VIDYA BHAWAN BALIKA VIDYA PITH

शक्ति उत्थान आश्रम लखीसराय बिहार

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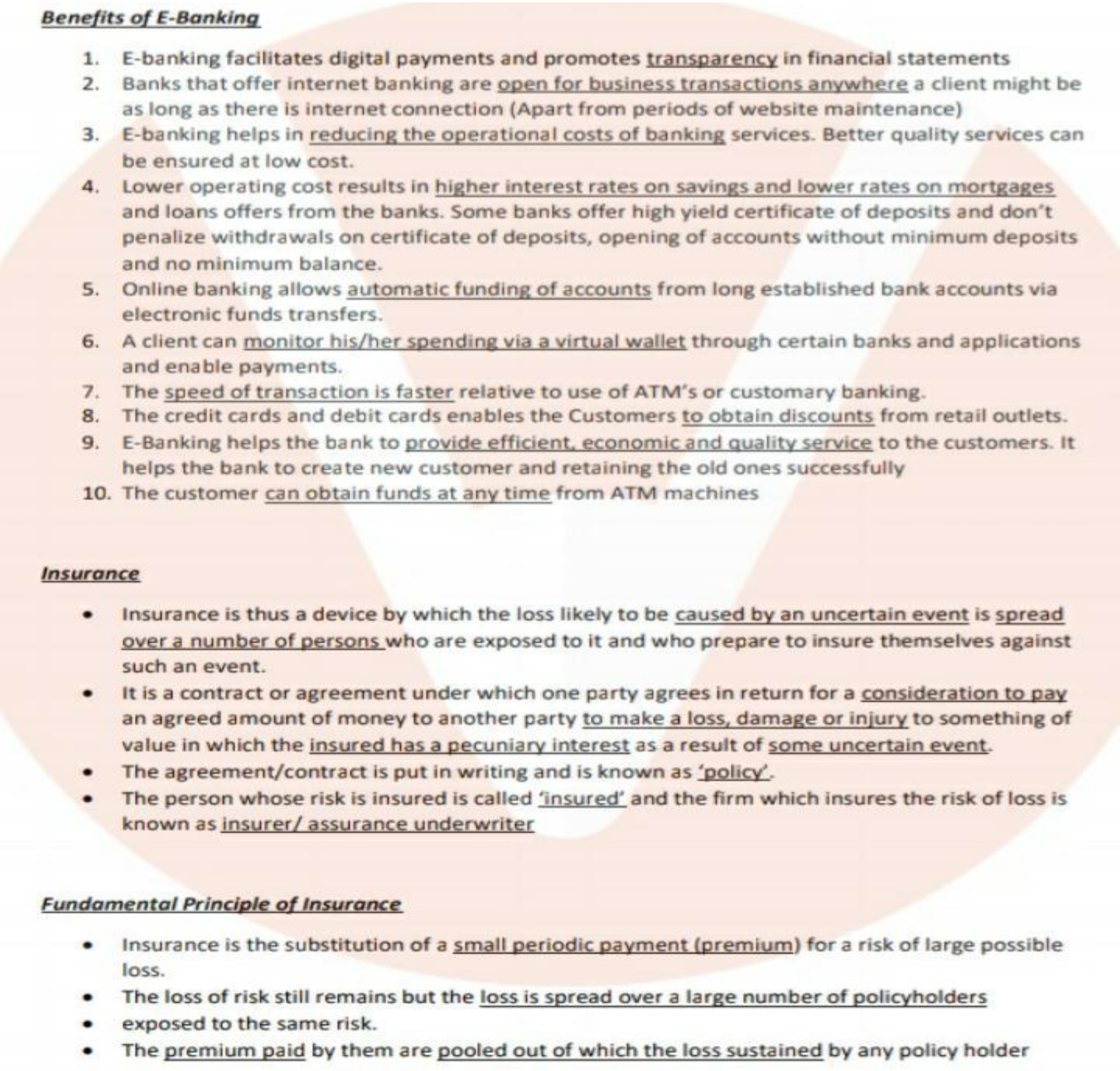
Teacher name – Ajay Kumar Sharma

Types of Banks



Benefits of E-Banking

1. E-banking facilitates digital payments and promotes transparency in financial statements
2. Banks that offer internet banking are open for business transactions anywhere a client might be as long as there is internet connection (Apart from periods of website maintenance)
3. E-banking helps in reducing the operational costs of banking services. Better quality services can be ensured at low cost.
4. Lower operating cost results in higher interest rates on savings and lower rates on mortgages and loans offers from the banks. Some banks offer high yield certificate of deposits and don't penalize withdrawals on certificate of deposits, opening of accounts without minimum deposits and no minimum balance.
5. Online banking allows automatic funding of accounts from long established bank accounts via electronic funds transfers.
6. A client can monitor his/her spending via a virtual wallet through certain banks and applications and enable payments.
7. The speed of transaction is faster relative to use of ATM's or customary banking.
8. The credit cards and debit cards enables the Customers to obtain discounts from retail outlets.
9. E-Banking helps the bank to provide efficient, economic and quality service to the customers. It helps the bank to create new customer and retaining the old ones successfully
10. The customer can obtain funds at any time from ATM machines

Insurance

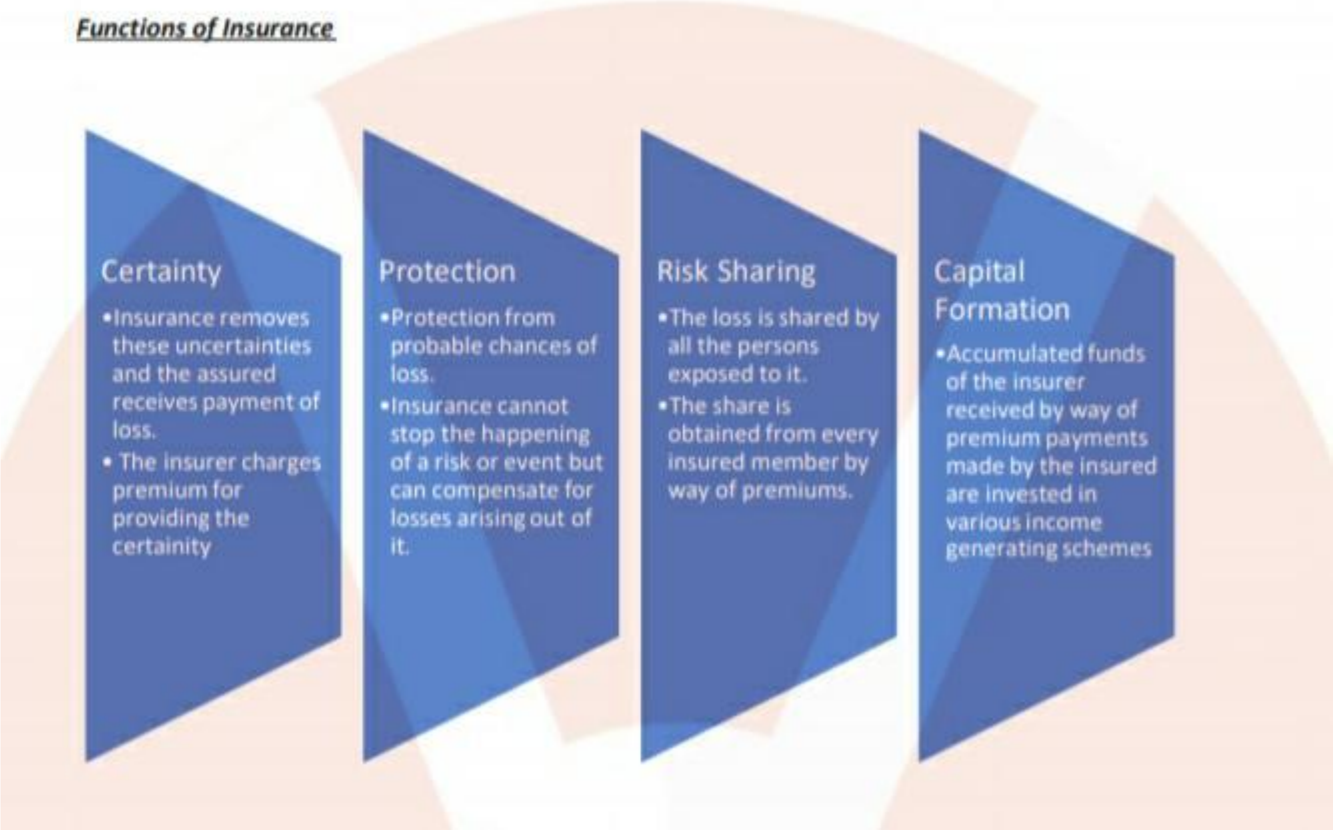
- Insurance is thus a device by which the loss likely to be caused by an uncertain event is spread over a number of persons who are exposed to it and who prepare to insure themselves against such an event.
- It is a contract or agreement under which one party agrees in return for a consideration to pay an agreed amount of money to another party to make a loss, damage or injury to something of value in which the insured has a pecuniary interest as a result of some uncertain event.
- The agreement/contract is put in writing and is known as 'policy'.
- The person whose risk is insured is called 'insured' and the firm which insures the risk of loss is known as insurer/ assurance underwriter

Fundamental Principle of Insurance

- Insurance is the substitution of a small periodic payment (premium) for a risk of large possible loss.
- The loss of risk still remains but the loss is spread over a large number of policyholders
- exposed to the same risk.
- The premium paid by them are pooled out of which the loss sustained by any policy holder

- is compensated. Risks are shared with others

Functions of Insurance



Certainty

- Insurance removes these uncertainties and the assured receives payment of loss.
- The insurer charges premium for providing the certainity

Protection

- Protection from probable chances of loss.
- Insurance cannot stop the happening of a risk or event but can compensate for losses arising out of it.

Risk Sharing

- The loss is shared by all the persons exposed to it.
- The share is obtained from every insured member by way of premiums.

Capital Formation

- Accumulated funds of the insurer received by way of premium payments made by the insured are invested in various income generating schemes