

Roll. No.

Question Booklet Number

O.M.R. Serial No.

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B.Com. (Hons.) (SEM.-IV) EXAMINATION, 2025-26

COMMERCE

(Human Resource Management)

[CODE : BCH-402]

Paper Code

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**Question Booklet
Series**

A

Time : 1 : 30 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

Instructions to the Examinee :

1. Do not open the booklet unless you are asked to do so.
2. The booklet contains 100 questions. Examinee is required to answer 75 questions in the OMR Answer-Sheet provided and not in the question booklet. All questions carry equal marks.
3. Examine the Booklet and the OMR Answer-Sheet very carefully before you proceed. Faulty question booklet due to missing or duplicate pages/questions or having any other discrepancy should be got immediately replaced.
4. Four alternative answers are mentioned for each question as - A, B, C & D in the booklet. The candidate has to choose the correct / answer and mark the same in the OMR Answer-Sheet as per the direction :

(Remaining instructions on last page)

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश :

1. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक आपसे कहा न जाए।
2. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं। परीक्षार्थी को 75 प्रश्नों को केवल दी गई OMR आन्सर-शीट पर ही हल करना है, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर नहीं। सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
3. प्रश्नों के उत्तर अंकित करने से पूर्व प्रश्न-पुस्तिका तथा OMR आन्सर-शीट को सावधानीपूर्वक देख लें। दोषपूर्ण प्रश्न-पुस्तिका जिसमें कुछ भाग छपने से छूट गए हों या प्रश्न एक से अधिक बार छप गए हों या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।
4. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार सम्भावित उत्तर- A, B, C एवं D हैं। परीक्षार्थी को उन चारों विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर छॉटना है। उत्तर को OMR उत्तर-पत्रक में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

1. Human Resource Management mainly deals with :
 - (A) Machines
 - (B) Money
 - (C) People in the organisation
 - (D) Materials
2. HRM is concerned with :
 - (A) Production only
 - (B) Marketing only
 - (C) Managing human resources
 - (D) Finance only
3. The nature of HRM is :
 - (A) Mechanical
 - (B) Human oriented
 - (C) Technical only
 - (D) Financial
4. HRM is :
 - (A) A continuous process
 - (B) A temporary activity
 - (C) A short-term activity
 - (D) None of these
5. HRM helps in achieving :
 - (A) Individual goals only
 - (B) Organisational goals only
 - (C) Both individual and organisational goals
 - (D) None of the above
6. One important function of HRM is :
 - (A) Recruitment
 - (B) Production
 - (C) Pricing
 - (D) Advertising
7. HRM function includes :
 - (A) Training employees
 - (B) Selling goods
 - (C) Buying machines
 - (D) Transportation
8. HRM helps in improving:
 - (A) Employee efficiency
 - (B) Weather conditions
 - (C) Transportation
 - (D) Electricity

9. The importance of HRM lies in :
- (A) Effective use of manpower
 - (B) Machine repair
 - (C) Transport management
 - (D) Office decoration
10. HRM contributes to :
- (A) Employee development
 - (B) Machine development
 - (C) Product packaging
 - (D) Advertising
11. Personnel management is the old name of:
- (A) Marketing
 - (B) HRM
 - (C) Finance
 - (D) Accounting
12. Scientific Management was introduced by:
- (A) Henry Fayol
 - (B) Elton Mayo
 - (C) F.W. Taylor
 - (D) None of the above
13. Human Relations approach was developed after :
- (A) Hawthorne Studies
 - (B) World War II
 - (C) Industrial revolution
 - (D) None of the above
14. Hawthorne studies were conducted by:
- (A) Elton Mayo
 - (B) Taylor
 - (C) Fayol
 - (D) McGregor
15. Modern HRM focuses on :
- (A) Machines only
 - (B) Employee punishment
 - (C) Employee development
 - (D) Finance only
16. HR policy means :
- (A) Guidelines for managing employees
 - (B) Production plan
 - (C) Marketing strategy
 - (D) Pricing method

17. HR policies help in :
- (A) Increasing machines
 - (B) Consistency in decisions
 - (C) Advertising products
 - (D) Transportation
18. HR policy should be :
- (A) Clear and simple
 - (B) Complicated
 - (C) Secret
 - (D) Temporary
19. HR policies are generally framed by:
- (A) Top management
 - (B) Workers
 - (C) Customers
 - (D) Suppliers
20. HR policies help in :
- (A) Employee discipline
 - (B) Machine repair
 - (C) Transport
 - (D) Sales
21. Procurement means :
- (A) Hiring employees
 - (B) Buying machines
 - (C) Selling products
 - (D) Accounting
22. Procurement includes:
- (A) Recruitment
 - (B) Selection
 - (C) Placement
 - (D) All of these
23. Recruitment means:
- (A) Searching for potential employees
 - (B) Selecting employees
 - (C) Training employees
 - (D) Paying salary
24. Internal recruitment includes :
- (A) Promotion
 - (B) Advertisement
 - (C) Campus recruitment
 - (D) Employment exchange
25. External recruitment includes:
- (A) Transfer
 - (B) Promotion
 - (C) Advertisement
 - (D) Demotion

26. HR planning means:
- (A) Planning future manpower needs
 - (B) Planning production
 - (C) Planning marketing
 - (D) Planning finance
27. HR planning ensures:
- (A) Right person at right job
 - (B) Right machine
 - (C) Right product
 - (D) Right advertisement
28. HR planning helps in:
- (A) Avoiding manpower shortage
 - (B) Reducing machines
 - (C) Increasing transport
 - (D) None of the above
29. HR planning is useful for :
- (A) Long-term planning
 - (B) Short-term planning
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above
30. HR planning is also called :
- (A) Manpower planning
 - (B) Finance planning
 - (C) Production planning
 - (D) Marketing planning
31. Job analysis means:
- (A) Study of job and duties
 - (B) Study of machines
 - (C) Study of finance
 - (D) Study of marketing
32. Job analysis provides information about:
- (A) Job duties
 - (B) Job responsibilities
 - (C) Skills required
 - (D) All of the above
33. Job description means:
- (A) Written statement of job duties
 - (B) Written salary statement
 - (C) Written advertisement
 - (D) None of the above

34. Job specification means:
- (A) Qualification required for a job
 - (B) Salary of job
 - (C) Work timing
 - (D) Leave policy
35. Job analysis is useful for:
- (A) Recruitment
 - (B) Selection
 - (C) Training
 - (D) All of these
36. Selection means:
- (A) Choosing suitable candidate
 - (B) Searching candidates
 - (C) Advertising jobs
 - (D) Training employees
37. First step of selection process is:
- (A) Application form
 - (B) Interview
 - (C) Medical test
 - (D) Final selection
38. Selection process includes :
- (A) Interview
 - (B) Tests
 - (C) Medical examination
 - (D) All of the above
39. Final selection decision is taken by:
- (A) Management
 - (B) Customers
 - (C) Suppliers
 - (D) Government
40. Medical examination ensures :
- (A) Physical fitness of candidate
 - (B) Qualification
 - (C) Salary level
 - (D) Promotion
41. A selection test measures :
- (A) Ability of candidate
 - (B) Salary of candidate
 - (C) Age of candidate
 - (D) Address of candidate
42. Intelligence test measures :
- (A) Mental ability
 - (B) Physical strength
 - (C) Height
 - (D) Weight

43. Interview means :
- (A) Face-to-face communication
 - (B) Written test
 - (C) Medical test
 - (D) None of the above
44. Panel interview is conducted by :
- (A) One interviewer
 - (B) Group of interviewers
 - (C) Computer
 - (D) Workers
45. Interview helps in:
- (A) Evaluating personality
 - (B) Evaluating finance
 - (C) Evaluating machines
 - (D) Evaluating products
46. Training means :
- (A) Improving employee skills
 - (B) Increasing salary
 - (C) Increasing machines
 - (D) Reducing workers
47. Development focuses on:
- (A) Future growth of employees
 - (B) Present job only
- (C) Machines
- (D) Products
48. On-the-job training is given :
- (A) At workplace
 - (B) Outside workplace
 - (C) In classroom only
 - (D) Online only
49. Off-the-job training is given :
- (A) Outside the workplace
 - (B) At workplace
 - (C) At home
 - (D) None of the above
50. Training improves :
- (A) Employee performance
 - (B) Machine performance
 - (C) Market demand
 - (D) Transport
51. Performance Management System mainly evaluates :
- (A) Machines
 - (B) Employee performance
 - (C) Buildings
 - (D) Products

52. The main objective of performance management is:
- (A) Improving employee performance
 - (B) Reducing employees
 - (C) Increasing machines
 - (D) Increasing price
53. Performance appraisal means:
- (A) Evaluating employee performance
 - (B) Recruiting employees
 - (C) Training employees
 - (D) Selecting employees
54. Performance appraisal helps in:
- (A) Promotion decisions
 - (B) Transfer decisions
 - (C) Training needs
 - (D) All of the above
55. Performance appraisal is usually conducted:
- (A) Periodically
 - (B) Once in life
 - (C) Daily only
 - (D) Never
56. Traditional method of performance appraisal is :
- (A) Ranking method
 - (B) 360-degree feedback
 - (C) BARS
 - (D) Assessment centre
57. In ranking method, employees are:
- (A) Ranked from best to worst
 - (B) Paid equally
 - (C) Ignored
 - (D) Promoted automatically
58. 360-degree appraisal means feedback from:
- (A) Supervisor only
 - (B) Peers only
 - (C) Customers only
 - (D) All related persons
59. BARS stands for:
- (A) Behaviourally Anchored Rating Scale
 - (B) Basic Analysis Rating System
 - (C) Behaviour Analysis Rating Standard
 - (D) None of the above

60. A modern method of performance appraisal is :
- (A) Assessment centre
 - (B) Ranking method
 - (C) Checklist
 - (D) Essay method
61. Transfer means:
- (A) Shifting employee from one job to another
 - (B) Removing employee
 - (C) Increasing salary
 - (D) Retirement
62. Promotion means:
- (A) Upgrading employee to higher position
 - (B) Reducing salary
 - (C) Transfer of employee
 - (D) Retirement
63. Promotion usually results in:
- (A) Higher salary
 - (B) Lower salary
 - (C) No salary
 - (D) None of the above
64. Transfer may be done due to:
- (A) Organizational needs
 - (B) Employee request
 - (C) Better utilization of skills
 - (D) All of the above
65. Promotion motivates employees by:
- (A) Punishing workers
 - (B) Recognizing performance
 - (C) Reducing salary
 - (D) None of the above
66. Employee counselling helps in :
- (A) Selling products
 - (B) Increasing machines
 - (C) Solving employee problems
 - (D) Transport
67. Counselling improves :
- (A) Employee morale
 - (B) Machine efficiency
 - (C) Market demand
 - (D) Sales price

68. Counselling can help employees deal with:
- (A) Personal problems
 - (B) Work stress
 - (C) Job dissatisfaction
 - (D) All of the above
69. Counselling in organizations is usually done by:
- (A) Manager or HR department
 - (B) Customers
 - (C) Suppliers
 - (D) Government
70. The main aim of counselling is:
- (A) Employee well-being
 - (B) Machine repair
 - (C) Transport
 - (D) Advertising
71. Compensation means :
- (A) Payment given to employees
 - (B) Payment to suppliers
 - (C) Payment to customers
 - (D) Payment to government
72. Compensation includes:
- (A) Wages
 - (B) Salary
 - (C) Incentives
 - (D) All of the above
73. Basic salary is part of:
- (A) Direct compensation
 - (B) Indirect compensation
 - (C) Bonus
 - (D) None of the above
74. Indirect compensation includes:
- (A) Benefits and allowances
 - (B) Basic salary
 - (C) Wage only
 - (D) None of the above
75. Incentives are given to:
- (A) Punish employees
 - (B) Motivate employees
 - (C) Reduce productivity
 - (D) None of the above

76. Employee health refers to :
- (A) Physical and mental well-being
 - (B) Machines
 - (C) Transport
 - (D) Products
77. Welfare facilities include :
- (A) Canteen
 - (B) Medical facilities
 - (C) Rest rooms
 - (D) All of the above
78. Employee welfare improves:
- (A) Employee satisfaction
 - (B) Machine life
 - (C) Transport
 - (D) Advertising
79. Welfare measures are:
- (A) Voluntary and statutory
 - (B) Only voluntary
 - (C) Only compulsory
 - (D) None of the above
80. Welfare activities are important for:
- (A) Employee motivation
 - (B) Employee health
 - (C) Employee efficiency
 - (D) All of the above
81. Social security protects employees against:
- (A) Risks and uncertainties
 - (B) Market competition
 - (C) Product failure
 - (D) Transport problems
82. The example of social security is:
- (A) Provident fund
 - (B) Pension
 - (C) Insurance
 - (D) All of these
83. Social security helps in:
- (A) Employee protection
 - (B) Machine repair
 - (C) Marketing
 - (D) Advertising
84. Social security is generally provided by:
- (A) Government and employers
 - (B) Customers
 - (C) Suppliers
 - (D) Competitors

85. Social security improves:
- (A) Machine quality
 - (B) Employee confidence
 - (C) Market demand
 - (D) Advertising
86. HRIS stands for:
- (A) Human Resource Information System
 - (B) Human Resource Internal System
 - (C) Human Research Information System
 - (D) None of the above
87. HRIS helps in:
- (A) Managing employee data
 - (B) Managing machines
 - (C) Managing transport
 - (D) Managing marketing
88. IT helps HRM in:
- (A) Recruitment
 - (B) Payroll processing
 - (C) Employee records
 - (D) All of the above
89. E-recruitment means:
- (A) Online recruitment
 - (B) Manual recruitment
 - (C) Newspaper recruitment
 - (D) Campus recruitment
90. HR technology improves:
- (A) Efficiency of HR functions
 - (B) Machine speed
 - (C) Transport
 - (D) None of the above
91. Business Process Reengineering means:
- (A) Redesigning business processes
 - (B) Selling products
 - (C) Buying machines
 - (D) Advertising
92. BPR aims at :
- (A) Increasing machines
 - (B) Increasing workers
 - (C) Improving efficiency and productivity
 - (D) None of the above

93. Downsizing means:
- (A) Reducing number of employees
 - (B) Increasing employees
 - (C) Promoting employees
 - (D) Transferring employees
94. Downsizing is generally done to:
- (A) Reduce costs
 - (B) Increase machines
 - (C) Increase buildings
 - (D) Increase holidays
95. VRS stands for:
- (A) Voluntary Retirement Scheme
 - (B) Variable Retirement System
 - (C) Voluntary Reward Scheme
 - (D) None of the above
96. VRS allows employees to:
- (A) Retire voluntarily
 - (B) Work overtime
 - (C) Get promotion
 - (D) Get transfer
97. VRS is generally used to:
- (A) Increase workforce
 - (B) Reduce workforce
 - (C) Increase machines
 - (D) Increase production
98. Downsizing may affect:
- (A) Machine life
 - (B) Employee morale
 - (C) Transport
 - (D) Advertising
99. Business process reengineering focuses on :
- (A) Radical improvement in processes
 - (B) Minor changes only
 - (C) No change
 - (D) Temporary change
100. HRM plays an important role in:
- (A) Machine repair
 - (B) Managing organizational change
 - (C) Transport management
 - (D) Product design

Rough Work

Example :

Question :

Q.1 (A) ● (C) (D)

Q.2 (A) (B) ● (D)

Q.3 (A) ● (C) (D)

5. Each question carries equal marks. Marks will be awarded according to the number of correct answers you have.
6. All answers are to be given on OMR Answer Sheet only. Answers given anywhere other than the place specified in the answer sheet will not be considered valid.
7. Before writing anything on the OMR Answer Sheet, all the instructions given in it should be read carefully.
8. After the completion of the examination, candidates should leave the examination hall only after providing their OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator. Candidate can carry their Question Booklet.
9. There will be no negative marking.
10. Rough work, if any, should be done on the blank pages provided for the purpose in the booklet.
11. To bring and use of log-book, calculator, pager & cellular phone in examination hall is prohibited.
12. In case of any difference found in English and Hindi version of the question, the English version of the question will be held authentic.

Imp. On opening the question booklet, first check that all the pages of the question booklet are printed properly. If there is any discrepancy in the question Booklet, then after showing it to the invigilator, get another question Booklet of the same series.

उदाहरण :

प्रश्न :

प्रश्न 1 (A) ● (C) (D)

प्रश्न 2 (A) (B) ● (D)

प्रश्न 3 (A) ● (C) (D)

5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आपके जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
6. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर-पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
7. ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाये।
8. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी OMR Answer Sheet उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें। परीक्षार्थी अपने साथ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका ले जा सकते हैं।
9. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।
10. कोई भी रफ कार्य, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में, रफ-कार्य के लिए दिए खाली पेज पर ही किया जाना चाहिए।
11. परीक्षा-कक्ष में लॉग-बुक, कैल्कुलेटर, पेजर तथा सेल्युलर फोन ले जाना तथा उसका उपयोग करना वर्जित है।
12. प्रश्न के हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण में भिन्नता होने की दशा में प्रश्न का अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण ही मान्य होगा।

महत्वपूर्ण: प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्नपुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सिरीज की दूसरी प्रश्नपुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।