Paper Code Roll No.----3 (To be filled in the O.M.R. Serial No.

प्रश्नपुरितका क्रमांक Question Booklet No.

प्रश्नपुस्तिका सीरीज **Question Booklet Series** D

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

**OMR Sheet)** 

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

Time: 1:30 Hours Maximum Marks-100

जब तक कहा न जाय, इस प्रश्नपुस्तिका को न खोलें

- परीक्षार्थी अपने अनुक्रमांक, विषय एवं प्रश्नपुस्तिका की सीरीज का विवरण यथास्थान सही– सही भरें, निर्देश : -अन्यथा मूल्यांकन में किसी भी प्रकार की विसंगति की दशा में उसकी जिम्मेदारी स्वयं परीक्षार्थी की होगी।
  - इस प्रश्नपुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं, जिनमे 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
  - प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आप के जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये 3.
  - सभी उत्तर केवल ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) पर ही दिये जाने 4. हैं। उत्तर पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
  - ओoएमoआरo उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये 5. गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाय।
  - परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी ओ०एम०आर० शीट उपलब्ध कराने के बाद 6. ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें।
  - निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है। 7.
- महत्वपूर्ण : -प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जॉच कर देख लें कि प्रश्नपुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्ष निरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सीरीज की दूसरी प्रश्नपुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

| 1. | 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                   |
| 2. | What does Red symbolize in the BCG matrix?                    |
|    | (A) Invest & Expand   |
|    | (B) Harvest and Earn  |
|    | (C) Harvest & Divest  |
|    | (D) Select & Earn   |
| 3. | The BCG matrix is also known as                               |
|    | (A) The Boston Box  |
|    | (B) Product Portfolio matrix                                  |
|    | (C) Growth-Share matrix                                       |
|    | (D) All of the above  |
| 4. | In SWOT analysis, OT reflects factors.                        |
|    | (A) Internal  |
|    | (B) External  |
|    | (C) International   |
|    | (D) Necessary   |
| 5. | is not an element of VUCA.                                    |
|    | (A) Volatility  |
|    | (B) Unclarity   |
|    | (C) Complexity  |
|    | (D) Ambiguity   |
| 6. | Full form of VUCA is Volatility, Uncertainty, Complexity, and |
|    | (A) Ambition  |
|    | (B) Anxiety   |
|    | (C) Ambivalency   |
|    | (D) Ambiguity   |

| 7.  | "V" in VUCA stands for   |
|-----|--|
|     | (A) Viability  |
|     | (B) Volatility   |
|     | (C) Violent  |
| 8.  | (D) Vicinity The foundation of blue ocean strategy is                        |
|     | (A) Evaluation   |
|     | (B) Creativity   |
|     | (C) Core strength  |
|     | (D) Value Innovation   |
| 9.  | 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   |
| 10. | What do Cash Cows symbolize in the BCG matrix?                               |
|     | (A) Remain Diversified   |
|     | (B) Invest   |
|     | (C) Stable   |
|     | (D) Liquidate  |
| 11. | 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  |
| 12. | Market penetration strategy can be executed by                               |
|     | (A) Decreasing Prices  |
|     | (B) Increasing Prices  |
|     | (C) Increasing Margin  |
|     | (D) Producing at a mass level  |

| 13. | What does Question Mark (?) symbolize in the BCG matrix?                    |
|-----|---|
|     | (A) Remain Diversified  |
|     | (B) Invest  |
|     | (C) Stable  |
|     | (D) Liquidate   |
| 14. | 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  |
| 15. | 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  |
| 16. | Cultural values would be part of which of the following factor in the Macro |
|     | Environment?  |
|     | (A) Demographic   |
|     | (B) Social  |
|     | (C) Ecological  |
|     | (D) Natural   |
| 17. | 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                                 |
|     |   |

| 18. | 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                      |
| 19. | What does Dog symbolize in BCG matrix?                         |
|     | (A) Introduction   |
|     | (B) Growth   |
|     | (C) Maturity   |
|     | (D) Decline  |
| 20. | What does Stars symbolize in BCG matrix?                       |
|     | (A) Introduction   |
|     | (B) Growth   |
|     | (C) Maturity   |
|     | (D) Decline  |
| 21. | Which of the following is not a part of the Marco Environment? |
|     | (A) Laws & Policies  |
|     | (B) B. Demographics  |
|     | (C) Suppliers  |
|     | (D) Social Values  |
| 22. | Which of the following is not part of the microenvironment?    |
|     | (A) Technology   |
|     | (B) B. Shareholders  |
|     | (C) Competitors  |
|     | (D) Publics  |

| 23. | Strategic management is an important part of any business which helps with |
|-----|--|
|     | formulation and business decisions.  |
|     | (A) Strategy   |
|     | (B) Tactics  |
|     | (C) Procedure  |
|     | (D) Marketing  |
| 24. | BCG in BCG matrix stands for   |
|     | (A) Boston Calmette Group  |
|     | (B) British Consulting Group   |
|     | (C) Boston Corporate Group   |
|     | (D) Boston Consulting Group  |
| 25. | The origins of Strategic Management can be retraced to                     |
|     | (A) 1930   |
|     | (B) 1911   |
|     | (C) 1879   |
|     | (D) 1938   |
| 26. | Strategy is  |
|     | (A) Completely Proactive & Completely Reactive                             |
|     | (B) Partly Proactive & Partly Reactive                                     |
|     | (C) Neither proactive Nor Reactive   |
|     | (D) Proactive Only   |
| 27. | 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 28. in China. At what level is this decision likely to be made? (A) Business (B) Corporate (C) Functional (D) International 29. 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 30. 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 31. 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

- 32. 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

#### 33. 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

### 34. 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
- 35. The following are considered grand strategies, except for:
  - (A) A retrenchment strategy
  - (B) Strategic business unit
  - (C) A growth strategy
  - (D) Related diversification

| 36. | Strategic Management handles:                                       |
|-----|---|
|     | (A) External issues   |
|     | (B) Administration issues   |
|     | (C) Internal issues   |
|     | (D) Management issues   |
| 37. | How many cells are there in a SWOT matrix?                          |
|     | (A) 6   |
|     | (B) 9   |
|     | (C) 5   |
|     | (D) 2   |
| 38. | The word tactics is most likely to be associated with:              |
|     | (A) Business strategy   |
|     | (B) Corporate strategy  |
|     | (C) Operational strategy  |
|     | (D) All of the above  |
| 39. | Which environment can create new markets and new business segments? |
|     | (A) Political environment   |
|     | (B) Economic environment  |
|     | (C) Sociocultural environment                                       |
|     | (D) Technological environment                                       |
| 40. | Low cost, Differentiation and Focus are examples of:                |
|     | (A) Corporate strategies  |
|     | (B) Operational strategies  |
|     | (C) Business strategies   |
|     | (D) Functional strategies   |

| 41. | What are the guides to decision-making?                               |
|-----|---|
|     | (A) Rules   |
|     | (B) Procedures  |
|     | (C) Goals   |
|     | (D) Policies  |
| 42. | Selling all of a company's assets for their tangible worth is called: |
|     | (A) Divestiture   |
|     | (B) Concentric Diversification  |
|     | (C) Liquidation   |
|     | (D) Unrelated integration   |
| 43. | 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   |
| 44. | The Primary focus of strategic management is:                         |
|     | (A) Strategic analysis  |
|     | (B) The total organisation  |
|     | (C) Strategy formulation  |
|     | (D) None  |
| 45. | 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  |

| 46. | Competitive advantage can be best described as:                           |
|-----|---|
|     | (A) Increased efficiency  |
|     | (B) What sets an organisation apart                                       |
|     | (C) Strength and the organisations  |
|     | (D) Intangible resources  |
| 47. | 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  |
| 48. | 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                                   |
| 49. | What is the starting point of Strategic Intent?                           |
|     | (A) Goal  |
|     | (B) Objective   |
|     | (C) Vision  |
|     | (D) Mission   |
| 50. | Who is called the Father of Strategic Management?                         |
|     | (A) Chandler  |
|     | (B) Igor Ansoff   |
|     | (C) Michael Porter  |
|     | (D) John Nash   |
|     |   |

| 51. | Management thinkers like Peter Drucker feel that business definition should |
|-----|---|
|     | strongly focus on the   |
|     | (A) Shareholders  |
|     | (B) Suppliers   |
|     | (C) Customers   |
|     | (D) Employees   |
| 52. | 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                           |
| 53. | 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   |
| 54. | The formal-structured approach of SMP is also sometimes called mode.        |
|     | (A) Execution   |
|     | (B) Adaptive  |
|     | (C) Planning  |
|     | (D) Opportunistic   |
| 55. | 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  |
|     |   |

| 56. | is identifying opportunities and threats affecting the business.           |
|-----|--|
|     | (A) Environmental Analysis   |
|     | (B) Organizational Analysis  |
|     | (C) Industry Analysis  |
|     | (D) Competitive Analysis   |
| 57. | 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  |
| 58. | 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   |
| 59. | can be defined as the alignment of business operations with social         |
|     | values.  |
|     | (A) Corporate Governance   |
|     | (B) Corporate Social Responsibility  |
|     | (C) Business Policy  |
|     | (D) Sustainability   |
| 60. | 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   |
|     |  |

| 61. | 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  |
|     | (D) Strategic Audit   |
| 62. | Corporate Governance is primarily guided by                             |
|     | (A) Customers   |
|     | (B) Shareholders  |
|     | (C) Board of Directors  |
|     | (D) Employees   |
| 63. | Functional strategies are sometimes called                              |
|     | (A) Process Strategies  |
|     | (B) Corporate Strategies  |
|     | (C) Business-unit level Strategies                                      |
|     | (D) Operational Strategies  |
| 64. | The Concept of 'Strategic Window' was introduced by                     |
|     | (A) Michael Porter  |
|     | (B) Peter Drucker   |
|     | (C) Gray Hamel  |
|     | (D) Derek F. Abell  |
| 65. | is the foundation of the Blue Ocean Strategy.                           |
|     | (A) Innovation  |
|     | (B) Value Creation  |
|     | (C) Value Innovation  |
|     | (D) Value-cost Trade-off  |
|     |   |

| 66. | 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   |
| 67. | The Primary benefit of restructuring is  |
|     | (A) Increase Morale  |
|     | (B) Employee Involvement   |
|     | (C) Cost Reduction   |
|     | (D) Increased number and organizational hierarchy                              |
| 68. | 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   |
| 69. | 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  |
| 70. | How many cells are there in a SWOT matrix?                                     |
|     | (A) 6  |
|     | (B) 4  |
|     | (C) 9  |
|     | (D) 2  |
|     |  |

| 71. | Strategic Management handles  |
|-----|---|
|     | (A) Management Issues   |
|     | (B) External Issues   |
|     | (C) Administrative Issues   |
|     | (D) Internal Issues   |
| 72. | Low Cost, Differentiation and Focus are examples of                           |
|     | (A) Business Strategies   |
|     | (B) Corporate Strategies  |
|     | (C) Operational Strategies  |
|     | (D) Functional Strategies   |
| 73. | are the guides to decision making.  |
|     | (A) Policies  |
|     | (B) Procedure   |
|     | (C) Objectives  |
|     | (D) Goals   |
| 74. | 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   |
| 75. | 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                         |

| 76. | 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                     |
| 77. | The two internal elements of SWOT analysis are                           |
|     | (A) Weakness and Threats   |
|     | (B) Opportunities and Threats  |
|     | (C) Strength and Weakness  |
|     | (D) Strength and Threats   |
| 78. | strategy is often considered as an entrepreneurial strategy.             |
|     | (A) Expansion Strategy   |
|     | (B) Retrenchment Strategy  |
|     | (C) Combination Strategy   |
|     | (D) Stability Strategy   |
| 79. | refers to the purposes an organization strives to achieve.               |
|     | (A) Strategic Intent   |
|     | (B) Strategic Formulation  |
|     | (C) Strategic Implementation   |
|     | (D) Strategic Control  |
| 80. | is not a recognized element of corporate strategy.                       |
|     | (A) Competitive Advantage  |
|     | (B) Closure  |
|     | (C) Acquisition  |
|     | (D) Divestment   |
|     |  |

| 81. | 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           |
| 82. | 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  |
| 83. | is the slowest way to grow a business.                                       |
|     | (A) Merger   |
|     | (B) Outsourcing  |
|     | (C) Internal Development   |
|     | (D) Strategic Alliance   |
| 84. | The Primary Focus of Strategic Management is                                 |
|     | (A) Strategic Analysis   |
|     | (B) Whole Organization   |
|     | (C) Strategy Formulation   |
|     | (D) Strategy Implementation  |
| 85. | What is the starting point of strategic intent?                              |
|     | (A) Objectives   |
|     | (B) Goals  |
|     | (C) Mission  |
|     | (D) Vission  |

| 86. | is the foundation of the Blue Ocean Strategy.                                 |
|-----|---|
|     | (A) Innovation  |
|     | (B) Value Creation  |
|     | (C) Value Innovation  |
|     | (D) Cost-Benefit analysis   |
| 87. | In SWOT analysis, SW reflects factors.  |
|     | (A) Internal  |
|     | (B) External  |
|     | (C) International   |
|     | (D) Necessary   |
| 88. | The fundamental purpose for the existence of any organization is described by |
|     | its   |
|     | (A) Mission   |
|     | (B) Policy  |
|     | (C) Objective   |
|     | (D) Strategy  |
| 89. | The word 'strategy' is derived from the Greek word                            |
|     | (A) Stratum   |
|     | (B) Strate  |
|     | (C) Strategos   |
|     | (D) Strategies  |
| 90. | What is the starting point of strategic intent?                               |
|     | (A) Goals   |
|     | (B) Vision  |
|     | (C) Objectives  |
|     | (D) Mission   |
|     |   |

| 91. | Low Cost, Differentiation and Focus are examples of:                             |
|-----|--|
|     | (A) Corporate Strategies   |
|     | (B) Operational Strategies   |
|     | (C) Business Strategies  |
|     | (D) Functional Strategies  |
| 92. | Buying another company by one company means:                                     |
|     | (A) Joint Venture  |
|     | (B) Acquisition  |
|     | (C) Amalgamation   |
|     | (D) Merger   |
| 93. | Marketing strategy is a type of strategy.  |
|     | (A) Functional   |
|     | (B) Corporate  |
|     | (C) Business   |
|     | (D) Growth   |
| 94. | Stability strategy is a level strategy.  |
|     | (A) Functional   |
|     | (B) Corporate  |
|     | (C) Business   |
|     | (D) Strategic  |
| 95. | 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   |
|     |  |

| 96.  | Strategic Management does not involve   |
|------|---|
|      | (A) Setting Objectives  |
|      | (B) Analyzing the competitive environment                                       |
|      | (C) Analyzing the external organization   |
|      | (D) Analyzing the internal organization   |
| 97.  | 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  |
| 98.  | The three organizational levels include   |
|      | (A) Corporate level   |
|      | (B) Business level  |
|      | (C) Functional level  |
|      | (D) All of the above  |
| 99.  | The word tactic is most likely to be associated with                            |
|      | (A) Business Strategy   |
|      | (B) Corporate Strategy  |
|      | (C) Operational Strategy  |
|      | (D) All of the above  |
| 100. | Low cost, Differentiation and Focus are examples of                             |
|      | (A) Corporate Strategies  |
|      | (B) Operational Strategies  |
|      | (C) Business Strategies   |
|      | (D) Functional Strategies   |
|      | ماد ماد ماد ماد ماد   |

# 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.
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- 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.
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