs. Foreign exchange markets are made up of banks, forex dealers, commercial companies, central banks, investment management firms, hedge funds, retail forex dealers, and investors.

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Types of Foreign Exchange Market

The Foreign Exchange Market has its own varieties. We will know about the types of these markets in the section below:

The Major Foreign Exchange Markets –

- Spot Markets
- Forward Markets
- Future Markets
- Option Markets
- Swaps Markets

Spot Market

In this market, the quickest transaction of currency occurs. This foreign exchange market provides immediate payment to the buyers and the sellers as per the current exchange rates. The spot market accounts for almost one-third of all the currency exchanges, and trades which usually take one or two days to settle the transactions.

4

CAPITAL GAIN

Created by:-
Prof.V. D. Late
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What Is Capital Gain??

- ☐ A capital gain is a profit that results from investments into a capital assets, such as stocks, bonds or real estate, which exceeds the purchase price.
- ☐ It is the difference between a higher selling price and a lower purchase price, resulting in a financial gain for the investor.

Elements Of Capital Gain:-

- ☐ Capital assets
- ☐ Transfer of capital assets
- ☐ Computation of capital gain

Capital Assets



- ☐ It means property of any kind held by an assessee whether connected with his business, profession or not.
- ☐ It may be moveable or immovable, tangible or intangible, fixed or floating etc.
- ☐ It includes such as goodwill, leasehold right, jewellery, manufacturing license etc.

Rajarshi Shahu Mahavidyalaya (Autonomous),
Latur

Department of Commerce

Business Communication

Mr.K.B.Walasange

Unit - I

Introduction to Business Communication

COMMUNICATION

Meaning

The word 'Communication' has been derived from the Latin word 'communis' which means 'to share or to participate'. Communication is a process of exchange of facts, ideas, views, opinions, attitudes etc. It is art as well as science. It is sharing information and ideas so as to create mutual understanding between people. It is much more than transmission of information. It involves giving and receiving messages and the messages contain not only facts but opinions and emotions too. It is a process in which people exchange meanings through the use of a common set of symbols.

Definitions

● According to Keith Davis

"Communication is a process of passing information and understanding from one person to another."

● According to American Management Association (AMA)

"Communication means any behaviour that results in an exchange of information."

● According to Allen Louis

"Communication is the sum of all the things one person does when he wants to create understanding in the mind of another. It involves a systemic and continuous process of telling, listening and understanding."

● According to Newman and Summers

"Communication is an exchange of facts, ideas, opinions or emotions by two or more persons."

Business Communication

Meaning

In the business management communication is very essential thing. The goal of the business organization can not be achieved without proper communication. The functions of management such as organizing, leadership, motivation, controlling decision-making can not be discharged without communication. The growth and survival of modern industrial organization is greatly depends upon the communication. In communication process, the proportion of speaking is 7%, voice is 38% and the body language is 55%.