Roll No.----------------------

Paper Code

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(To be filled in the OMR Sheet)

O.M.R. Serial No.

BBA (First Semester) Examination, February/March-2022
F010102T (A+B)
Business Statistics + Principles of Management

Time : 3:00 Hours   **Maximum Marks-200**

जब तक कहा न जाय, इस प्रश्नपुस्तिका को न खोलें

602

निर्देश : —

1. परीक्षार्थी अपने अनुक्रमांक, विषय एवं प्रश्नपुस्तिका की सिरीज 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 200 प्रश्न हैं, जो दो खण्डों में विभाजित हैं। प्रथम खण्ड में 100 एवं द्वितीय खण्ड में 100 प्रश्न हैं। इस प्रकार परीक्षार्थियों को प्रत्येक खण्ड से 75–75 प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने हैं। इस प्रकार परीक्षार्थी को कुल 150 प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने हैं। 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 पाइंट पेन से पूरा भर दें। यदि किसी परीक्षार्थी द्वारा प्रत्येक खण्ड हेतु निर्धारित प्रश्नों से अधिक प्रश्नों के उत्तर दिये जाते हैं तो उसके द्वारा हल किये गये प्रथमतः यथा निर्दिष्ट प्रश्नोत्तरों का ही मूल्यांकन किया 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. ओ०एम०आर० 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 प्रश्नपुस्तिका बुकलेट एवं ओ०एम०आर० शीट पृथक–पृथक 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 भलीभॉति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सिरीज की दूसरी प्रश्नपुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

(First Section) प्रथम खण्ड

1. 'Arthashastra' Provides statistical facts about ……… in the country.

    (A) Population Statistics

    (B) State Administration

    (C) Fact of day- to day life

    (D) All of the above

2. "Statistics are effected to a marked extend by ………"

    (A) Numerically stated

    (B) Multiplicity of causes

    (C) Aggregate of facts

    (D) Complex manifestations

3. Which of the following is not an example of the functions of statistics?

    (A) Intelligence quotient (IQ)

    (B) Average

    (C) Diagram

    (D) x2 test

4. Non-sampling errors are introduced due to technically faulty observations or during

    the _____ of data.

    (A) Collection

    (B) Analysis

    (C) Sequencing

    (D) Processing

5. Sampling is simply a process of learning about the _____ on the basis of a sample drawn from it.

    (A) Census

    (B) Population

    (C) Group

    (D) Area

6. Numerical facts are usually subjected to statistical analysis with a view to helping a decision maker make wise decisions in the face of _____.

    (A) Surety

    (B) Uncertainty

    (C) Probability

    (D) Randomness

7. Data is simply the numerical results of any scientific _____.

    (A) Analysis

    (B) Researches

    (C) Observation

    (D) Measurement

8. The _____ process would be required to ensure that the data is complete and as required.

    (A) Editing

    (B) Tabulation

    (C) Analysis

    (D) Ordering

9. A sample is a portion of the _____ population that is considered for study and analysis.

   (A) Selected

   (B) Total

   (C) Fixed

   (D) Random

10. The method of sampling, in which the choice of sample items depends exclusively on the judgement of the investigator is termed as _____.

    (A) Convenience sampling

    (B) Quota sampling

    (C) Systematic sampling

    (D) Judgement sampling

11. A variable is any characteristic which can assume _____ values.

    (A) Different

    (B) Similar

    (C) fixed

    (D) Assumed

12. A _____ sample is formed by selecting one unit at random and then selecting additional units at evenly spaced intervals until the sample has been formed.

    (A) Stratified

    (B) Systematic

    (C) Judgement

    (D) Random

13. The basic objective of a sample is to draw _____ about the population from which such sample is drawn.

    (A) Conclusion

    (B) Inferences

    (C) Characteristics

    (D) Parameters

14. _____ means separating items according to similar characteristics and grouping them into various classes.

    (A) Tabulation

    (B) Editing

    (C) Separation

    (D) Classification

15. The magnitude of the class is the:

    (A) The product lower limit and upper limit

    (B) The sum of lower limit and upper limit

    (C) The difference of upper limit and lower limit

    (D) None of these

16. The value lying half way between the upper limit and lower limit of the class is:

    (A) Frequency

    (B) Mid-point

    (C) Class interval

    (D) None of the above

17. The classes in which the lower limit or the upper limit is not specified are known as:

(A) Open end classes

(B) Close end classes

(C) Inclusive classes

(D) Exclusive classes

18. If the mid points of the classes are 16, 24, 32, 40 and so on, then the magnitude of the class interval is:

(A) 8

(B) 9

(C) 7

(D) 6

19. The first step in tabulation is:

(A) Foot note

(B) Source note

(C) Captions

(D) Classification

20. A systematic arrangement of data in rows and columns is:

(A) Table

(B) Tabulation

(C) Body

(D) All of above

21. Type of bar diagram is:

(A) Pictogram

(B) Sub divided diagram

(C) Line diagram

(D) Pie diagram

22. The most commonly used device of presenting business and economic data is:

(A) Pie diagrams

(B) Pictograms

(C) Bar diagrams

(D) Line diagrams

23. The median of a frequency distribution is found graphically with the help of:

(A) Histogram

(B) Frequency curve

(C) Frequency polygon

(D) Ogive

24. The mode of a frequency distribution can be determined graphically by:

(A) Histogram

(B) Frequency curve

(C) Frequency polygon

(D) Ogive

25. The standard deviation for 15, 22, 27, 11, 9, 21, 14, 9 is:

(A) 6.22

(B) 6.12

(C) 6.04

(D) 6.32

26. Calculate A. M.:

Size	2	3	4	5	6
Frequency	5	8	10	10	7

(A) 4.15

(B) 5.15

(C) 3.45

(D) None

27. The median of the data: 19, 25, 59, 48, 35, 31, 30, 32, 51. If 25 is replaced by 52, what will be the new median?

(A) 35

(B) 32

(C) 30

(D) 31

28. Compute the mode for the following frequency distribution:

Size of items:	0-4	4-8	8-12	12-16	16-20	20-24	24-28	28-32	32-36	36-40
Frequency:	5	7	9	17	12	10	6	3	1	0

(A) 32.66

(B) 28.43

(C) 24.87

(D) None

29. If two events are independent, then:
(A) They must be mutually exclusive
(B) The sum of their probabilities must be equal to one
(C) Their interaction must be zero
(D) None of these alternatives is correct

30. Two events, A and B, are mutually exclusive and each have a nonzero probability. If event A is known to occur, the probability of the occurrence of event B is:

(A) One

(B) Any positive value

(C) Zero

(D) None of the above

31. Convenience sampling is an example of:

(A) Probabilistic sampling

(B) Stratified sampling

(C) Nonprobabilistic sampling

(D) Cluster sampling

32. In hypothesis testing, the hypothesis tentatively assumed to be true is:

(A) The alternative hypothesis

(B) The null hypothesis

(C) Either the null or the alternative

(D) None of these alternatives is correct

33. If there is a very strong correlation between two variables then the correlation coefficient must be:

(A) Any value larger than 1

(B) Much smaller than 0, if the correlation is negative

(C) Much larger than 0, regardless of whether the correlation is negative or positive

(D) None of these alternatives is correct

34. The coefficient of correlation:

(A) Is the square of the coefficient of determination

(B) Is the square root of the coefficient of determination

(C) Is the same as r- square

(D) Can never be negative

35. In regression analysis, the variable that is used to explain the change in the outcome of an experiment, or some natural process, is called:

(A) The x- variable

(B) The independent variable

(C) The criterion variable

(D) The explanatory variable

36. In regression analysis, if the independent variable is measured in kilograms, the dependent variable :

(A) Must also be in kilograms

(B) Must be in some unit of weight

(C) Cannot be in kilograms

(D) Can be any units

37. If the correlation coefficient is a positive value, then the slope of the regression line:

(A) Must also be positive

(B) Can be either negative or positive

(C) Can be zero

(D) Can not be zero

38. The mean of ten number is 58. If one of the numbers is 40, what is the mean of the other nine?

(A) 18

(B) 60

(C) 162

(D) 540

39. The mean of 11 numbers is 7. One of the numbers, 13, is deleted. What is the mean of the remaining 10 numbers?

   (A) 7.7

   (B) 6.4

   (C) 6.0

   (D) 5.8

40. Which average is affected most by the presence of extreme items?

   (A) Median

   (B) Mode

   (C) Arithmetic mean

   (D) None

41. The algebraic sum of deviation of a set of n values from A. M. is:

   (A) n

   (B) 0

   (C) 1

   (D) 2n

42. The positive square- root of the arithmetic mean of the Square of the deviations of the given observation from their arithmetic mean is called:

   (A) Standard deviation

   (B) Mean deviation

   (C) Quartile deviation

   (D) Variance

43. The correlation coefficient is used to determine:

(A) A specific value of the y-variable given a specific value of the x- variable

(B) A specific value of the x-variable given a specific value of the y-variable

(C) The strength of the relationship between the x and y variable

(D) None of these

44. The coefficient of correlation:

(A) Is always greater than one

(B) Can be positive as well as negative

(C) Is always positive

(D) Can never be negative

45. If two variables, x and y, have a very strong linear relationship, then:

(A) There is evidence that x causes a change in y

(B) There is evidence that y causes a change in x

(C) There might not be any causal relationship between x and y

(D) None of these alternatives is correct

46. What are the method of collecting Primary data:

(A) Interview

(B) Observation

(C) Questionnaire

(D) All of the above

47. If the mean is 11 and the median is 13 then the value of mode is:

    (A) 15

    (B) 13

    (C) 11

    (D) 17

48. The variate values which divide a series into ten equal parts are called:

    (A) Quartiles

    (B) Deciles

    (C) Percentiles

    (D) None of these

49. The method used to compute average or central value of the collected data is considered as:

    (A) Measures of positive variation

    (B) Measures of central tendency

    (C) Measures of negative skewness

    (D) Measures of negative variation

50. If the sum of squares of the rank differences of 10 pairs of values is 30, find the correlation coefficient between them.

    (A) 0.75

    (B) 0.82

    (C) 0.90

    (D) 0.83

51. The regression coefficient of X on Y is:

    (A) bXY

    (B) bYX

    (C) Not specified

    (D) None

52. If one of the regression coefficient is greater than unity, the other must be:

    (A) More than Unity

    (B) Less than Unity

    (C) Unity

    (D) None

53. The regression coefficient are independent of change of origin but:

    (A) Not of Scale

    (B) Also of Scale

    (C) No change in scale

    (D) None

54. The correlation coefficient is used to determine:

    (A) A specific value of the y-variable given a specific value of the x-variable

    (B) A specific value of the x-variable given a specific value of the y-variable

    (C) A causal relationship between the x and y variables

    (D) None of these

55. If A and B are two independent events, then:

(A) $P(A \cap B) = P(A) \times P(B)$

(B) $P(AB) = 1 - P(A') P(B')$

(C) $P(AB) = 1 + P(A') P(B') P(A')$

(D) $P(AB) = P(A')P(B')$

56. A pair of dice are rolled. The probability of obtaining an even prime number on each dive is:

(A) 1/36

(B) 1/12

(C) 1/6

(D) 0

57. If A and B are two events such that $P(A) \neq 0$ and $P(B/A) = 1$ then:

(A) $P(A/B) = 1$

(B) $P(B/A) = 1$

(C) $P(A/B) = 0$

(D) $P(B/A) = 0$

58. If one card is drawn out of 52 playing cards, the probability that it is an ace is:

(A) 1/26

(B) 1/13

(C) 1/52

(D) 1/4

59. The probability that A speaks truth is 4/5 while this probability for B is 3/4. The probability that they contradict each others when asked to speak a fact is:

(A) 7/20

(B) 1/5

(C) 3/20

(D) 4/5

60. In a Binomial Distribution, if p, q and n are probability of success, failure and number of trials respectively then variable is given by _____.

(A) np

(B) npq

(C) np^2q

(D) npq^2

61. Which of the following is not a property of a binomial experiment?

(A) The experiment consists of a sequence of n identical trials

(B) Each outcome can be referred to as a success or a failure

(C) The probabilities of the two outcomes can change from one trial to the next

(D) The trials are independent

62. If a hypothesis is rejected at the 5% level of significance, it:

(A) Will always be rejected at the 1% level

(B) Will always be accepted at the 1% level

(C) Will never be tested at the 1% level

(D) May be rejected or not rejected at the 1% level

63. The level of significance is the:

   (A) Maximum allowable probability of Type II error

   (B) Maximum allowable probability of Type I error

   (C) Same as the confidence coefficient

   (D) Same as the p-value

64. An important application of the chi-square distribution is:

   (A) Making inferences about a single population variance

   (B) Testing for goodness of fit

   (C) Testing for the independence of two variables

   (D) All of these alternatives are correct

65. A numerical description of the outcome of an experiment is called a:

   (A) Descriptive statistic

   (B) Probability function

   (C) Variance

   (D) Random variable

66. A sampling distribution is the probability distribution for which one of the following:

   (A) A sample

   (B) A sample statistic

   (C) A population

   (D) A population parameter

67. Which statement is not true about the 95% confidence level?

(A) Confidence intervals computed by using the same procedure will include the true population value for 95% of all possible random samples taken from the population

(B) The procedure that is used to determine the confidence interval will provide an interval that includes the population parameter with probability of 0.95.

(C) The probability that the true value of the population parameter falls between the bounds of an already computed confidence interval is roughly 95%

(D) If we consider all possible randomly selected samples of the same size from a population, the 95% is the percentage of those samples for which the confidence interval includes the population parameter

68. Which of the following statements best describes the relationship between a parameter and a statistic?

(A) A parameter has a sampling distribution with the statistic as its mean

(B) A parameter has a sampling distribution that can be used to determine what values the statistic is likely to have in repeated samples

(C) A parameter is used to estimate a statistic

(D) A statistic is used to estimate a parameter

69. The normal approximation to the binomial distribution is most useful for finding which of the following?

(A) The probability $P(X = k)$ when X is a binomial random variable with large n.

(B) The probability $P(X \leq k)$ when X is a binomial random variable with large n.

(C) The probability $P(X = k)$ when X is a normal random variable with small n.

(D) The probability $P(X \leq k)$ when X is a normal random variable with small n.

70. Two series A and B with equal means have standard deviations 9 and 10 respectively, which series is more consistent?

   (A) A is more consistent

   (B) B is more consistent

   (C) Data insufficient

   (D) None of them

71. The measure of central tendency which is given by the x-coordinate of the point of intersection of the 'more than' ogive and 'less than' ogive is:

   (A) Mean

   (B) Median

   (C) Mode

   (D) None of these

72. Mode is the:

   (A) Middle most frequent value

   (B) Least frequent value

   (C) Maximum frequent value

   (D) None of these

73. While computing mean of grouped data, we assume that the frequencies of all the classes:

   (A) Evenly distributed over

   (B) Centred at the classmarks of the classes

   (C) Centred at the upper limits of the classes

   (D) Centred at the lower limits of the classes

74. Which of the following can not be determined graphically?

   (A) Mean

   (B) Median

   (C) Mode

   (D) None of these

75. Construction of a cumulative frequency table is useful in determining the:

(A) Mean

(B) Median

(C) Mode

(D) All of the above

76. Failing to reject the null hypothesis when it is false is:

(A) Alpha

(B) Type I error

(C) Beta

(D) Type II error

77. A statistic is:

(A) A sample characteristic

(B) A population characteristic

(C) Unknown

(D) Normally distributed

78. Select the order of sampling schemes from best to worst:

(A) Simple random, Stratified, Convenience

(B) Simple random, Convenience, Stratified

(C) Stratified, Simple random, Convenience,

(D) Stratified, Convenience, Simple random

79. If the arithmetic mean of x, $x + 3$, $x + 6$, $x + 9$ and $x + 12$ is 10, then $x = ?$

(A) 1

(B) 2

(C) 6

(D) 4

80. Which of the following cannot be found graphically?

(A) Mean

(B) Median

(C) Mode

(D) All of the above

81. For a symmetrical Distribution, which is correct:

   (A) Mean > Median > Mode

   (B) Mode = Median + Mode/2

   (C) Mean < Mode < Median

   (D) Mean = Median = Mode

82. Which of the following is true?

   (A) Mode = 3Median + 2Mean

   (B) Median = Mode + 3/2 (Mean – Median)

   (C) Mean = Mode + 3/2(Median – Mode)

   (D) Mean = Mode – 3/2(Median – Mode)

(For Question No. 83-85)

Give a line Y = 1.5 X - 1

83. What type of line is the above?

   (A) X on Y

   (B) Y on X

   (C) Data insufficient

   (D) None of the above

84. What is the value of regression coefficient?

   (A) $b_{xy} = +1$

   (B) $b_{yx} = 1.5$

   (C) $b_{xy} = -1.5$

   (D) $b_{xy} = -1$

85. What is the value of dependent variable if value of independent variable is 10:

   (A) 16

   (B) 15

   (C) .5

   (D) None

86. In Spearman's Rank Correlation what is 'd'?

    (A) Difference between scores

    (B) Difference between ranks

    (C) Both

    (D) None of the above

87. Which is the correct method to calculate Karl Pearson's Coefficient?

    (A) $\frac{\sum dx\, dy}{N\sigma_x\sigma_y}$

    (B) $\frac{\text{Covariance of X and Y}}{\sqrt{\text{Variance of X}}\sqrt{\text{Variance of Y}}}$

    (C) $\frac{\text{Covariance}}{\text{SDX SDY}}$

    (D) All of the above

88. Quartile Deviation can be calculated by:

    (A) $(Q_3 - Q_1)/2$

    (B) $(Q_3 + Q_1)/2$

    (C) $(Q_3 - Q_1)/(Q_3 + Q_1)$

    (D) None of the above

89. The measure of Dispersion which is independent of frequencies of given distribution:

    (A) Range

    (B) Q.D.

    (C) M.D.

    (D) S.D.

90. Mean Deviation can be obtained from:

    (A) Mean

    (B) Median

    (C) Mode

    (D) Any of these

91. What is the formula of Karl Pearson's Coefficient of Skewness?

(A) (Mean – Mode)/ S.D.

(B) (Mean – Median)/ S.D.

(C) 3(Mean – Mode)/ S.D.

(D) 2(Mean + Median)/ S.D.

92. Skewness will be negative when:

(A) Mean > Mode

(B) Mean < Mode

(C) Mean = Mode

(D) None of these

93. The limit of Karl Pearson's Correlation Coefficient is:

(A) ± 1

(B) ± 2

(C) ± 3

(D) None of these

94. Probabilityranges from:

(A) -1 to $+1$

(B) 0 to 1

(C) 1 to ∞

(D) None of these

95. Two Dice are tossed. What is the Probability that the total is 10 or 12?

(A) 4/9

(B) 5/9

(C) 1/9

(D) 7/9

96. The Probability of a sure event is:

   (A) 1

   (B) 0

   (C) 0.5

   (D) 1.5

97. The standard deviation of a binomial distribution depends on:

   (A) Probability of Success

   (B) Probability of Failure

   (C) Number of Trials

   (D) All of these

98. The mean of a normal distribution is 50. What will be the value of Mode?

   (A) 100

   (B) 50

   (C) 75

   (D) 80

99. When Null Hypothesis $H_0 : \mu = 50$, the alternative hypothesis will be:

   (A) $H_1 : \mu \geq 50$

   (B) $H_1 : \mu \leq 50$

   (C) $H_1 : \mu < 50$

   (D) $H_1 : \mu \neq 50$

100. Large sample theory is applicable when:

   (A) $N > 50$

   (B) $N < 50$

   (C) $N < 30$

   (D) $N > 100$

(Second Section) द्वितीय खण्ड

101. Management deals with _____.

    (A) Internal environment

    (B) External environment

    (C) Both internal and external environment

    (D) None of above

102. According to Mary Parker _____ is an art of getting things done through others.

    (A) Job

    (B) Behaviour

    (C) Management

    (D) Both (A)&(B)

103. Management functions include_____.

    (A) Planning & organizing

    (B) Directing

    (C) Controlling

    (D) All of the above

104. _____ is known as "the father of scientific management."

    (A) Fredrick W. Taylor

    (B) Henry Fayol

    (C) Robert Owen

    (D) None of these

105. Management is _____.
    (A) An art
    (B) A science
    (C) Both (A)&(B)
    (D) None of these

106. Management skills applies to managers at _____ .

(A) Middle levels in an organization

(B) Top levels in an organization

(C) Executive levels in an organization

(D) All levels in an organization

107. It bridges the gap between where we are and where we want to go:

(A) Organizing

(B) Planning

(C) Controlling

(D) Directing

108. Which function acts as binding force of all the departments?

(A) Organising

(B) Co-ordinating

(C) Planning

(D) Controlling

109. _____ is about grouping of jobs.

(A) Organising

(B) Directing

(C) Planning

(D) Controlling

110. Planning involves which of the following:

(A) What to do?

(B) How to do?

(C) Who will do it?

(D) All of the above

111. "Management is an organ, organs can be described and defined only through their functions." This definition was given by _____.

(A) Peter F. Drucker.

(B) Terry.

(C) Louis Allan.

(D) Henry Fayol.

112. Planning:

(A) Reduces the risk of uncertainty

(B) Reduces overlapping and wasteful activities

(C) Promotes innovative ideas

(D) All of the above

113. Which of the following is a feature of planning:

(A) Planning is primary function of management

(B) Planning focuses on achieving objective

(C) Planning is pervasive

(D) All of the above

114. Planning is primary function of management because:

(A) It is done before doing anything

(B) Planning is looking forward

(C) Planning helps in setting up the base for other activities

(D) All of the above

115. Rest intervals in job are decided by:

(A) Method study

(B) Fatigue study

(C) Motion Study

(D) Time study

116. Unity of command insist on:

   (A) One boss one employee

   (B) Orders from a single superior

   (C) Match between orders of different bosses

   (D) All of the above

117. Free flow of goods and services between different countries of the world is an example of:

   (A) Globalisation

   (B) Privatisation

   (C) Liberalisation

   (D) Demonetisation

118. What are characteristics of a programmed decision?

   (A) Complex and risky

   (B) Uncertain and non-routine

   (C) Low risk and certain

   (D) Routine and non-complex

119. Imparting skill necessary to perform a job is called as:

   (A) Recruitment

   (B) Selection

   (C) Development

   (D) Training

120. Who has given the needs hierarchy theory of motivation?

   (A) Abraham Maslow

   (B) David McClelland

   (C) Victor Vroom

   (D) Frederick Herzberg.

121. A _____ Connects the sender to the receiver.

   (A) Channel

   (B) Noise

   (C) Communication

   (D) Feedback

122. How many levels are there in Needs Hierarchy theory of motivation?

   (A) 6

   (B) 5

   (C) 4

   (D) 3

123. Which among the following is the highest-Level need under Need Hierarchy Theory of Motivation?

   (A) Physiological Need

   (B) Safety and Security Needs

   (C) Self-esteem Needs

   (D) Self-Actualization Needs

124. Unclarified assumptions in communication can lead to ____ and _____.

   (A) Premature evaluation, poor Listening

   (B) Lack of planning, physical barriers

   (C) Information overload, selective perception

   (D) Confusion, misunderstanding

125. Controlling and Planning are:
   (A) Interdependent Functions
   (B) Independent Functions
   (C) Both (A)&(B)
   (D) None of the above

126. Which one of the following in not an element of direction?

   (A) Motivation

   (B) Communication

   (C) Delegation

   (D) Supervision

127. Grapevine is:

   (A) Formal communication

   (B) Barrier of Communication

   (C) Lateral Communication

   (D) Informal Communication

128. Organisation establishes relationship between:

   (A) People, work and resources

   (B) Customer, work and resources

   (C) People, work and management

   (D) Customer, work and management

129. Organisation is a process of:

   (A) Identifying and grouping of work to be performed

   (B) Defining and delegating the responsibility and authority

   (C) Both 'A' and 'B'

   (D) None of the above

130. Responsibility always flows from:

   (A) Superior to subordinate

   (B) Subordinate to superior

   (C) Both 'A' and 'B'

   (D) None of the above

131. Authority always flows from:

    (A) Superior to subordinate

    (B) Subordinate to superior

    (C) Both 'A' and 'B'

    (D) None of the above

132. No one on the organisation should have more than one boss' is a statement of:

    (A) Principle of specialisation

    (B) Principle of authority

    (C) Principle of unity of command

    (D) Principle of span of control

133. The process of converting the massage into communication symbol is known as:

    (A) Encoding

    (B) Media

    (C) Feedback

    (D) Decoding

134. Dividing work into smaller and manageable as a part of:

    (A) Departmentalisation

    (B) Assigning duties

    (C) Identification and division of work

    (D) Decentralisation

135. Respect and recognition are part of:

    (A) Physiological need

    (B) Social need

    (C) Safety security need

    (D) Esteem need

136. Motivators can be:

(A) Positive only

(B) Negative only

(C) Positive as well as negative

(D) None of the above

137. After implementation of plan:

(A) Planning ends

(B) New plan is made

(C) Follow up is done

(D) None of the above

138. The following is not an objective of management:

(A) Earning profit

(B) Growth of the organisation

(C) Providing employment

(D) Policy making

139. Which of the following is not a process of organising?

(A) Division of work

(B) Assignment of duties

(C) Grouping jobs

(D) Decision making

140. The principle which minimises employee turnover is called:

(A) Principle of Equity

(B) Principle of fair remuneration

(C) Subordination of individual interest to general interest

(D) Stability of tenure of personnel

141. Policy formulation is the function of:

(A) Top level managers

(B) Middle level managers

(C) Operational level managers

(D) All of the above

142. Meaning of Esprit De Corps:

(A) Union is strength

(B) Unity is strength

(C) Unity of command

(D) Unity of direction

143. Which of the following is not true about formal organization?

(A) Deliberately planned & created by management

(B) Stable & predictable

(C) Violation of rules may lead to penalties

(D) Leaders are chosen

144. Functional foremanship is the extension of:

(A) Division of work

(B) Discipline

(C) Unity of direction

(D) Unity of command

145. The span of control refers to:

(A) The number of different levels in the chain of hierarchical command

(B) The total number of managers and supervisors to whom staff report directly or indirectly

(C) The number of subordinates reporting directly to a given manager of supervisor

(D) The number of subordinates reporting directly or indirectly to a given manager or supervisor

146. In managerial Grid which numbers do represent Team approach?

    (A) 1,1

    (B) 1,9

    (C) 9,1

    (D) 9,9

147. Recruitment is a: -

    (A) Negative Process

    (B) Positive Process

    (C) Both (A)&(B)

    (D) None of the above

148. Technique of mental revolution is based on the principle of:

    (A) Harmony not discord

    (B) Science not rules of thumb

    (C) Principle of authority and responsibility

    (D) All of the above

149. Who has given to factor theory of Motivation?

    (A) Herzberg

    (B) FW Taylor

    (C) Abraham Maslow

    (D) Peter F Druker

150. Administrative principles were given by:

    (A) FW Taylor

    (B) Henry Fayol

    (C) Abraham Maslow

    (D) Hertzberg

151. Directing takes place at _____ levels of management.

   (A) Top

   (B) Middle

   (C) Lower

   (D) All

152. Theory of managerial grid is given by:

   (A) Blake and Mouton

   (B) Fiedler

   (C) Robert House

   (D) None of the above

153. It is the process of ensuring that events confirm to plans:

   (A) Planning

   (B) Controlling

   (C) Organising

   (D) Directing

154. Controlling is related to:

   (A) Results

   (B) Individuals

   (C) Things

   (D) Managers

155. Controlling function brings the management cycle back to the:

   (A) Organising function

   (B) Directing function

   (C) Planning function

   (D) None of the above

156. What is the last step in the controlling process?

(A) Setting Performance Standards

(B) Taking corrective action

(C) Comparing actual performance with standards

(D) Measurement of actual performance

157. Henry Fayol was a:

(A) Social scientist

(B) Accountant

(C) Production engineer

(D) Mining engineer

158. Facebook, Twitter and WhatsAppis the result of:

(A) Technological environment.

(B) Economic Environment.

(C) Social environment.

(D) Political environment

159. The need for the controlling function is felt in:

(A) Business organizations

(B) Political organizations

(C) Social organizations

(D) All of the above

160. Degree of decentralization indicates:

(A) Degree of authority delegation.

(B) Degree of responsibility.

(C) Degree of power delegation.

(D) Degree of accountability.

161. _____ skill is needed at the top-level management.

   (A) Technical

   (B) Conceptual and technical

   (C) Conceptual

   (D) Conceptual, Technical and Human

162. _____ is recruitment of right people at right place in an organization.

   (A) Planning

   (B) Organizing

   (C) Staffing

   (D) Controlling

163. Policy making in an industry is a role of _____.

   (A) Management

   (B) Administration

   (C) Public

   (D) Workers

164. What is Espirit De Corps?

   (A) It is a function of management

   (B) It is a principle of management

   (C) It is management concept in Russia

   (D) It is a name of company

165. The process of monitoring, comparing and correcting is called _____.

   (A) Coordinating

   (B) Controlling

   (C) Leading

   (D) Organizing

166. Grouping the activities or operations of an enterprise into various units is referred as:

(A) Centralization

(B) Departmentation

(C) Delegation

(D) Communication

167. Deciding in advance what to do, how to do and when to do is _____.

(A) Decision-making

(B) Organizing

(C) Planning

(D) Motivating

168. The art of getting things done by people is called as _____.

(A) Organization

(B) Management

(C) Direction

(D) Staffing

169. Which of the following types of authorities are found in most organizations?

(a) Division Authority

(b) Line Authority

(c) Staff Authority

(d) Functional Authority

Choose the correct option from those given below:

(A) a and b only

(B) b and c only

(C) a, b and c only

(D) b, c and d only

170. By extension of control means:

(A) A senior officer can control only a limited number of executives

(B) In a good organization there should be a separate department for each job

(C) A subordinate should have only one officer

(D) None of the above

171. Span of control concept was given by:

(A) McGregor

(B) Elton Mayo

(C) Peter F. Drucker

(D) Graicuna

172. Delegation of authority makes the size of the organization:

(A) Smaller Organization

(B) Larger Organization

(C) Very big Organization

(D) It does not affect the size of the Organization

173. Management should find the one best way to perform a task. Which a technique of management states t:

(A) Time study

(B) Motion study

(C) Fatigue study

(D) Method study

174. Management is:

(A) Universal

(B) Goal oriented

(C) Social process

(D) All of the above

175. Which of the following is not a group in management?

(A) Suppliers

(B) Family

(C) Government

(D) Employees

176. Which is not included in the 5 M's of management?

(A) Money

(B) Method

(C) Machinery

(D) Managers

177. Who proposed "bureaucratic structure" is suitable for all organization?

(A) Elton Mayo

(B) Henry Fayol

(C) F.W. Taylor

(D) Max Weber

178. Which of the following is one of the features of bureaucracy conceived by Max Weber?

(A) Authority

(B) Hierarchy

(C) Publicness

(D) Civil society

179. Centralization refers to:

(A) Opening new centres or branches

(B) Retention of decision-making authority

(C) Dispersal of decision-making authority

(D) Creating divisions as profit centres

180. A _____ is a conclusion of a process by which one chooses between two or more available alternative cou action for the purpose of attaining goals.

(A) Organizing

(B) Decision Making

(C) Controlling

(D) Designing

181. Following types of information is passes through the foreman:

(A) Vertically Upward

(B) Vertically Downward

(C) Both (A) & (B)

(D) None of the above

182. The day-to-day activities of an organization are controlled by:

(A) Management Control System

(B) Operational Control System

(C) Both (A) and (B)

(D) None of the above

183. Leadership is a function of all the following factors except:

(A) Work group

(B) Product or Service

(C) Leader

(D) Situation

184. Which of the following is the origin of any motivated behaviour?

(A) Need

(B) Drives

(C) Goals

(D) Wants

185. The General Manager's meeting was most likely a result of the following management function:
   (A) Organizing
   (B) Planning
   (C) Decision-Making
   (D) Controlling

186. According to William G. Scout, Motivation means:
   (A) A process of stimulating people to action to accomplish desired goals
   (B) A process of directing people to action
   (C) A process of setting goals for workers to action
   (D) None of the above

187. The most effective leader is one who:
   (A) Makes managerial decisions without consulting others
   (B) Works with managers and employees to make decisions
   (C) Has the leadership style most appropriate to the situation and the employee involved
   (D) None of the above

188. Which of the following three factors affects an employee's motivation?
   (A) Attitude, Interests and Needs
   (B) Attitude, Interests and Salary
   (C) Attitude, Interests and Working conditions
   (D) Attitude, Needs and Salary

189. Communication barrier(s)in the International environment is (are):
   (A) Loss by transmission
   (B) Loss by poor retention
   (C) Poor listening
   (D) All of the above

190. Which level of management would be most involved in the function of directing and controlling?

(A) Top

(B) Middle

(C) Lower

(D) All of these

191. Decision making helps in the smooth function of the _____.

(A) Business

(B) Staffing

(C) Organization

(D) Planning

192. The transmission of thoughts from person to another is _____.

(A) Communication

(B) Controlling

(C) Consultative

(D) Organizing

193. The study relating to the movement of a machine operator and his machine while performing the job is called_____.

(A) Time study

(B) Work study

(C) Motion study

(D) Fatigue study

194. Selecting a best course of action among the alternatives is called as _____.

(A) Decision making

(B) Planning

(C) Organizing

(D) Controlling

195. A decision which is taken to meet unexpected situation_____.

(A) Problem decision

(B) Certainty decisions

(C) Crisis decision

(D) Organizational decision

196. The right of a person to give instructions to his subordinates is known as_____.

(A) Responsibility

(B) Authority

(C) Accountability

(D) Line authority

197. Elements of delegation_____.

(A) Responsibility, Authority, Accountability

(B) Authority, Delegation, Accountability

(C) Responsibility, Decentralization, Centralization

(D) Controlling, Responsibility, Authority

198. The extent to which power and authority are retained at the top is called as_____.

(A) Centralization

(B) Decentralization

(C) Responsibility

(D) Accountability

199. _____ deals with appointing people and placing them at the appropriate jobs.

(A) Human resources

(B) Recruitment

(C) Staffing

(D) Placement

200. Which one of the following does measure risk?

(A) Coefficient of variation

(B) Standard deviation

(C) Expected value

(D) All of the above are measures of risk

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