E-Commerce and E-Governance

Q.1.	Fill i	in the B	lanks							
(1)	E-Co	mmerce	stands for		•					
(2)	is nothing but buying and selling of goods.									
(3)	became possible in 1991 when the Internet was opened to commercial use.									
(4)			can be bro	adly defii	ned as the proc	ess of buying a	and selling	g of goods or services		
	using an electronic medium such as Internet.									
(5)	***************************************		is also ref	erred as	a paperless ex	change of bus	siness info	ormation using EDI,		
	E-ma	ail, Electi	ronic fund trans	sfer etc.						
Ans.	(1)	Electro	nic Commerce	(2)	Commerce	(3)	Electro	nic Commerce		
	(4)	Electro	nic Commerce	(5)	Electronic Co	mmerce				
Q.2.	True	e or Fals	se							
(1)	E-Co	ommerce	stands for Elec	tronic Co	ommerce.					
(2)	Scie	nce is no	thing but buyin	g and sel	lling of goods.					
(3)	Elec	tronic Co	ommerce becam	e possibl	e in 1991 when	the Internet	was opene	d to commercial use.		
(4)	Electronic Commerce can be broadly defined as the process of buying and selling of goods or									
	services using an electronic medium such as Internet.									
(5)	Elec	tronic Co	ommerce is also	referred	as a paperless	exchange of bu	ısiness inf	formation using EDI,		
	E-ma	ail, Elect	ronic fund trans	sfer etc.						
Ans.	(1)	True	(2) False	(3) Tru	e (3) True	(4) True	3			
Q.3.	Mul	tiple Ch	oice Question	(Single	Choice)					
(1)	E-Co	ommerce	stands for							
	(A) E	Electronic	c Commerce	(B)Elec	tronic Cash	(C) Elect	ric Car	(D) Easy Cash		
(2)	***		is nothing l	out buyir	ng and selling o	of goods.				
	(A) (Commerc	ce	(B) Ele	ectronic Cash	(C) Elect	ric Car	(D) Easy Cash		
(3)	-		became possi	ble in 19	91 when the In	ternet was op	ened to co	mmercial use.		
	(A) E	Electronic	c Commerce	(B) Ele	ctronic Cash	(C) Elect	ric Car	(D) Easy Cash		
(4)			can be broa	ıdly defin	ed as the proce	ess of buying a	and selling	g of goods or services		
` ′			tronic medium							
	(A) I	Electronic	c Commerce	(B) Ele	ctronic Cash	(C) Elect	ric Car	(D) Easy Cash		
(5)			_ is also referre	d as a pap	perless exchang	ge of business i	nformatio	on using EDI, E-mail,		
	Elec	tronic fu	nd transfer etc.							
	(A) I	Electronic	c Commerce	(B) Ele	ctronic Cash	(C) Elect	cric Car	(D) Easy Cash		
Ans.	(1)	Electro	nic Commerce	(2)	Commerce	(3)	Electro	nic Commerce		
	(4)	Electro	onic Commerce	(5)	Electronic Co	mmerce				

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Q.5.	Mul	tiple Choice Three Cor	rect	Answers	
(1)	Elect using			erred as a paperless exchange of busing,etc.	ness information
	(A) E	DI (B) E-mail (C) Elec	etronic Fund Transfer (D) Electric Car	(E) Easy Cash
Ans.	(1) (A) EDI (B) E-mail	(C) Electronic Fund Transfer	
Q.6.	Mat	ch the following			
		Column 'A'		Column 'B'	
	(1)	Commerce	(a)	Nothing but buying and selling of good	
	(2)	Electronic Commerce	(b)	Referred as a paperless exchange of busin	ess information
0.7	A == ===	Dui off			PROPERTY (\$100,000 (\$100,0
-		ver Briefly			
•		t is E-Commerce.			*
(1) (2)		mmerce stands for Elect merce is nothing but bu			
(3)		11 - ^	7/	ussible in 1991 when the Internet was open	ad to commonsial
(0)	use.	ordine commerce beca.	me bo	assible in 1991 when the internet was open	ed to commercial
(4)		tronic Commerce can k		adly defined as the process of buying and s such as Internet.	elling of goods or
(5)		tronic Commerce is als E-mail, Electronic fund t		erred as a paperless exchange of business is	nformation using
Q.1.	Fill i	in the Blanks			
(6)		focuses on the	ex-ch	ange of products and services through pers	onal interactions
(-)	so it i	s manual.	011 011	ange of products and services unrough pers	onar micractions
(7)		trading activit	ies ar	e online via the internet and can be conside	ered automatic.
(8)		is limited to bu	ısines	ss hours, mostly during the day.	
(9)	Control of the Contro	is 24 × 7, it can	n be d	one anytime day and night.	
				concerned, provides face to	face interaction.
				reen to face interaction.	
				cular geographical location.	
		is global and h			
				_ include cash, cheques and credit cards.	
	_		aymeı	nts are bank transfer, credit card, e-wallet,	mobile payment
		nany more.			
				stant with or services takes some time.	
(18)		scope is local.	Soous	of services takes some time.	
, ,		scope is global			

Ans.	(6)	Traditional Commerce	(7)	Electronic Commerce	(8)	Traditional commerce				
	(9)	Electronic Commerce	(10)	Traditional Commerce (11) Electronic Commerce						
(12)		2) Traditional commerce (13)		Electronic Commerce	Traditional commerce					
	(15)	Electronic Commerce	e (16) Traditional comme		(17) Electronic Commerce					
	(18)	Traditional Commerce	(19)	Electronic Commerce						
		e or False etronic Commerce focus	es on	the ex-change of produ	icts and	d services through personal				
(6)		ctronic Commerce focus ractions so it is manual.	es on	the ex-change of produ	icts and	d services through personal				
(7)			ing a	ctivities are online via t	the inte	ernet and can be considered				
	auto	automatic.								
(8)	Tra	ditional commerce is lim	ited to	business hours, mostly o	during t	he day.				

- (9) Traditional Commerce is 24 × 7, it can be done anytime day and night.
- (10) As far as consumer interactions are concerned, traditional commerce provides face to face interaction.
- (11) Electronic Commercecan be termed as screen to face interaction.
- (12) Electronic Commerce is limited to a particular geographical location.
- (13) Electronic Commerce is global and has no physical limitation.
- (14) Modes of payment in traditional commerce include cash, cheques and credit cards.
- (15) In Electronic Commerce modes of payments are bank transfer, credit card, e-wallet, mobile payment and many more.
- (16) Goods and delivery of services is instant with traditional commerce.
- (17) In Electronic Commerce delivery of goods or services takes some time.
- (18) Electronic Commerce scope is local.
- (19) Traditional Commerce scope is global.

` '	False	(7) False	(8) True	(9) False	(10) True
(11)	True	(12) False	(13) True	(14) True	(15) True
(16)	True	(17) True	(18) False	(19) False	

(0)		IUCUSES UII tille ex-c	mange	of produces and services unrough personal interactione
	so it is	manual.		
	(A)	Traditional Commerce	(B)	Electronic Commerce
	(C)	Organisation of Commerce	(D)	Chamber of Commerce
(7)		trading activities	are onl	ine via the internet and can be considered automatic.
	(A)	Traditional commerce	(B)	Electronic Commerce
	(C)	Organisation of Commerce	(D)	Chamber of Commerce
(8)		is limited to busin	ness hou	ars, mostly during the day.
	(A)	Traditional commerce	(B)	Electronic Commerce
	(C)	Organisation of Commerce	(D)	Chamber of Commerce

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inior:	matio	n Technology (Commerce) - XI.	L				
(9))	is 24 × 7, it can be	e done :	anytime day and nig	ht.		
	(A)	Traditional commerce	(B)	Electronic Commer	ce		
	(C)	Organisation of Commerce	(D)	Chamber of Comme	erce		
(10)	Asf	ar as consumer interactions are	concer	concerned, provides face to face interaction			
	(A)	Traditional Commerce		Electronic Commer			
	(C)	Organisation of Commerce	(D)	Chamber of Comme	erce		
(11))	can be termed as	screen	to face interaction.			
	(A)	Traditional Commerce	(B)	Electronic Commer	ce		
	(C)	Organisation of Commerce	(D)	Chamber of Comme	erce		
(12))	is limited to a par	rticular	geographical locatio	n.		
	(A)	Traditional Commerce	(B)	Electronic Commer	ce		
	(C)	Organisation of Commerce	(D)	Chamber of Comme	erce		
(13))	is global and has	no phys	sical limitation.			
	(A)	Traditional Commerce	- X (-	Electronic Commer	ce		
	(C)	Organisation of Commerce	(D)	Chamber of Comme	erce		
(14)	Mod	des of payment in	inc	lude cash, cheques a	nd cr	edit cards.	
	(A)	Traditional Commerce		Electronic Commer			
	(C)	Organisation of Commerce	(D)				
(15)	In_	modes of paym	ents ar	e bank transfer, cred	lit ca	rd, e-wallet, mobile payment	
		many more.				, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
	(A)	Traditional Commerce	(B)	Electronic Commer	ce		
	(C)	Organisation of Commerce	(D)	Chamber of Comme	erce		
(16)	Goo	ds and delivery of services is in	istant v	with			
	(A)	Traditional Commerce	(B)	Electronic Commer	ce		
	(C)	Organisation of Commerce	(D)	Chamber of Comme	erce		
(17)	In_	delivery of good	ls or se	rvices takes some tir	ne.		
	(A)	Traditional Commerce	(B)	Electronic Commerc	ce		
	(C)	Organisation of Commerce	(D)	Chamber of Comme	rce		
(18)	***************************************	scope is local.					
	(A)	Traditional Commerce	(B)	Electronic Commerc	ce		
	(C)	Organisation of Commerce	(D)	Chamber of Comme	rce		
(19)		scope is global.					
	(A)	Traditional Commerce	(B)	Electronic Commerc	ce		
	(C)	Organisation of Commerce	(D)	Chamber of Comme	rce		
Ans.	(6)	Traditional Commerce (7)	Electro	onic Commerce	(8)	Traditional commerce	
	(9)	Electronic Commerce (10)	Traditi	ional Commerce	(11)	Electronic Commerce	
	(12)	Traditional commerce (13)		onic Commerce		Traditional commerce	
	(15)			ional commerce		Electronic Commerce	
	(18)			onic Commerce	\/		

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	Modes	ple Choice Three Corresof payment in traditio	nal co	mmerce include				
	(A) Ca		E-mai					
Ans.		A) Cash (D) Cheque	S	(E) Credit cards				
Q.6.	Matc	h the following						
		Column 'B'						
	(1)	Traditional Commerce	(a)	Scope is local				
	(2)	Electronic Commerce	(b)	Scope is global				
Q.7.	Answ	er Briefly						
Q.2.	Diffe	rence between Traditio	onal C	ommerce and E-Co	ommerce.			
(1)		itional Commerce focus	ses on	the ex-change of pro	oducts and services through personal			
(2)	Elect autom		ng acti	vities are online via	a the internet and can be considered			
(3)		itional commerce is lim						
(4)								
(5)	As far intera		ns are	concerned, traditio	nal commerce provides face to face			
(6)	Elect	ronic Commerce can be	terme	d as screen to face in	nteraction.			
(7)	Tradi	itional commerce is lim	ited to	a particular geograp	phical location.			
(8)	Elect	ronic Commerce is glob	al and	has no physical limi	itation.			
(9)					h, cheques and credit cards.			
(10)		ectronic Commerce modent and many more.	des of p	payments are bank t	ransfer, credit card, e-wallet, mobile			
(11)	Goods	s and delivery of services i	is insta	ant with traditiona l	l commerce			
(12)	In Ele	ectronic Commerce del	ivery o	f goods or services ta	akes some time.			
(13)	Trad	itional Commerce scope	e is loca	al.				
(14)	Elect	ronic Commerce scope	is glob	al.				
Q.1.	Fill in	the Blanks						
(20)		provides the s	ellers v	with a global reach.				
(21)					lower the transaction cost.			
(22)		enables the us nk's website.	e of cre	dit cards, debit cards	s, smart cards, electronic fund transfer			
(23)		application pr	ovides	users with more opti	ions to compare and select the cheaper			
		etter option.						
(24)			ural aı	reas to access servic	es and products, which are otherwise			
(OF)		railable to them.	moet of	lyantaga is the serv	onionea A customar can shon 9.4×7			
(ZD)	i) In one other great advantage is the convenience. A customer can shop 24×7 .							

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(26)		also allows the customer and the business to be in touch directly, without any									
(27)	intermediaries. helps the government to deliver publicservices such as healthcare, education, social services at a reduced cost.										
(28)	In the setup of the hardware and the software, the training cost of employees, the constant maintenance and upkeep are all quite expensive.										
(29)			_	-	nal touch can be a disadva the jewellery business.	antage fo	r many types of services and				
(30)	In_		security	is ano	ther area of concern.						
(31)			_		with fulfilment of order. ivery, mix-ups etc.	Even aft	er the order is placed there				
Ans.	(20)	Electronic	Commerce	(21)	Electronic Commerce	(22)	Electronic Commerce				
	(23)	Electronic	Commerce	(24)	Electronic Commerce	(25)	Electronic Commerce				
	(26)	Electronic	Cmmerce	(27)	Electronic Commerce	(28)	Electronic Commerce				
	(29) Electronic Commerce (30) Electronic Commerce (31) Electronic Commerce										

Q.2. True or False

- (20) Traditional Commerce provides the sellers with a global reach.
- (21) Electronic Commerce reduces the paper work and significantly lower the transaction cost.
- (22) Electronic Commerce enables the use of credit cards, debit cards, smart cards, electronic fund transfer via bank's website.
- (23) Electronic Commerce application provides users with more options to compare and select the cheaper and better option.
- (24) Electronic Commerce has enabled rural areas to access services and products, which are otherwise not available to them.
- (25) In Electronic Commerce one other great advantage is the convenience. A customer can shop 24×7.
- (26) Electronic commerce also allows the customer and the business to be in touch directly, without any intermediaries.
- (27) Electronic commerce helps the government to deliver publicservices such as healthcare, education, social services at a reduced cost.
- (28) In Electronic Commerce the setup of the hardware and the software, the training cost of employees, the constant maintenance and upkeep are all quite expensive.
- (29) In Electronic Commerce lack of a personal touch can be a disadvantage for many types of services and products like interior designing or the jewellery business.
- (30) In Electronic Commerces ecurity is another area of concern.
- (31) In Traditional Commercesome problem with fulfilment of order. Even after the order is placed there can be problems with shipping, delivery, mix-ups etc.

Ans. (20)	False	(21) True	(22)	True	(23)	True	(24) True	(25) True
(26)	True	(27) True	(28)	True	(29)	True	(30) True	(31) False

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Q.3.	Mu	ltiple Choice Question (Sing	gle Cho	ice)
(20)	***************************************	provides the selle	rs with	a global reach.
	(A)			
	(C)	Organisation of Commerce	(D)	Chamber of Commerce
(21)		reduces the p	oaper w	ork and significantly lower the transaction cost.
	(A)			Electronic Commerce
	(C)	Organisation of Commerce	(D)	Chamber of Commerce
(22)		enables the use of	credit c	ards, debit cards, smart cards, electronic fund transfer
		bank's website.		
	(A)	Traditional Commerce	(B)	Electronic Commerce
	(C)	Organisation of Commerce	(D)	Chamber of Commerce
(23)		application provid	des user	s with more options to compare and select the cheaper
	and	better option.		
	(A)	Traditional Commerce	(B)	Electronic Commerce
		Organisation of Commerce	` '	
(24)			areas to	access services and products, which are otherwise not
		ilable to them.		
		Traditional Commerce	//	Electronic Commerce
		Organisation of Commerce		
(25)				age is the convenience. A customer can shop 24×7.
	` '		/ ` ` ` `	Electronic Commerce
		Organisation of Commerce		
(26)			stomer	and the business to be in touch directly, without any
		ermediaries.	(D)	And the second s
		Traditional Commerce	` '	
(O =)	(C)	Organisation of Commerce		
(27)			nent to	deliver publicservices such as healthcare, education,
		al services at a reduced cost.	(D)	
	` ′	Traditional Commerce	(B)	
(00)		Organisation of Commerce		
(28)		constant maintenance and upk		vare and the software, the training cost of employees,
		Traditional Commerce	_	Electronic Commerce
	` '	Organisation of Commerce	` ′	
(၈၈)	` '	9	` ′	
(29)		ducts like interior designing or		n can be a disadvantage for many types of services and ellery business.
		Traditional Commerce	-	Electronic Commerce
	` ′	Organisation of Commerce	` ′	
(30)		security is anot		
\- V)		Traditional Commerce	(B)	
	` '	Organisation of Commerce	` '	Chamber of Commerce

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(31)	In some problem with fulfilment of order. Even after the order is placed there can be problems with shipping, delivery, mix-ups etc. (A) Traditional Commerce (B) Electronic Commerce (C) Organisation of Commerce (D) Chamber of Commerce						
Ans.	(20) Electronic Commerce(21) Electronic Commerce(22) Electronic Commerce(23) Electronic Commerce(24) Electronic Commerce(25) Electronic Commerce(26) Electronic Commerce(27) Electronic commerce(28) Electronic Commerce(29) Electronic Commerce(30) Electronic commerce(31) Electronic Commerce						
Q.7.	Answer Briefly						
Q.3.	State the advantages and disadvantages of E-Commerce.						
(1)	Electronic Commerce provides the sellers with a global reach.						
(2)	Electronic Commerce reduces the paper work and significantly lower the transaction cost.						
(3)	Electronic Commerce enables the use of credit cards, debit cards, smart cards, electronic functions transfer via bank's website.						
(4)	Electronic Commerce application provides users with more options to compare and select the cheaper and better option.						
(5)	Electronic Commerce has enabled rural areas to access services and products, which are otherwise not available to them.						
(6)	In Electronic Commerce one other great advantage is the convenience. A customer can shop 24×7 .						
(7)	Electronic commerce also allows the customer and the business to be in touch directly, without any intermediaries.						
(8)	Electronic commerce helps the government to deliver publicservices such as healthcare education, social services at a reduced cost.						
(9)	In Electronic commerce the setup of the hardware and the software, the training cost of employees, the constant maintenance and upkeep are all quite expensive.						
(10)	In Electronic commerce lack of a personal touch can be a disadvantage for many types of services and products like interior designing or the jewellery business.						
(11)	In Electronic commerce security is another area of concern.						
(12)	In Electronic commerce some problem with fulfilment of order. Even after the order is placed there can be problems with shipping, delivery, mix-ups etc.						
Q.1.	Fill in the Blanks						
(32)	Full form of B2C is						
(33)	In model, business sells it's products directly to a customer.						
(34)	B2B stands for						
(35)	In model, business sells it's products to an intermediate buyer who then sell the product to the final customer.						
(36)	C2C stands for						
(37)	In model, consumer helpsconsumer to sell their assets like residential property						
(0.0)	cars, motorcycles etc., or rent a room.						

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(39)	In _ by b	model, c	onsun	ners hav	e products or serv	vices of value that can be consumed
Ans.	` '	Business to Consumer Business to Business Consumer to Business	(36)	Consur	ss to Consumer ner to Consumer ner to Business	(34) Business to Business (37) Consumer to Consumer
Q.2.	True	e or False				
(32)	Full	form of B2C is Business	s to Co	nsumer		
(33)	In B	Susiness to Business mod	lel, bu	siness s	ells it's products d	irectly to a customer.
(34)	B2B	stands for Business to l	Busine	ess.		
(35)					sells it's products	to an intermediate buyer who then
(9.0)		the product to the final				
(36) (37)		stands for Consumer to			n holmgoongumon	to sell their assets like residential
(01)		erty, cars, motorcycles e	,			to sell their assets like residential
(38)		stands for Consumer to				
(39)		Consumer to Consumer umed by businesses.	model	., consui	ners have produc	ts or services of value that can be
Ans.	, ,	True (33) False True (39) False	(34) True	(35) True	e (36) True (37) False
Q.3.	Mul	tiple Choice Question	(Sin	gle Cho	ice)	
(32)	Full	form of B2C is				
(0 m)		Business to Consumer		— · (B)	Bank to Consum	er
	` ′	Business to Cinema		(D)	Brand to Consun	
(33)	` /	model, bu	usines	` ^		
, í		Business to Consumer		(B)	Bank to Consum	
	(C)	Business to Cinema		(D)	Brand to Consun	ner
(34)	B2B	stands for				
	(A)	Business to Business		(B)	Bank to Bank	
	(C)	Bank to Business		(D)	Business to Bank	x 55
(35)	In _	model, b	usines	ss sells i	t's products to an	intermediate buyer who then sells
	the p	product to the final custo	mer.			
	(A)	Business to Business		(B)	Bank to Bank	
	(C)	Bank to Business		(D)	Business to Banl	K
(36)	C2C	stands for	•			
	(A)	Consumer to Consumer		(B)	Consumer to Cin	
		Cinema to Cinema		(D)	Cinema to Consu	
(37)					consumer to sell th	heir assets like residential property,
		motorcycles etc., or ren			Congress to C'	vom o
		Consumer to Consumer		(B)	Consumer to Cin	

_____ phase consists of warranty and After Sale Services.

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Ans.	(40) trade cycle	(41) Trade cycle	(42) Execution	on (43)	Settlement	(44) After-Sales
Q.2.	True or False					
(40)		the series of exchangliange is executed.	ges, between a	customer a	and supplier	that take place when
(41)	Trade cycle cons	ist of two steps like	Search and Ne	egotiate.		
(42)	Execution phase	consist of Order an	d Delivery.			
(43)	Trade cycle phas	e consist of Invoice	(if any) and Pa	iyment.		
(44)	After-Sales phas	e consists of warran	nty and After S	ale Service	S.	
Ans.	(40) False ((41) True (42) True ((43) False	(44) Tr	ue
Q.3.	Multiple Choic	e Question (Singl	e Choice)			
(40)		_ is the series of exial exchange is exec		een a custo	mer and sup	plier that take place
(41)		(B) Execution consist of two steps		ttlement d Negotiat		ter-Sales
	(A) Trade cycle	(B) Execution	ı (C) Set	ttlement	(D) Af	ter-Sales
(42)		phase consist of Ord	der and Deliver	ry.		
		(B) Execution				ter-Sales
(43)		phase consist of Inv	oice (if any) an	ıd Payment	1.	
	. ,	(B) Execution				ter-Sales
(44)		phase consists of wa				
	(A) Trade cycle	(B) Execution	n (C) Set	ttlement	(D) Af	ter-Sales
Ans.	(40) Trade cycle	(41) Trade cycle	(42) Execution	on (43)	Settlement	(44) After-Sales
Q.4.	Multiple Choic	e Two Correct An	swers			
(1)	Trade cycle consi	st of two steps like		and	***************************************	
	(A) Order	(B) Search	(C) Delivery		(D) Negotian	te (E) Invoice
(2)	Execution phase	consist of	and			
	(A) Order	(B) Search	(C) Delivery		(D) Negotiai	te (E) Invoice
(3)		e consist of				,
		(B) Search				(E) Payment
(4)		e consists of (B) Social media				nedia (E) Invoices
Ans.	(1) (R) Sparch	(D) Negotiat	e (2)	(A) Ordon	(C) Deli	Verv
OCLERA,	(3) (D) Invoice		, ,		, ,	er Sale Services
<u> </u>	· / · · /	. ,			· · · /	

Q.6. Match the following

	Column 'A'		Column 'B'					
(1)	Trade cycle	(a)	Search and Negotiate					
(2)	Execution phase	(b)	Consist of Order and Delivery					
(3) Settlement phase		(c)	Consist of Invoice and Payment					
(4)	After-Sales phase	(d)	Consists of warranty and After Sale services					

Q.7. Answer Briefly

- Q.5. Discuss the trade cycle of E-Commerce
- (1) A trade cycle is the series of exchanges, between a customer and supplier that take place when a commercial exchange is executed.
- (2) Trade cycle consist of two steps like Search and Negotiate.
- (3) Execution phase consist of Order and Delivery.
- (4) Settlement phase consist of Invoice (if any) and Payment.
- (5) After-Sales phase consists of warranty and After Sale Services.

Q.1.	Fil	lin	the	bla	nks
------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

(45)	are the most common way for customers to pay online.
(46)	Merchants can reach out to an international market with, by integrating a
	payment gate-way into their business.
(47)	offer a quick solution for customers to purchase on e-commerce websites.
(48)	are also commonly used on donation portals, browser games and social media
	networks.
(49)	is used when money is sent from one bank account to another.
(50)	is a type of electronic card which is used for transactions made online through
	a computer or a smartphone.

(51)		is a	type	of pre	-paid	account	in	which	a user	can	store	money fo	r any fu	ıture
	online transactio	n.												

Ans. (45) Credit card	(46) Credit card	(47) Mobile payment	(48) Mobile payment
(49) Bank transfer	(50) Electronic Wallet	(51) Electronic Wallet	

Q.2. True or False

- (45) Hard Cash are the most common way for customers to pay online.
- (46) Merchants can reach out to an international market with credit card, by integrating a payment gate-way into their business.
- (47) Counter cash offer a quick solution for customers to purchase on e-commerce websites.
- (48) Mobile payment are also commonly used on donation portals, browser games and social media networks.
- (49) Bank transfer is used when money is sent from one bank account to another.

- (50) Business Card is a type of electronic card which is used for transactions made online through a computer or a smartphone.
- (51) Electronic Wallet is a type of pre-paid account in which a user can store money for any future online transaction.

Ans.	(45)	False	(46)	True	(47) False	(48) T	rue	(49)	True	(50) False	(51) True
Q.3.	Mul	tiple Cho	ice G	uestion	(Single Choic	ce)					
(45)	***************************************		are	the mos	t common way	for cus	tomers	to pa	ay onli:	ne.	
	(A) Credit card (B) Mobile Payment (C) Bank transfer (D) Electronic Wallet are also commonly used on donation portals, browser games and social media networks. (A) Credit card (B) Mobile Payment (C) Bank transfer (D) Electronic Wallet is used when money is sent from one bank account to another. (A) Credit card (B) Mobile Payment (C) Bank transfer (D) Electronic Wallet										
(46)						l marke	et with			, by in	tegrating a
	(A) (Credit card		(B) Mol	oile Payment	(C) I	Bank t	ransf	er	(D) Electron	ic Wallet
(47)			_ offe	r a quick	solution for cu	ıstomer	s to pu	ırcha	se on e	-commerce v	vebsites.
	(A) (Credit card	-	(B) Mol	oile Payment	(C)	Bank 1	trans	fer	(D) Electron	ic Wallet
(48)			_ are	also com	nmonly used on	donati	on port	tals, l	orowse	r games and	social media
	netw	orks.									
	(A) (Credit card	=	(B) Mol	oile Payment	(C) I	Bank tr	ansf	er	(D) Electron	ic Wallet
(49)	***************************************		_ is u	sed whe	n money is sent	from c	ne bar	nk acc	count t	o another.	
	(A) (Credit card		(B) Mol	oile Payment	(C) E	Bank tr	ransfe	er.	(D) Electron	nic Wallet
(50)			_ is a	type of	electronic card	which i	s used	for to	cansact	tions made c	nline through
	(A) (Credit card		(B) Mol	oile Payment	(C) I	Bank tr	ransf	er	(D) Electron	nic Wallet
(51)			_ is a	type of p	ore-paid accoun	it in wh	ich a u	ıser c	an sto	re money for	any future
	onlir	ne transact	ion.								
	(A) (Credit card	-	(B) Mol	oile Payment	(C) I	Bank tr	ansf	er	(D) Electro	nic Wallet
Ans.	(45)	Credit ca	rd	(46)	Credit card	(47) Mo	obile	payme	nt (48) Mo	bile payment
	(49)	Bank trai	nsfer	(50)	Electronic Wa	llet (51) El	ectro:	nic Wa	llet	

Q.6. Match the following

	Column 'A'		Column 'B'
(1)	Credit card	(a)	Most common way for customers to pay online
(2)	Mobile Payment	(b)	Offer a quick solution for customers to purchase on e-commerce websites
(3)	Bank transfer	(c)	Is used when money is sent from one bank account to another
(4)	Electronic Wallet	(d)	Type of electronic card which is used for transactions made online

Q.7. Answer Briefly

Q.6. Discuss the Modes of Payment in E-Commerce.

- (1) Credit card are the most common way for customers to pay online.
- (2) Merchants can reach out to an international market with credit card, by integrating a payment gate-way into their business.

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- (3) Mobile payment offer a quick solution for customers to purchase on e-commerce websites.
- (4) Mobile payment are also commonly used on donation portals, browser games and social media networks.
- (5) Mobile payment are also commonly used on donation portals, browser games and social media networks.
- (6) Bank transfer is used when money is sent from one bank account to another.
- (7) Electronic Wallet is a type of electronic card which is used for transactions made online through a computer or a smartphone.
- (8) Electronic Wallet is a type of pre-paid account in which a user can store money for any future online transaction.

Q.1.	Fill in the blanks
(52)	is the buying and selling of goods and services through wireless handheld
	devices such as smartphones and tablets.
(53)	As a form of e-commerce, enables users to access online shopping platforms
	without needing to use a desktop computer.
(54)	Some of application of are mobile banking, ticket booking, E-bill payment,
	online auctions, stock market trading.
(55)	is a form of electronic commerce that involves social media, online media that
	supports social interaction.
(56)	is the use of networking websites such as Facebook, Instagram and Twitter as
	vehicles to promote and sell products and services.
(57)	The success of a campaign is measured by the degree to which consumers
	interact with the company's marketing through retweets, likes and shares.
Ans.	(52) Mobile Commerce (53) Mobile Commerce (54) Mobile Commerce
	(55) Social Commerce (56) Social Commerce (57) Social Commerce

Q.2. True or False

- (52) Social Commerce is the buying and selling of goods and services through wireless handheld devices such as smartphones and tablets.
- (53) As a form of E-commerce, Mobile Commerce enables users to access online shopping platforms without needing to use a desktop computer.
- (54) Some of application of social commerce are mobile banking, ticket booking, E-bill payment, online auctions, stock market trading.
- (55) Social commerce is a form of electronic commerce that involves social media, online media that supports social interaction.
- (56) Social commerce is the use of networking websites such as Facebook, Instagram and Twitter as vehicles to promote and sell products and services.
- (57) The success of a social commerce campaign is measured by the degree to which consumers interact with the company's marketing through retweets, likes and shares.

Ans. (52) False (53) True (54) False (55) True (56) True (57) True

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Q.3.	Mu	ltiple Choice Question (Si	ngle Ch	noice)
(52)	-	is the buying	and sell	ling of goods and services through wireless handheld
	devi	ices such as smartphones and	l tablets	·
	(A)	Mobile Commerce	(B)	Social Commerce
	(C)	Traditional Commerce	(D)	Electronic Commerce
(53)	As	a form of e-commerce,		enables users to access online shopping platforms
		nout needing to use a desktop	comput	ter.
	(A)	Mobile Commerce	(B)	Social Commerce
	(C)	Traditional Commerce		Electronic Commerce
(54)		ne of application of		are mobile banking, ticket booking, E-bill payment,
		ne auctions, stock market tra		
	(A)	Mobile Commerce	(B)	Social Commerce
()	(C)	Traditional Commerce	(D)	Electronic Commerce
(55)		is a form of elec	tronic c	ommerce that involves social media, online media that
	-	ports social interaction.	(T)\	0 10
	(A)	Mobile Commerce	(B)	Social Commerce
(F.C)	(C)	Traditional Commerce	(D)	Electronic Commerce
(56)		is the use of net cles to promote and sell produ	working	g websites such as Facebook, Instagram and Twitter as
	(A)	Mobile Commerce		
	(C)	Traditional Commerce	(B)	Social Commerce
(57)	` /		(D)	
(01)	inte	ract with the company's mark	_ camp ceting th	aign is measured by the degree to which consumers arough retweets, likes and shares.
	(A)	Mobile Commerce	(B)	
	(C)	Traditional Commerce	(D)	
Anc	. ,		` ′	nmerce (54) Mobile Commerce
Alls.				
	(00)	Social Commerce (56) Social Commerce (56)	nai Com	amerce (57) Social Commerce
Q.4. I	Multi	iple Choice Two Correct A	nswers	
(1)	Soci	al commerce is a form of electr	conic cor	mmerce that involves,
, ,	that	supports social interaction.		777000000000000000000000000000000000000
	(A) V	Warranty (B) Social media	(C)	After Sale Services (D) Online media
	(E) I:	nvoices		
Ans.	(1) (I	B) Social media (D) Onli	ne medi	а
La di Avita da				
Q.5. I	Multi	iple Choice Three Correct	Answe	${f rs}$
(1)	-	al commerce is the use of ne		
				and sell products and services
		Facebook (B) Instagra	am	(C) Twitter
	(D) 6	e-Mitra project (Rajasthan)		(E) e-Seva project (Andhra Pradesh)
Ans.	(1) (A	A) Facebook (B) Insta	gram	(C) Twitter

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Q.6. Match the following

umn 'A'	3800			Col	lumn '	В'			
merce services									
	umn 'A'	merce services (a)	merce services (a) Buying	nmerce services (a) Buying and	amerce services (a) Buying and selling	amerce services (a) Buying and selling of	amerce services (a) Buying and selling of goods	nmerce services (a) Buying and selling of goods and	

Q.7. Answer Briefly

Q.1. Fill in the blanks

- Q.7. State the Forms of E-Commerce.
- (1) Mobile Commerce is the buying and selling of goods and services through wireless handheld devices such as smartphones and tablets.
- (2) As a form of e-commerce, **Mobile commerce** enables users to access online shopping platforms without needing to use a desktop computer.
- (3) Some of application of **Mobile Commerce** are mobile banking, ticket booking, E-bill payment, online auctions, stock market trading.
- (4) Social commerce is a form of electronic commerce that involves social media, online media that supports social interaction.
- (5) Social commerce is the use of networking websites such as Facebook, Instagram and Twitter as vehicles to promote and sell products and services.
- (6) The success of a **Social commerce** campaign is measured by the degree to which consumers interact with the company's marketing through retweets, likes and shares.

•	일반면 함께 있는데 한 사람들은 사람들은 이 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은
(58)	EDI stands for
(59)	is the electronic interchange of business information using a standardized
	format.
(60)	Many business documents can be exchanged using, two most common documents are purchase orders and invoices.
Ans.	(58) Electronic Data Interchange (59) Electronic Data Interchange
	(60) Electronic Data Interchange
Q.2.	True or False AAAAAAAAAAAA
(58)	EDI stands for Electronic Data Interchange.
(59)	Information Technology is the electronic interchange of business information using a standardized format.
(60)	Many business documents can be exchanged using Electronic Data Interchange, two most common documents are purchase orders and invoices.
Ans.	(58) True (59) False (60) True ·
Q.3.	Multiple Choice Question (Single Choice)
(58)	EDI stands for
, ,	(A) Electronic Data Interchange (B) Electronic Data Internet
	(C) Electronic Digital Internet (D) Electronic Digital Interchange

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(59)	is the electronic interchange of business information using a standardized format.
	(A) Electronic Data Interchange (B) Electronic Data Internet
	(C) Electronic Digital Internet (D) Electronic Digital Interchange
(60)	,
	are purchase orders and invoices.
	(A) Electronic Data Interchange (B) Electronic Data Internet
	(C) Electronic Digital Internet (D) Electronic Digital Interchange
Ans.	(58) Electronic Data Interchange (59) Electronic Data Interchange
-	(60) Electronic Data Interchange
Q.4.	Multiple Choice Two Correct Answers
(1)	Many business documents can be exchanged using EDI, two most common documents are
	and
	(A) Warranty (B) Social media (C) After Sale Services
	(D) Purchase orders (E) Invoices
Ans.	(1) (D) Purchase orders (E) Invoices
0.0	
Q.6.	Match the following
	Column 'A' Column 'B'
	(1) Electronic Data Interchange (b) Electronic interchange of business information
Q.7.	Answer Briefly
Q.8.	Explain EDI.
(1)	EDI stands for Electronic Data Interchange.
(2)	Electronic Data Interchange is the electronic interchange of business information using a
(0)	standardized format.
(3)	Many business documents can be exchanged using Electronic Data Interchange , two most common documents are purchase orders and invoices.
0.1	mental and the second of the s
Janua Santitiya	Fill in the blanks
	The basic purpose of is to simplifyprocesses for all.
(62)	delivers SMART government. (S- Simple, M-Moral, A-Accessible, R-Responsive, T-Transparent Government)
(63)	G2C stands for
, ,	The refers to the government services which enable citizens to get access to
()	wide variety of public services.
(65)	Many services like license renewals and paying tax are essential in
(66)	G2B stands for
(67)	Theis the exchange of services between Government and Business organizations.
(68)	provides access to relevant forms needed to comply.

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(69)	The also consists of man government.	y service	es exchanged between business sectors and
(70)	aims at eliminating paper in the business environment, while interact		aving time, cost and establish transparency
(71)	G2G stands for	01118 *** 1011	. 90 , 011111101101
, ,		ction be	tween different government departments,
, ,	organizations and agencies.		
(73)	In, government agenci	ies can	share the same database using online
	communication.		
(74)	services can be at the loca	ıl level or	the international level.
(75)	provides safe and secu	re inter-	-relationship between domestic or foreign
	government.		
(76)	G2E stands for		
(77)	The is the internal part of	f G2G sec	ctor.
(78)	aims to bring employees t	ogether a	and improvise knowledge sharing.
(79)	provides online facilities	to the e	mployees like applying for leave, reviewing
	salary payment record and checking the ba	lance of	holiday.
(80)	The sector provides huma	ın resour	ce training and development.
(81)	is also the relationship be	etween e	mployees, government institutions and their
	management.		
(82)	Some effective examples of successful improject (Rajasthan), e-Seva project (Andhr		tion of projects are e-Mitra h) & CET (Common Entrance Test)
Ans.	(61) Electronic governance	(62)	Electronic governance
	(63) Government to citizen	(64)	Government to citizen
	(65) Government to citizen	(66)	Government to business
	(67) Government to business	1 1	Government to business
	(69) Government to business	(70)	Government to business
	(71) Government to Government	(72)	Government to Government
	(73) Government to Government	(74)	Government to Government
	(75) Government to Government	(76)	Government to Employee
	(77) Government to Employee	(78)	Government to Employee
	(79) Government to Employee	(80)	Government to Employee
	(81) Government to Employee	(82)	E-Governance

Q.2. True or False

- (61) The basic purpose of Electronic governance is to simplifyprocesses for all.
- (62) Officer delivers SMART government. (S-Simple, M-Moral, A-Accessible, R-Responsive, T-Transparent Government).
- (63) G2C stands for Government to Citizen.
- (64) The corporate refers to the government services which enable citizens to get access to wide variety of public services.
- (65) Many services like license renewals and paying tax are essential in GST.
- (66) G2B stands for Government to Business.

- (67) The Government to Government is the exchange of services between Government and Business organizations.
- (68) Government to businessprovides access to relevant forms needed to comply.
- (69) TheBusiness to Business also consists of many services exchanged between business sectors and government.
- (70) Government to business aims at eliminating paper work, saving time, cost and establish transparency in the business environment, while interacting with government.
- (71) G2G stands for Government to Government.
- (72) The Business to Business refers to the interaction between different government departments, organizations and agencies.
- (73) In Government to Government, government agencies can share the same database using online communication.
- (74) Government to Employee services can be at the local level or the international level.
- (75) Government to Government provides safe and secure inter-relationship between domestic or foreign government.
- (76) G2E stands for Government to Employee.
- (77) The Government to Employee is the internal part of G2G sector.
- (78) Government to Employee aims to bring employees together and improviseknowledge sharing.
- (79) Government to Employee provides online facilities to the employees like applying for leave, reviewing salary payment record and checking the balance of holiday.
- (80) The Government to Employee sector provides human resource training and development.
- (81) Business to Employee is also the relationship between employees, government institutions and their management.
- (82) Some effective examples of successful implementation of E-Governance projects are e-Mitra project (Rajasthan), e-Seva project (Andhra Pradesh) & CET (Common Entrance Test).

					~ / / .						
Ans.	(61) True	(62)	False	(63)	True	(64)	False	(65)	False	(66) T	rue
STATE OF THE STATE	(67) False	(68)	True	(69)	False	(70)	Trues	(71)	True	(72) F	alse
	(73) True	(74)	False	(75)	True	(76)	True	(77)	True	(78) T	rue
	(79) True	(80)	True	(81)	False	(82)	True				

 Q.3. Multiple Choice Question (Single Choice) (61) The basic purpose of is to simplifyprocesses for all. (A) Electronic governance (B) Government to Citizen (C) Government to Business (D) Government to Government (62) delivers SMART government. (S- Simple, M-Moral, A-Accessible, R-Res T-Transparent Government) (A) Electronic governance (B) Government to Citizen (C) Government to Business (D) Government to Government (63) G2C stands for (A) Government to Citizen (B) Government to Charity 					
(A) Electronic governance (B) Government to Citizen (C) Government to Business (D) Government to Government (62)delivers SMART government. (S- Simple, M-Moral, A-Accessible, R-Res T-Transparent Government) (A) Electronic governance (B) Government to Citizen (C) Government to Business (D) Government to Government (63) G2C stands for	2.3.	Mul	tiple Choice Question (Si	ngle Choice)	
(C) Government to Business (D) Government to Government (62)delivers SMART government. (S- Simple, M-Moral, A-Accessible, R-Res T-Transparent Government) (A) Electronic governance (B) Government to Citizen (C) Government to Business (D) Government to Government (63) G2C stands for	61)	The	basic purpose of	is to simpl	lifyprocesses for all.
(62)delivers SMART government. (S- Simple, M-Moral, A-Accessible, R-Res T-Transparent Government) (A) Electronic governance (B) Government to Citizen (C) Government to Business (D) Government to Government (63) G2C stands for		(A)	Electronic governance	(B)	Government to Citizen
T-Transparent Government) (A) Electronic governance (B) Government to Citizen (C) Government to Business (D) Government to Government (63) G2C stands for		(C)	Government to Business	(D)	Government to Government
T-Transparent Government) (A) Electronic governance (B) Government to Citizen (C) Government to Business (D) Government to Government (63) G2C stands for	62)		delivers SMART a	government. (S	S- Simple, M-Moral, A-Accessible, R-Responsive,
(C) Government to Business (D) Government to Government (63) G2C stands for					1 ,,,,,
(63) G2C stands for		(A)	Electronic governance	(B)	Government to Citizen
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		(C)	Government to Business	(D)	Government to Government
(A) Government to Citizen (B) Government to Charity	63)	G2C	stands for		
·		(A)	Government to Citizen	(B)	Government to Charity

(D) Guardian to Citizen

(C) Government to Citizenship

nforn	natio	n Technology (Commerce) - XII		
(64)	The	refers to the government	nent serv	vices which enable citizens to get access to wide
	vari	ety of public services.		
	(A)	Government to Citizen	(B)	Government to Charity
	(C)	Government to Citizenship	(D)	Guardian to Citizen
(65)	Mar	ny services like license renewals and	d paying	tax are essential in
	(A)	Government to Citizen	(B)	Government to Charity
	(C)	Government to Citizenship	(D)	Guardian to Citizen
(66)	G2E	stands for		
	(A)	Government to Business	(B)	Government to Bank
	(C)	Government to Broker	(D)	Government to Bombay
(67)	The	is the exchange of se	rvices be	tween Government and Business organizations.
	(A)	Government to Business	(B)	Electronic governance
	(C)	Government to Citizen	(D)	Government to Civilian
(68)		provides access to rele	vant forn	ns needed to comply.
	(A)	Government to Business	(B)	Electronic governance
	(C)	Government to Citizen	(D)	Government to Civilian
(69)	The	also consists of a	nany ser	vices exchanged between business sectors and
` ,		ernment.		\\ / \
	(A)	Government to Business	(B)	Electronic governance
	(C)	Government to Citizen	(D)	Government to Civilian
(70)			_	s, saving time, cost and establish transparency in
		business environment, while intera		
	` /	Government to Business		Electronic governance
4	. ,	Government to Citizen	(D)	Government to Civilian
(71)	G20	stands for	XX	
	(A)			Government to Governance
	(0)	Government to GS1	` ′	Government to Government
(72)		refers to the in	nteraction	n between different government departments
		Government to Business	(B)	Electronic governance
		Government to Government		Government to Citizen
(73)			` ′	e the same database using online communication
(10)		Government to Business		Electronic governance
	` /	Government to Government	, ,	Government to Citizen
(74)	` /	services can be at the	, ,	
(11)		Government to Business		Electronic governance
	` /	Government to Government	` '	
(75)				tionship between domestic or foreign government
(75)		Government to Business	mer-reia (B)	
	` /		` ′	Government to Citizen
	(C)	Government to Government	(D)	Government to Omzen

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(76)	G2E stands for	
	(A) Government to Enterprise	(B) Government to Employee
	(C) Government to E-Commerce	(D) Guarantee to Employee
(77)	The is the internal part	of G2G sector.
	(A) Government to Business	(B) Government to Employee
	(C) Government to Government	(D) Government to Citizen
(78)	aims to bring employees	s together and improvise knowledge sharing.
	(A) Government to Business	
	(C) Government to Government	
(79)	provides online facilities	es to the employees like applying for leave, reviewing
` /	salary payment record and checking the	
	(A) Government to Business	(B) Government to Employee
	(C) Government to Government	(D) Government to Citizen
(80)	The sector provides hun	nan resource training and development.
	(A) Government to Business	(B) Government to Employee
	(C) Government to Government	(D) Government to Citizen
(81)		between employees, government institutions and their
()	management.	active and analysis, government institutions and their
	(A) Government to Business	(B) Government to Employee
	(C) Government to Government	(D) Government to Citizen
(82)		nplementation of projects are e-Mitra
(- /		hra Pradesh) & CET (Common Entrance Test)
	(A) E-Governance	(B) Government to Employee
	(C) Government to Government	(D) Government to Citizen
Ans.	(61) Electronic governance	(62) Electronic governance
	(63) Government to citizen	(64) Government to citizen
	(65) Government to citizen	(66) Government to business
	(67) Government to business	(68) Government to business
	(69) Government to business	(70) Government to business
	(71) Government to Government	(72) Government to Government
	(73) Government to Government	(74) Government to Government
	(75) Government to Government	(76) Government to Employee
	(77) Government to Employee	(78) Government to Employee
	(79) Government to Employee	(80) Government to Employee
	(81) Government to Employee	(82) E-Governance
Q.4.	Multiple Choice Two Correct Answer	$\mathbf{r}\mathbf{s}$
(1)	The Government to citizen refers to the	services which enable to get access to
	wide variety of public services.	
	(A) Government (B) Citizens	(C) Business (D) Local level
	(E) International level	

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(2)	The Government to business is the exchange of services between a organizations.								
	(A) Government (B) Citizens (C) Business (D) Local level								
	(E) International level								
(3)	G2G services can be at the or the								
	(A) Symmetric (Shared Secret Encryption) (B)Local level								
	(C) Asymmetric (Public-Key Encryption) (D) International level								
	(E) Identity certificate								
(4)	Government to Employeeis also the relationship between,, institutions and their management.	handada da							
	(A) Employees (B) Government (C) Business (D) Local level								
	(E) International level								
Ans.	(1) (A) Government (B) Citizens (2) (A) Government (C) Business (3) (B) Local level (D) International level (4) (A) Employees (B) Government								
Q.5.	Multiple Choice Three Correct Answers								
(1)	Some effective examples of successful implementation of E-Governance projects	are							
	(A) Facebook (B) Instagram (C) e-Mitra project (Rajasthan) (D) e-Seva project (Andhra Pradesh) (E) CET (Common Entrance Test)								
Ans.	(1) (C) e-Mitra project (Rajasthan) (D) e-Seva project (Andhra Pradesh) (E) CET (Common Entrance Test	Na realise (Orescurencia cide (Orescute							
	W - 1 - 1 - 0 - 11 - •								

Q.6. Match the following

	Column 'A'		Column 'B'
(1)	Electronic governance	(a)	Delivers SMART government
(2)	Government to citizen	(b)	License renewals and paying tax
(3)	Government to business	(c)	Government and Business organizations
(4)	Government to Government	(d)	Local level or the international level
(5)	Government to Employee	(e)	Relationship between employees & government institutions

Q.7. Answer Briefly

Q.9. Discuss E-Governance in detail

- (1) The basic purpose of **Electronic governance** is to simplifyprocesses for all.
- (2) Electronic governance delivers SMART government. (S- Simple, M-Moral, A-Accessible, R-Responsive, T-Transparent Government).
- (3) G2C stands for Government to Citizen
- (4) The Government to citizen refers to the government services which enable citizens to get access to wide variety of public services.

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- (5) Many services like license renewals and paying tax are essential in Government to citizen.
- (6) G2B stands for Government to Business.
- (7) The Government to business is the exchange of services between Government and Business organizations.
- (8) Government to business provides access to relevant forms needed to comply.
- (9) The Government to business also consists of many services exchanged between business sectors and government.
- (10) Government to business aims at eliminating paper work, saving time, cost and establish transparency in the business environment, while interacting with government.
- (11) G2G stands for Government to Government.
- (12) The Government to Government refers to the interaction between different government departments, organizations and agencies.
- (13) In Government to Government, government agencies can share the same database using online communication.
- (14) Government to Government services can be at the local level or the international level.
- (15) Government to Government provides safe and secure inter-relationship between domestic or foreign government.
- (16) G2E stands for Government to Employee.
- (17) The Government to Employee is the internal part of G2G sector.
- (18) Government to Employee aims to bring employees together and improvise knowledge sharing.
- (19) Government to Employee provides online facilities to the employees like applying for leave, reviewing salary payment record and checking the balance of holiday.
- (20) The Government to Employee sector provides human resource training and development.
- (21) Government to Employee is also the relationship between employees, government institutions and their management.
- (22) Some effective examples of successful implementation of E-Governance projects are e-Mitra project (Rajasthan), e-Seva project (Andhra Pradesh) & CET (Common Entrance Test)

Q.1.	Fill in the blanks
(83)	security refers to the principles which guide safe electronic transactions.
(84)	is widely used on the internet to protect user information being sent between a
	browser and a server.
(85)	converts Plain text (readable form of data)into Cipher Text (coded form of data) means non-readable form of data.
(86)	is exactly opposite process of encryption. It converts Cipher text into Plain text.
(87)	is of two types Symmetric (Shared Secret Encryption) & Asymmetric (Public-
	Key Encryption)
(88)	A is also known as an electronic signature.
(89)	A guarantees the authenticity of an electronic document.
(90)	are used in e-commerce, software distribution, financial transactions.
(91)	PKI stands for
(92)	A is an electronic "password" that allows a person, organization to exchange
	data securely over the Internet

(93)			_ is als	so known	ı as a p	ublic	key certific	cate or id	lentity (certificate) .	
Ans.	(83)	Electroni			(84)		ncryption	MSMSRVUPP CREATE ACTION CONTINUES CONTINUES AND CONTINUES		Encryptic		
This is the second that the second the second that the second	(86)	Decryptio	n		(87)	E	ncryption		(88)	Digital si	gnatur	Э
TO TO THE STATE OF	(89)	Digital si	gnatui	re	(90)	Di	igital signa	ture	(91)	public ke	y infras	structure
	(92)	Digital C	ertifica	ate	(93)		igital Certi		`		,	
Q.2.	True	or False										
(83)	Encry	yption secu	arity r	efers to t	he prin	ciple	s which gu	ide safe e	electron	ic transa	ctions.	
(84)	Encry		widely				et to prote					between a
(85)		ronic Com means no					readable fo	orm of dat	ta) into	Cipher T	ext (cod	led form o
(86)	Digita	al signatuı	re is ex	actly opp	posite p	roces	s of encryp	tion. It co	onverts	Cipher te	ext into	Plain text
(87)		yption is option).	of two	types Sy	mmetr	ic (SI	nared Secr	et Encry	ption) d	& Asymn	netric (]	Public-Key
(88)	A dec	ryption is	also k	nown as	an elec	troni	c signature	е.				
(89)	A dig	ital signat	ure gu	arantees	s the au	ıthen	ticity of an	electron	ic docui	ment.		
(90)	Digita	al signatu	re are	used in e	-comm	erce,	software d	istributio	on, fina	ncial tran	saction	ıs.
(91)	PKI s	tands for	public	key infra	astruct	ure.						
(92)						"pass	word" that	allows a	. person	, organiz	ation to	exchange
. .		securely ov										
(93)	Digita	al Certifica	ate is a	ılso knov	vn as a	publi	ic key certi	ficate or	identity	certifica	te.	
Ans.	` ′	False	(84)	True	(85)	Fals	e (86)	False	(8	7) True	(88)	False
TO THE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY O	(89)	True	(90)	True	(91)	True	e (92)	True	(9	3) True		
Q.3.	Multi	ple Choic	ce Qu	estion (S	Single	Choi	ice)					
(83)	-		_ secui	rity refer	s to the	prin	ciples whic	ch guide s	safe ele	ctronic tr	ansacti	ons.
		Electronic					Encryptio					
	(C) I	Decryption				(D)	Digital sig	gnature				
(84)			is wid	dely used	on the	inte	rnet to pro	tect user	informa	ation beir	ng sent	between a
		er and a s										
	(A) I	Electronic	Comm	erce		(B)	Encryptio	n				
		ecryption					Digital sig					
(85)			conve	rts Plain	text(1	reada	ble form of	data) int	o Ciphe	er Text (co	oded for	m of data
		non-read										
				erce			Encryption					
		Decryption		_			Digital sig	•				
							of encrypt		nverts (Cipher te	xt into	Plain text.
				erce			Encryption					
		ecryption					Digital sig					
(87)			of two	types S	ymmet	ric (S	hared Seci	cet Encry	ption)	& Asymm	ietric (F	Public-Key
` ′		ption).										

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mar en de publicar la serie de describe de la competition della competition della competition della competition della competition della competition della co	(A)	Electronic Commerce	(F	B) Encryption				
	(C)	Decryption	$(\Gamma$) Digital signat	ure			
(88)	Α	is also known	ı as an el	lectronic signatur	e.			
	(A)	Electronic Commerce	(E	B) Encryption				
	(C)	Decryption	(I) Digital signat	ure			
(89)	Α	guarantees t	he authe	nticity of an elect	ronic do	ocument.		
	(A)	Electronic Commerce	(E	B) Encryption				
	(C)	Decryption		Digital signature	ure			
(90)		are used in e-co	mmerce	, software distrib	ution, fi	nancial tra	insactions.	
	(A)	Electronic Commerce	(F	B) Encryption				
	(C)	Decryption	([D) Digital signat	ure			
(91)	PKI	Decryption stands for Public Key Infrastructure	. ,					
	(A)	Public Key Infrastructure	(E	B) People Key In	frastruc	eture		
	(C)	Public Key Internet	$(\Gamma$	D) People Keyboa	ard Inte	rnet		
(92)	Α	is an electro	nic "pas	sword" that allov	vs a pei	rson, organ	ization to exchange	
	data	securely over the Internet.						
	(A)	Electronic Commerce	(E	B) Encryption				
	(C)	Decryption	(I	D) Digital Certifi	cate			
(93)		is also known a	ıs a publ	ic key certificate o	or ident	ity certifica	ite.	
	(A)	Electronic Commerce	(E	B) Encryption				
	(C)	Decryption	I) (I	D) Digital Certifi	.cate			
Ans.	(83) Electronic Commerce	(84)	Encryption	(85) Encryp	otion	
	(86) Decryption	(87)	Encryption		88) digital	signature	
	`) digital signature		Digital signature			key infrastructure	
	`) Digital Certificate	` '	Digital Certificat		, 1	v	
	60022400							
		iple Choice Two Correct						
(1)		ryption is widely used on t			ser info	rmation be	eing sent between a	
	(A) I	and a Browser (B) Server	hh	(C) Plain	(D) C	ipher	(E) Identity	
(2)		ryption convertsed form of data) means non-			rm of d	ata)into _	Text	
	`	•		(C) Plain	(D) C	inher	(E) Identity	
(9)	` ′	ryption is exactly opposite						
(3)	Dec:	text.						
	(A) (Cipher (B) Server		(C) Plain	(D) B	rowser	(E) Identity	
(4)	Enc	ryption is of two types		&				
	(A) S	Symmetric (Shared Secret F	Incryptic	on)	(B) I	ocal level		
	(C) A	Asymmetric (Public-Key En	cryption))	(D) International level			
	(E)]	Identity certificate						

(5)	Digit	al Certificateis also known :	as a	C6	ertificate or	certificate
. ,	_	Public Key (B) Server				
Ans.	(1)	(A) Browser, (B) Server	(2)	(C) Plain, (D)	Cipher	
	(3)	(A) Cipher, (C) Plain				
	(4)	(A) Symmetric (Shared Se	ecret En	cryption) (C) A	symmetric (Public-	-Key Encryption)
	(5)	(A) Public Key, Identity				
Q.5.		(A) Public Key, Identity	ct Ansv	vers		
Q.5.	Mul				,&	•
Q.5.	Mul	tiple Choice Three Corre				•
Q.5.	Mul i	tiple Choice Three Corre		,		

	Column 'A'		Column 'B'
(1)	Encryption	(a)	Converts Plain text into Cipher Text
(2)	Decryption	(b)	Converts Cipher text into Plain text.
(3)	Digital Signature	(c)	Electronic Signature.
(4)	Digital Certificate	(d)	Public key Certificate or Identity Certificate.

Q.7. Answer Briefly

Q.10. Explain Security Measures in E-Commerce.

- (1) Electronic Commerce security refers to the principles which guide safe electronic transactions.
- (2) Encryption is widely used on the internet to protect user information being sent between a browser and a server.
- (3) Encryption converts Plain text (readable form of data) into Cipher Text (coded form of data) means non-readable form of data.
- (4) Decryption is exactly opposite process of encryption. It converts Cipher text into Plain text.
- (5) Encryption is of two types Symmetric (Shared Secret Encryption) & Asymmetric (Public-Key Encryption)
- (6) A digital signature is also known as an electronic signature.
- (7) A digital signature guarantees the authenticity of an electronic document.
- (8) Digital signature are used in e-commerce, software distribution, financial transactions.
- (9) PKI stands for public key infrastructure.
- (10) A Digital Certificate is an electronic "password" that allows a person, organization to exchange data securely over the Internet.
- (11) Digital Certificate is also known as a public key certificate or identity certificate.

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Textbook Exercise

Q.1.	Fill in the blanks
(1)	E-Commerce's scope is
	Global
(2)	A customer can do shopping online using type of E-Commerce.
	Business to Consumer
(3)	The phase consist of Order and Delivery.
Ans.	Execution
(4)	E-wallet is a type of account in which a user can store his/her money for any future online transaction.
Ans.	Prepaid
(5)	EDI is exchange of information.
Ans.	Electronic
(6)	Thetype of e-governance refers to the government services which enable citizens to get access to wide variety of public services.
Ans.	Government to Citizen
(7)	The e-governance which provides safe and secure inter-relationship between domestic or foreign government is
Ans.	Government to Government
Q.2.	True or False
(1)	C2C type of E-commerce deals with Business and Customer.
Ans.	False
(2)	The lack of a personal touch can be a disadvantage for many types of services and products in E-commerce.
Ans.	True
(3)	Checking the balance of holiday is an example of G2C.
Ans.	False
(4)	E-commerce provides more options to compare and select the cheaper and better options.
Ans.	True
(5)	M-commerce can be used through desktop computer.
Ans.	False
Q.3.	Multiple Choice Question. (1 correct answers)
(1)	Invoice and payment are included in phase of trade cycle.
Ans.	(a) Presale (b) Execution (c) Settlement (d) After sale Settlement

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(2)	Licer	nse renewal is an example of	_e-gov	vernance.			
Ans.	(a) G2C	2C (b) G2B (c) G20	G J	(d) G2E			
Ans.	(1) S	Settlement (2) G2C					
Q.4.	Mult	iple Choice Question. (2 correct answer	s)				
(1)	Encryption consist of two processes and						
	(a) Encryption (b) Signature (c) Decryption (d) Digitization (e) Security						
(2)	Socia	l commerce is a subset of electronic commerce	that in	nvolves social media like			
		·					
	(a) F	acebook (b) Instagram (c) Gmail	(d) W	Thatsapp (e) Software			
Ans.	(1)	(a) Encryption (c) Decryption (2) (a) F	aceboo	ok (b) Instagram			
Q.5.	Mate	th the following					
		Column 'A'		Column 'B'			
	(1)	M-commerce	(a)	Coded form of data			
	(2)	Cipher Text	(b)	B2B			
	(3)	EDI	(c)	E-bill payment			
	(4)	Wholesaler-to Retailer	(d)	Paperless exchange of information			
	(5)	License renewal services	(e)	G2G			
	(6)	Online facility to employees like leave	(f)	G2C			
	(7)	Government agencies share same database	(g)	G2E			
	1 ("/						

