# BBA (Sixth Semester) Examination, July-2022 BBA-602(N)

### **Strategic Management and Business Policy**

Time: 1:30 Hours Maximum Marks-100

जब तक कहा न जाय, इस प्रश्नपुस्तिका को न खोलें

- निर्देश: 1. परीक्षार्थी अपने अनुक्रमांक, विषय एवं प्रश्नपुस्तिका की सीरीज का विवरण यथास्थान सही— सही भरें, अन्यथा मूल्यांकन में किसी भी प्रकार की विसंगति की दशा में उसकी जिम्मेदारी स्वयं परीक्षार्थी की होगी।
  - 2. इस प्रश्नपुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें से केवल 75 प्रश्नों के उत्तर परीक्षार्थियों द्वारा दिये जाने है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर प्रश्न के नीचे दिये गये हैं। इन चारों में से केवल एक ही उत्तर सही है। जिस उत्तर को आप सही या सबसे उचित समझते हैं, अपने उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) में उसके अक्षर वाले वृत्त को काले या नीले बाल प्वांइट पेन से पूरा भर दें। यदि किसी परीक्षार्थी द्वारा किसी प्रश्न का एक से अधिक उत्तर दिया जाता है, तो उसे गलत उत्तर माना जायेगा।
  - 3. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आप के जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
  - 4. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
  - 5. ओ॰एम॰आर॰ उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाय।
  - 6. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी ओ०एम०आर० शीट उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें।
  - 7. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।
- महत्वपूर्ण : प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जॉच कर देख लें कि प्रश्नपुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीमॉित छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्ष निरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सीरीज की दूसरी प्रश्नपुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

X-355

strongly focus on the
(A) Shareholders
(B) Suppliers
(C) Customers
(D) Employees
The affairs of the company are directed and controlled through the who
represents the shareholders of the company.
(A) Board of Directors
(B) Senior Management
(C) Middle Management
(D) Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer
The system by which business corporations are directed and controlled is
called
(A) Corporate Governance
(B) Corporate Social Responsibility
(C) Strategic Management
(D) Organizational Planning
The formal-structured approach of SMP is also sometimes called mode.
(A) Execution
(B) Adaptive
(C) Planning
(D) Opportunistic
is the collection of managerial decisions and actions that determine
the long-run performance of an organization.
(A) Planning
(B) Leadership
(C) Strategic Management
(D) Corporate Management

6.	is identifying opportunities and threats affecting the business.
	(A) Environmental Analysis
	(B) Organizational Analysis
	(C) Industry Analysis
	(D) Competitive Analysis
7.	The competitive threat model or the five forces model was developed by
	(A) Gray Hamel
	(B) Peter Drucker
	(C) Michael E. Porter
	(D) C. K. Prahlad
8.	is the unique capability that helps an organization in capitalizing upon a
	particular opportunity.
	(A) Core Competence
	(B) Distinctive Competence
	(C) Strategic Competence
	(D) Threshold Competence
9.	can be defined as the alignment of business operations with social
	values.
	(A) Corporate Governance
	(B) Corporate Social Responsibility
	(C) Business Policy
	(D) Sustainability
10.	The of a company is variously called a statement of philosophy, a
	statement of beliefs, and a statement of purpose.
	(A) Mission Statement
	(B) Vision Statement
	(C) Quality Principles
	(D) Policies

11.	is a new tool for the systematic review of strategy by board members
	without directly involving themselves with the management of companies.
	(A) Strategic Review
	(B) Management Review
	(C) Strategic Planning
1.0	(D) Strategic Audit
12.	Corporate Governance is primarily guided by
	(A) Customers
	(B) Shareholders
	(C) Board of Directors
	(D) Employees
13.	Functional strategies are sometimes called
	(A) Process Strategies
	(B) Corporate Strategies
	(C) Business-unit level Strategies
	(D) Operational Strategies
14.	The Concept of 'Strategic Window' was introduced by
	(A) Michael Porter
	(B) Peter Drucker
	(C) Gray Hamel
	(D) Derek F. Abell
15.	is the foundation of the Blue Ocean Strategy.
	(A) Innovation
	(B) Value Creation
	(C) Value Innovation
	(D) Value-cost Trade-off

16.	Competitive advantage can be best described as
	(A) Increased Efficiency
	(B) What sets an organization apart
	(C) A strength of the organization
	(D) Intangible Resources
17.	The Primary benefit of restructuring is
	(A) Increase Morale
	(B) Employee Involvement
	(C) Cost Reduction
	(D) Increased number and organizational hierarchy
18.	In the sketch of the BCG matrix, is the label of the horizontal axis.
	(A) Market Growth
	(B) Market Share
	(C) Business Strength
	(D) Industry Growth Rate
19.	According to the BCG matrix, SBU comprising products in an attractive industry
	but representing little market share would be referred to as
	(A) A Star
	(B) A Dog
	(C) A Cash Cow
	(D) A Question Mark
20.	How many cells are there in a SWOT matrix?
	(A) 6
	(B) 4
	(C) 9
	(D) 2

21.	Strategic Management handles
	(A) Management Issues
	(B) External Issues
	(C) Administrative Issues
	(D) Internal Issues
22.	Low Cost, Differentiation and Focus are examples of
	(A) Business Strategies
	(B) Corporate Strategies
	(C) Operational Strategies
	(D) Functional Strategies
23.	are the guides to decision making.
	(A) Policies
	(B) Procedure
	(C) Objectives
	(D) Goals
24.	Selling all of a company's assets in parts for their tangible worth is called
	(A) Unrelated Integration
	(B) Concentric Diversification
	(C) Divestiture
	(D) Liquidation
25.	In Porter's Generic Strategy Model, a focus strategy involves:
	(A) Selling a limited range of products
	(B) Selling to a narrow customer segment
	(C) Selling to one particular region
	(D) Selling simple products that are cheap to produce

26.	Porter's Generic Strategies are:
	(A) Low Price, Differentiation, Focus
	(B) Cost Leadership, Differentiation, Focus Differentiation, Cost Focus
	(C) Price Leadership, Differentiation, Focus Differentiation, Cost Focus
	(D) Low Cost, Differentiation, Focus Differentiation
27.	The two internal elements of SWOT analysis are
	(A) Weakness and Threats
	(B) Opportunities and Threats
	(C) Strength and Weakness
	(D) Strength and Threats
28.	strategy is often considered as an entrepreneurial strategy.
	(A) Expansion Strategy
	(B) Retrenchment Strategy
	(C) Combination Strategy
	(D) Stability Strategy
29.	refers to the purposes an organization strives to achieve.
	(A) Strategic Intent
	(B) Strategic Formulation
	(C) Strategic Implementation
	(D) Strategic Control
30.	is not a recognized element of corporate strategy.
	(A) Competitive Advantage
	(B) Closure
	(C) Acquisition
	(D) Divestment

31.	A joint venture can be defined as:
	(A) Two firms collaborate together on a specific project
	(B) One firm licenses its intellectual property to another firm
	(C) Two firms merge together
	(D) Two firms come together to form a third, legally separate firm
32.	Porter's Value Chain is subdivided into two main headings. These are Primary
	activities and
	(A) Peripheral Activities
	(B) Support Activities
	(C) Secondary Activities
	(D) Outsourced Activities
33.	is the slowest way to grow a business.
	(A) Merger
	(B) Outsourcing
	(C) Internal Development
	(D) Strategic Alliance
34.	The Primary Focus of Strategic Management is
	(A) Strategic Analysis
	(B) Whole Organization
	(C) Strategy Formulation
	(D) Strategy Implementation
35.	What is the starting point of strategic intent?
	(A) Objectives
	(B) Goals
	(C) Mission
	(D) Vission

36.	is the foundation of the Blue Ocean Strategy.
	(A) Innovation
	(B) Value Creation
	(C) Value Innovation
	(D) Cost-Benefit analysis
37.	In SWOT analysis, SW reflects factors.
	(A) Internal
	(B) External
	(C) International
	(D) Necessary
38.	The fundamental purpose for the existence of any organization is described by
	its
	(A) Mission
	(B) Policy
	(C) Objective
	(D) Strategy
39.	The word 'strategy' is derived from the Greek word
	(A) Stratum
	(B) Strate
	(C) Strategos
	(D) Strategies
40.	What is the starting point of strategic intent?
	(A) Goals
	(B) Vision
	(C) Objectives
	(D) Mission

41.	Low Cost, Differentiation and Focus are examples of:
	(A) Corporate Strategies
	(B) Operational Strategies
	(C) Business Strategies
	(D) Functional Strategies
42.	Buying another company by one company means:
	(A) Joint Venture
	(B) Acquisition
	(C) Amalgamation
	(D) Merger
43.	Marketing strategy is a type of strategy.
	(A) Functional
	(B) Corporate
	(C) Business
	(D) Growth
44.	Stability strategy is a level strategy.
	(A) Functional
	(B) Corporate
	(C) Business
	(D) Strategic
45.	Strategic Management is the management of an organization's resources to achieve
	its
	(A) Financial Needs
	(B) Goals and Objectives
	(C) Competitive Advantage
	(D) Market Share

46.	Strategic Management does not involve
	(A) Setting Objectives
	(B) Analyzing the competitive environment
	(C) Analyzing the external organization
	(D) Analyzing the internal organization
47.	According to, strategic management is not a box of tricks or a bundle
	of techniques. It is analytical thinking and commitment of resources to action.
	(A) Philip Kotler
	(B) Andrew Carnegie
	(C) Peter Drucker
	(D) Abraham Maslow
48.	The three organizational levels include
	(A) Corporate level
	(B) Business level
	(C) Functional level
	(D) All of the above
49.	The word tactic is most likely to be associated with
	(A) Business Strategy
	(B) Corporate Strategy
	(C) Operational Strategy
	(D) All of the above
50.	Low cost, Differentiation and Focus are examples of
	(A) Corporate Strategies
	(B) Operational Strategies
	(C) Business Strategies
	(D) Functional Strategies

51.	The	GE 9 cell model is based on
	(A)	Industry attractiveness & Business Strength
	(B)	Industry Growth rate & Business Strength
	(C)	Industry Attractiveness & Relative market share
	(D)	Industry Growth & Relative market share
52.	Wha	t does Red symbolize in the BCG matrix?
	(A)	Invest & Expand
	(B)	Harvest and Earn
	(C)	Harvest & Divest
	(D)	Select & Earn
53.	The	BCG matrix is also known as
	(A)	The Boston Box
	(B)	Product Portfolio matrix
	(C)	Growth-Share matrix
	(D)	All of the above
54.	In SV	WOT analysis, OT reflects factors.
	(A)	Internal
	(B)	External
	(C)	International
	(D)	Necessary
55.		is not an element of VUCA.
	(A)	Volatility
	(B)	Unclarity
	(C)	Complexity
	(D)	Ambiguity
56.	Full	form of VUCA is Volatility, Uncertainty, Complexity, and
	(A)	Ambition
	(B)	Anxiety
	` ′	Ambivalency
	(D)	Ambiguity

57.	"V"	in VUCA stands for
	(A)	Viability
	(B)	Volatility
	(C)	Violent
58.	` ′	Vicinity foundation of blue ocean strategy is
	(A)	Evaluation
	(B)	Creativity
	(C)	Core strength
	(D)	Value Innovation
59.	The	acquisition of a business that operates in the same industry is known as
	(A)	Internal Integration
	(B)	Horizontal Integration
	(C)	External Integration
	(D)	Vertical Integration
60.	Wha	at do Cash Cows symbolize in the BCG matrix?
	(A)	Remain Diversified
	(B)	Invest
	(C)	Stable
	(D)	Liquidate
61.		is not one of the elements of strategic management.
	(A)	Formulating strategy
	(B)	Implementation of Strategy
	(C)	Evaluation of Strategy
	(D)	None of the above
62.	Mar	ket penetration strategy can be executed by
	(A)	Decreasing Prices
	(B)	Increasing Prices
	(C)	Increasing Margin
	(D)	Producing at a mass level

63.	what does Question Mark (?) symbolize in the BCG matrix?
	(A) Remain Diversified
	(B) Invest
	(C) Stable
	(D) Liquidate
64.	A typical dictionary will define the word as something that has to do with
	war and ways to win over the enemy.
	(A) Business
	(B) Policy
	(C) Management
	(D) Strategy
65.	Competitive advantage can best be described as
	(A) Perfect Competition in The Market
	(B) Advantages of Competition
	(C) Increased Efficiency of the organisation
	(D) Standout in the organisation
66.	Cultural values would be part of which of the following factor in the Macro
	Environment?
	(A) Demographic
	(B) Social
	(C) Ecological
	(D) Natural
67.	In strategic management, SWOT stands for
	(A) Strength, Weakness, Opportunity, Thread
	(B) Strength, Weakness, Opportunity, Threat
	(C) Strong, Weak, Open, Transparent
	(D) Strategic Weapons for Worldwide Tactics

68.	The BCG matrix is mainly designed to analyse
	(A) Current strategy of the organization
	(B) Long-term strategic planning
	(C) Short-term strategic planning
	(D) Revenue generated by the organization
69.	What does Dog symbolize in BCG matrix?
	(A) Introduction
	(B) Growth
	(C) Maturity
	(D) Decline
70.	What does Stars symbolize in BCG matrix?
	(A) Introduction
	(B) Growth
	(C) Maturity
	(D) Decline
71.	Which of the following is not a part of the Marco Environment?
	(A) Laws & Policies
	(B) B. Demographics
	(C) Suppliers
	(D) Social Values
72.	Which of the following is not part of the microenvironment?
	(A) Technology
	(B) B. Shareholders
	(C) Competitors
	(D) Publics

73.	Strategic management is an important part of any business which helps with
	formulation and business decisions.
	(A) Strategy
	(B) Tactics
	(C) Procedure
	(D) Marketing
74.	BCG in BCG matrix stands for
	(A) Boston Calmette Group
	(B) British Consulting Group
	(C) Boston Corporate Group
	(D) Boston Consulting Group
75.	The origins of Strategic Management can be retraced to
	(A) 1930
	(B) 1911
	(C) 1879
	(D) 1938
76.	Strategy is
	(A) Completely Proactive & Completely Reactive
	(B) Partly Proactive & Partly Reactive
	(C) Neither proactive Nor Reactive
	(D) Proactive Only
77.	The three organisational levels are:
	(A) Corporate level, business level, functional level
	(B) Corporate level, business unit level, functional level
	(C) Corporate strategy level, business unit level, functional level
	(D) None

McDonald's is deciding whether to expand into manufacturing kitchen equipment 78. in China. At what level is this decision likely to be made? (A) Business (B) Corporate (C) Functional (D) International 79. In which of the following scenarios is a joint venture likely to be more attractive than an acquisition? (A) Horizontal integration (B) Vertical integration (C) New market entry (D) Larger resource pool 80. Sustained survival implies: (A) That a turnaround is achieved, but there is little further growth (B) That a turnaround is achieved, and there is potential for further growth (C) That a turnaround is achieved, and there is a clear opportunity to employ a new growth strategy (D) That a turnaround is achieved, and it is appropriate to diversify soon 81. Divestment is what kind of strategy? (A) An asset-reduction strategy (B) A weakness-reduction strategy (C) A product-reduction strategy

(D) A cost-reduction strategy

- 82. When does horizontal integration occur?
  - (A) When a firm acquires or merges with a major competitor
  - (B) When a firm acquires or merges with an unrelated business
  - (C) When a firm acquires or merges with a distributor
  - (D) When a firm acquires or merges with a supplier firm

#### 83. Retrenchment is:

- (A) When a company experiences declining profits and makes cutbacks to improve efficiency
- (B) When a company adopts a new strategic position for a product or service
- (C) The sale of the complete business, either as a single going concern or piecemeal to different buyers or sometimes by auctioning the assets
- (D) Implement the marketing function's strategic planning and management decisions

#### 84. Strategic business units:

- (A) Are found in one-business organisations
- (B) Carry out strategies assigned by the CEO
- (C) Implement the marketing function's strategic planning and management decisions
- (D) Develop their own unique way of competing
- 85. The following are considered grand strategies, except for:
  - (A) A retrenchment strategy
  - (B) Strategic business unit
  - (C) A growth strategy
  - (D) Related diversification

86.	Strategic Management handles:
	(A) External issues
	(B) Administration issues
	(C) Internal issues
	(D) Management issues
87.	How many cells are there in a SWOT matrix?
	(A) 6
	(B) 9
	(C) 5
	(D) 2
88.	The word tactics is most likely to be associated with:
	(A) Business strategy
	(B) Corporate strategy
	(C) Operational strategy
	(D) All of the above
89.	Which environment can create new markets and new business segments?
	(A) Political environment
	(B) Economic environment
	(C) Sociocultural environment
	(D) Technological environment
90.	Low cost, Differentiation and Focus are examples of:
	(A) Corporate strategies
	(B) Operational strategies
	(C) Business strategies
	(D) Functional strategies

91.	What are the guides to decision-making?
	(A) Rules
	(B) Procedures
	(C) Goals
	(D) Policies
92.	Selling all of a company's assets for their tangible worth is called:
	(A) Divestiture
	(B) Concentric Diversification
	(C) Liquidation
	(D) Unrelated integration
93.	The corporate level is where top management directs:
	(A) All employees for orientation
	(B) Its efforts to stabilise recruitment needs
	(C) Overall strategy for the entire organisation
	(D) Overall sales projections
94.	The Primary focus of strategic management is:
	(A) Strategic analysis
	(B) The total organisation
	(C) Strategy formulation
	(D) None
95.	An organisation strategy
	(A) Remains set in place longer than the mission and objectives
	(B) Generally forms over a period of time as events unfold
	(C) Trends to be formed at the same time the mission is developed
	(D) None

96.	Competitive advantage can be best described as:
	(A) Increased efficiency
	(B) What sets an organisation apart
	(C) Strength and the organisations
	(D) Intangible resources
97.	Which of the following is not a major element of the strategic management
	process?
	(A) Formulation strategy
	(B) Implementing strategy
	(C) Evaluating strategy
	(D) Assigning administrative tasks
98.	SWOT stands for:
	(A) Services worldwide optimization and transport
	(B) Special weapons for operations for timeless
	(C) Strength weakness opportunities and threats
	(D) Strength worldwide overcome threats
99.	What is the starting point of Strategic Intent?
	(A) Goal
	(B) Objective
	(C) Vision
	(D) Mission
100.	Who is called the Father of Strategic Management?
	(A) Chandler
	(B) Igor Ansoff
	(C) Michael Porter
	(D) John Nash

## Rough Work / रफ कार्य

#### DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION BOOKLET UNTIL ASKED TO DO SO

- 1. Examinee should enter his / her roll number, subject and Question Booklet Series correctly in the O.M.R. sheet, the examinee will be responsible for the error he / she has made.
- 2. This Question Booklet contains 100 questions, out of which only 75 Question are to be Answered by the examinee. Every question has 4 options and only one of them is correct. The answer which seems correct to you, darken that option number in your Answer Booklet (O.M.R ANSWER SHEET) completely with black or blue ball point pen. If any examinee will mark more than one answer of a particular question, then the answer will be marked as wrong.
- 3. Every question has same marks. Every question you attempt correctly, marks will be given according to that.
- 4. Every answer should be marked only on Answer Booklet (O.M.R ANSWER SHEET). Answer marked anywhere else other than the determined place will not be considered valid.
- 5. Please read all the instructions carefully before attempting anything on Answer Booklet (O.M.R ANSWER SHEET).
- 6. After completion of examination, please hand over the **O.M.R. SHEET** to the Examiner before leaving the examination room.
- 7. There is no negative marking.
- **Note:** On opening the question booklet, first check that all the pages of the question booklet are printed properly in case there is an issue please ask the examiner to change the booklet of same series and get another one.