

N-0042

Sub. Code

**205425/
205525/
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205725/
205825**

**Common For M.B.A.(G)/FM/LM/T/HRM DEGREE
EXAMINATION, MAY 2021 & DECEMBER 2021**

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS

Second Semester

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

(CBCS – 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(33 × 1 = 33)

Answer **all** the questions.

1. Which of the following is the correct abbreviation of HRM?
 - (a) Human Resource Management
 - (b) Human Resourcefulness Management
 - (c) Human Relation Management
 - (d) Humanistic Relation Management

2. Which of the following correctly defines the Human Resource Department?
 - (a) Functional department
 - (b) Service department
 - (c) Line department
 - (d) Authority department

3. Which of the following components are reformed to support the strategies of human resource function?
 - (a) Control systems
 - (b) Appointment
 - (c) Rewards
 - (d) Job allotment
4. Operative functions of HRM includes.
 - (a) Procurement, development, compensation and motivation
 - (b) Maintenance
 - (c) Integration and emerging trends
 - (d) All of these
5. Basic managerial functions of HRM area.
 - (a) Planning, organizing, staffing
 - (b) Planning, organizing and co-coordinating
 - (c) Planning, organizing, directing and controlling
 - (d) None of these
6. Job Analysis is a process where _____ are made about data collected on a job.
 - (a) Payments
 - (b) Judgments
 - (c) Decisions
 - (d) All of the above
7. Job specification relates to
 - (a) Physical Characteristics
 - (b) Psychological Characteristics
 - (c) Personal Characteristics
 - (d) All of the above
8. Job Description helps in
 - (a) The development of job specifications
 - (b) Providing orientation to new employees towards their basic responsibilities and duties.
 - (c) Developing performance standard
 - (d) All of the above

9. Following is (are) importance of Job Analysis
- (a) Organization and Manpower Planning
 - (b) Recruitment and Selection
 - (c) Wages and Salary Administration:
 - (d) All of the above
10. _____ is a selection test which judges the emotional ability which will help to judge work in group.
- (a) Personality test
 - (b) Intelligence Test
 - (c) Mental Ability Test
 - (d) None of the above
11. _____ is not an external source of recruitment.
- (a) Campus selection
 - (b) Internal advertisement
 - (c) Consultancy
 - (d) Walk-in
12. Promotion is a _____ source Recruitment.
- (a) Suitable (b) Higher
 - (c) Internal (d) External
13. Training is most effective in resolving:
- (a) Skill gaps
 - (b) Attitudinal problems
 - (c) Poor motivation
 - (d) Attendance issues
14. The term which describes long term training which includes a combination of both On-the-job and in-class training is:
- (a) Mentorship
 - (b) Computer Based training
 - (c) Vestibule training
 - (d) Apprenticeship

15. Which item is NOT an example of an indirect training cost?
- (a) Overtime
 - (b) Increased scrap
 - (c) Room and food charges
 - (d) Low productivity
16. Which of these is not a type of interview?
- (a) Screening interview
 - (b) Stress interview
 - (c) Music interview
 - (d) Lunch interview
17. How many styles are used in a screening interview?
- (a) Two
 - (b) Five
 - (c) Three
 - (d) Four
18. In which of these, more than one candidate is interviewed?
- (a) The behavioral interview
 - (b) The stress interview
 - (c) The group interview
 - (d) The audition
19. Demonstration type of training method is used to train
- (a) Workers
 - (b) Supervision
 - (c) Managers
 - (d) All of the above
20. The following is (are) the benefit(s) of training.
- (a) Increased productivity
 - (b) Reduced accidents
 - (c) Reduced supervision
 - (d) All of the above

21. The following is not a on the job training method
- (a) Understudies
 - (b) Job rotation
 - (c) Management by objectives (MBO)
 - (d) Case study method
22. Which section of The Payment of Bonus Act 1965 deals with Disqualification for bonus?
- (a) Section 12 of the Payment of Bonus Act 1965
 - (b) Section 9 of the Payment of Bonus Act 1965
 - (c) Section 14 of the Payment of Bonus Act 1965
 - (d) Section 20 of the Payment of Bonus Act 1965
23. Payment of minimum bonus is provided in section _____ of the Payment of Bonus Act 1965.
- (a) Section 24 of the Payment of Bonus Act 1965
 - (b) Section 10 of the Payment of Bonus Act 1965
 - (c) Section 21 of the Payment of Bonus Act 1965
 - (d) Section 23 of the Payment of Bonus Act 1965
24. A good wage plan is one which
- (a) Satisfies the workers
 - (b) Brings profits to management
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of the above
25. Assigning a specific rank and responsibility to an employee is known as_____
- (a) Job
 - (b) Task
 - (c) Placement
 - (d) Selection

26. What is linked with performance appraisal?
(a) Job Design (b) Development
(c) Job analysis (d) None of the above
27. Which of the following is an alternate term used for performance appraisal?
(a) Quality and quantity of output
(b) Job knowledge e
(c) Employee assessment
(d) None of the above
28. The purpose of Job Evaluation is to determine
(a) Worth of a job in relation to other jobs
(b) Time duration of a job
(c) Expenses incurred to make a job
(d) None of the above
29. Job Evaluation tries to make a systematic comparison between
(a) Workers (b) Jobs
(c) Machines (d) Departments
30. The benefits given to the victims who have work-related accidents are called
(a) Insured compensation
(b) Supplemental compensation
(c) Workers compensation
(d) Optional compensation
31. Health insurance, retirement pension, payment for overtime, etc., are
(a) Base pay (b) Variable pay
(c) Benefits (d) All of these

32. When did The Trade Unions Act, come into force?
(a) 01 April 1927 (b) 01 March 1926
(c) 01 May 1929 (d) 1st June, 1927
33. Which section of The Trade Unions Act, 1926 deals with Certificate of registration?
(a) Section 12 of the Trade Unions Act, 1926
(b) Section 9 of the Trade Unions Act, 1926
(c) Section 14 of the Trade Unions Act, 1926
(d) Section 20 of the Trade Unions Act, 1926

Part B (7 × 6 = 42)

Answer **all** questions by choosing either (a) or (b).

34. (a) Elucidate the nature and scope of HRM.
- Or
- (b) Explain the HRM models.
35. (a) Who is a human resource manager? Describe the role of human resource manager in manufacturing companies.
- Or
- (b) How do IT Companies recruit employees for their organisation?
36. (a) Write short note on small business applications.
- Or
- (b) Do trainings require in all levels of management? Describe the methods of training in both operative and supervisors level.

37. (a) Describe the computer applications in human resource management.

Or

(b) Write short note on Flexi systems.

38. (a) What do you know about employees retention? Outline briefly the various methods of employees retention.

Or

(b) Discuss the methods of appraising the performance of the employees.

39. (a) What is job evaluation? How do you evaluate jobs? How does it differ from job analysis?

Or

(b) Describe briefly the safety and welfare measures in business.

40. (a) What is industrial relation? What are its uniqueness?

Or

(b) What is a trade union? Enumerate the merits and demerits of registered trade union.

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**205412/205512/205612/
205712/205812**

**Common for M.B.A. (G)/FM/LM/T/HRM DEGREE
EXAMINATION, MAY 2021 & DECEMBER 2021**

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS

First Semester

ORGANISATIONAL BEHAVIOUR

(CBCS – 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(33 × 1 = 33)

Answer **all** questions.

1. Organizational Behaviour is
 - (a) A Science
 - (b) An art
 - (c) A science as well as an art
 - (d) None of the above

2. Scope of organizational behaviour does not include _____
 - (a) leadership
 - (b) perception
 - (c) job design
 - (d) technology

3. Organizational behaviour is the study of _____ in the organization.
 - (a) human
 - (b) employer
 - (c) human behaviours
 - (d) employees

4. One trait that dominates a personality so much that it influences nearly everything a person does is a
 - (a) global trait
 - (b) specific trait
 - (c) cardinal trait
 - (d) central trait

5. John Holland argues that job satisfaction is highest and turnover lowest where _____.
 - (a) personality and occupation are in agreement
 - (b) an individual is highly motivated
 - (c) salary is high
 - (d) employees have an education

6. Work attitudes can be reflected in an organization through
 - (a) job satisfaction
 - (b) organizational commitment
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) none

7. An attitude can be inferred from a persons
 - (a) cognition
 - (b) affect
 - (c) behaviour
 - (d) all of the above

8. Cognitive dissonance research has mostly focused on
 - (a) attitude change
 - (b) behaviour change
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) neither (a) or (b)

9. Attitude is defined as a learned predisposition to respond is a consistently _____ with respect to a given object.
 - (a) favourable or unfavourable manner
 - (b) favourable manner
 - (c) unfavourable manner
 - (d) favourable and unfavourable manner

10. Behaviour refers to
- (a) action or reaction of the object or organism
 - (b) action of human beings only
 - (c) reaction of human beings against any action from others
 - (d) none of the above
11. Example of human behaviour include all the following concept
- (a) skills
 - (b) responses
 - (c) life
 - (d) attitudes
12. Factors affecting human behaviour include all the following expect
- (a) attitude
 - (b) social norms
 - (c) organizational studies
 - (d) perceived behavioural control
13. Which of the following represents the third action in the group development process of a temporary group?
- (a) transition after half of the time taken up
 - (b) Inertia and slow progress
 - (c) the second phase of inertia
 - (d) transition initiatives major changes
14. Which of the following represents the second action in the group development process of a temporary group?
- (a) group direction set
 - (b) transition after half of the time taken up
 - (c) inertia and slow progress
 - (d) the second phase of inertia

15. Our tendency to take personal pride or offense for the accomplishment of group we are a part of is the territory of the ____ theory.
- (a) social exchange (b) expectancy
(c) social identity (d) reinforcement
16. Which of the following types of power is most likely to be negatively related to employee satisfaction and commitment?
- (a) expert power (b) reward power
(c) legitimate power (d) coercive power
17. _____ power is based on identification with a person who has desirable resources or personal traits.
- (a) co-ercive (b) legitimate
(c) referent (d) expert
18. Everything which gives importance to subordinate is _____.
- (a) Delegation of authority
(b) Decentralisation of authority
(c) Centralisation of authority
(d) All the above
19. The process by which individuals attempt to control the impressions others form of them is called _____.
- (a) misdirection (b) perception management
(c) defensive behaviour (d) impression management
20. Behaviours that are reactive and protective to avoid action blame or change are known as _____.
- (a) misrepresentation (b) defensive behaviours
(c) stalling behaviours (d) bluffing

21. When the group disagree, it is usually over how should get done. The type of conflict experienced by your group is _____ conflict.
- (a) relationship (b) task
(c) traditional (d) process
22. Which of the following is not direct method to solve intergroup conflicts?
- (a) problem solving
(b) removing key person in conflict
(c) persuasion
(d) domination by the management
23. Conflict causes predictable and destructive changes in the disputant's attitudes, perceptions and interaction is called _____
- (a) perceived conflict (b) real conflict
(c) escalating conflict (d) data type conflict
24. A strong culture can act as a substitute for which of the following?
- (a) Institutionalization (b) Formalization
(c) Socialization (d) Centralization
25. _____ are indicates of a strong organizational culture.
- (a) high levels of dissension
(b) high rates of employee turnover
(c) completely horizontal organizational chats
(d) widely shared values

26. Which of the following is given in your text as a dimension along which organization climate can be evaluated?
- (a) perceptions of leader psychological distance
 - (b) perceptions of sociability
 - (c) perceptions of creativeness and readiness to innovative
 - (d) all of the above
27. Interpersonal communication
- (a) Entails communication with another person
 - (b) Denotes communication within one's self that necessarily involves the processes of thinking and feeling
 - (c) Is a process in which individuals connect with themselves either consciously or subconsciously
 - (d) All of the above
28. _____ communication flows from a superior to a subordinate.
- (a) upward
 - (b) downward
 - (c) diagonal
 - (d) lateral
29. Which of these is the most frequently used channel of communication?
- (a) horizontal communication
 - (b) diagonal communication
 - (c) downward communication
 - (d) upward communication
30. Which of these are more reasons that change can be difficult?
- (a) there may be conflicting goals in the change effort
 - (b) the change might conflict with the cultural values
 - (c) people get burned out during the change effort
 - (d) none of these

31. Geographical indication specifies
- (a) place of origin of goods only
 - (b) special characteristics of product associated with place of origin
 - (c) both (a) and (b)
 - (d) none
32. OD _____ believes that, work teams are the building blocks of the organization.
- (a) fundamentally (b) completely
 - (c) both of the above (d) none of these
33. For managing the growing amount of complex information; organization needs to have
- (a) Controlling (b) Formalization
 - (c) Specialization (d) Collaboration

Part B (7 × 6 = 42)

Answer **all** questions by choosing either (a) or (b).

34. (a) Define organizational behaviour. Discuss the various models of organizational behaviour.

Or

- (b) How is personality measured? Analyse.

35. (a) Discuss the types of attention.

Or

- (b) Discuss the factors affecting decision making.

36. (a) Explain the factors influencing adherence to norms.

Or

(b) Analyse the effective use of power or power tactics.

37. (a) State the factors creating political behaviour in organizations.

Or

(b) Describe the conflict process.

38. (a) Explain the determinants of organizational climate.

Or

(b) Discuss the impact of organizational culture.

39. (a) Discuss the essential steps to be taken for overcoming communication barriers.

Or

(b) Evaluate the importance of organizational change.

40. (a) Write a note on cross cultural communication.

Or

(b) Explain Basic assumptions of OD. Enumerate its significance.

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**Common for M.B.A. (G)/ FM/ LM/ T/ HRM DEGREE
EXAMINATION, MAY 2021 & DECEMBER 2021**

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS

First Semester

MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS

(CBCS – 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(33 × 1 = 33)

Answer **all** questions.

1. Managerial economics helps in decision making through application of
 - (a) Economic theory only
 - (b) Economic theory and methods of science
 - (c) Economic theory and methods of decision science
 - (d) None of the above
2. Business Profit is
 - (a) An accounting concept
 - (b) An accrual concept
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of the above

3. Implicit Cost refers to
 - (a) Marginal cost
 - (b) Total Average Cost
 - (c) Opportunity cost of resources
 - (d) None of the above

4. Analysis of an industry falls under:
 - (a) Macro Economics
 - (b) Micro Economics
 - (c) Financial Economics
 - (d) Environmental Economics

5. Change in the demand of smartphones due to increase in its price is
 - (a) Increase of its demand
 - (b) Decrease of its demand
 - (c) Contraction of its demand
 - (d) None of the above

6. Normal demand curve of a commodity has:
 - (a) has positive slope
 - (b) has negative slope
 - (c) Is parallel to the base line
 - (d) None of the above

7. Which of the followings can be regarded as an exception to law of demand?
 - (a) Cases of snob appeal (e.g. jewels)
 - (b) Cases in which consumer judges' quality by price
 - (c) Cases of Giffen goods
 - (d) All the above

8. Under 'Law of variable proportions' a single factor is
- (a) Constant
 - (b) Variable
 - (c) Both constant and variable
 - (d) None of the above
9. Production function is
- (a) Purely an economic relationship between inputs and outputs
 - (b) Purely a technical relationship between inputs and outputs
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of the above
10. In economics 'Market' means:
- (a) A physical place to buy and sell goods / services
 - (b) A Mechanism to exchange goods / services for a consideration
 - (c) Local area market only
 - (d) None of the above
11. In 'Perfect competition' firms are:
- (a) Price maker
 - (b) Price influencer
 - (c) Price taker
 - (d) None of the above
12. In 'Perfect competition' selling cost is:
- (a) Very high
 - (b) Very less
 - (c) Nothing
 - (d) None of the above
13. "A rupee tomorrow is worth less than a rupee today" relates to
- (a) Opportunity cost principle
 - (b) Discounting principle
 - (c) Equi-marginal principle
 - (d) None of these

14. In 'Imperfect competition' firms are:
- (a) Price maker
 - (b) Price influencer
 - (c) Price taker
 - (d) None of the above
15. In 'Imperfect competition' selling cost is:
- (a) Very low
 - (b) Substantial
 - (c) Nothing
 - (d) None of the above
16. In monopoly a single firm is selling:
- (a) A single product for which there are close substitutes
 - (b) Two products for which there are no close substitutes
 - (c) A single product for which there are no close substitutes
 - (d) None of the above
17. A monopolist can:
- (a) Fix price and output
 - (b) Either fixes price or output
 - (c) Fix output
 - (d) None of the above
18. Price discrimination refers to
- (a) Selling the same commodity at same prices to buyers
 - (b) Selling the same commodity at different prices to buyers
 - (c) Selling the different commodity at same prices to buyers
 - (d) None of the above

19. Balance of payments of a country includes:
(a) Current account (b) Capital account
(c) Monetary account (d) All of above
20. A country that does not trade with other countries is called an economy:
(a) Open (b) Closed
(c) Independent (d) None of these
21. A TV set purchased from a retail store is an example of:
(a) Intermediate good (b) Capital good
(c) Surplus good (d) Final good
22. If savings exceed investment, then:
(a) National income rises
(b) National income falls
(c) National income is not affected
(d) None of the above
23. National income is estimated by:
(a) Product, import and export methods
(b) Product, income and consumption methods
(c) Product, income and market methods
(d) Product, income, and expenditure methods
24. Profit is:
(a) Salary to the entrepreneur for his / her services
(b) Remuneration to the entrepreneur for his / her services
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of the above

25. Maximum Profit arises in a:
- (a) Dynamic economy
 - (b) Static economy
 - (c) Neither (a) nor (b)
 - (d) None of the above
26. The low point in the business cycle is referred to as the
- (a) Expansion (b) Boom
 - (c) Trough (d) Peak
27. A firm encountering economies of scale over some range of output will have a:
- (a) rising long-run average cost curve
 - (b) falling long-run average cost curve
 - (c) constant long-run average cost curve
 - (d) rising, then falling then rising long-run average cost curve
28. The larger the diameter of a natural gas pipeline, the lower is the average total cost of transmitting 1,000 cubic feet of gas 1,000 miles. This is an example of:
- (a) economies of scale.
 - (b) normative economies.
 - (c) diminishing marginal returns.
 - (d) an increasing marginal product of labour.
29. The real business cycle theory is most closely related to
- (a) Keynesian theory
 - (b) Monetarist theory
 - (c) The classical theory
 - (d) The new Keynesian theory

30. The architect of the theory of monopolistic competition
(a) Rosenstein Roden (b) JR Hicks
(c) Karl Marx (d) Chamberlin
31. A graph indicating different combination of inputs with different level of output is called
(a) Iso-cost map (b) BEP map
(c) Input-output map (d) Iso-quant map
32. The proportionate change in the quantity demanded of a commodity in response to change in the price of another related commodity is called
(a) Price elasticity (b) Related elasticity
(c) Cross elasticity (d) Income elasticity
33. Which one of the following is not a reason for adopting penetration price strategy
(a) Product has high price elasticity in the initial stage.
(b) The product is accepted by large number of customers.
(c) Economies of large-scale production available to firm
(d) When the buyers are not able to compare the value and utility

Part B

(7 × 6 = 42)

Answer **all** questions, by choosing either (a) or (b).

34. (a) Discuss the nature and scope of Managerial Economics.

Or

- (b) “Managerial economics is economics applied in decision making” Discuss.

35. (a) Explain Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility.

Or

(b) Explain briefly the tools and techniques of demand estimation.

36. (a) Explain Determinants of Supply.

Or

(b) Write properties of Isoquant curves.

37. (a) What is Price leadership under oligopoly market? What are its importance?

Or

(b) What do you know about strategic situation? Why is rational choice more complicated in strategic situations?

38. (a) What is quasi-rent? Explain its significance.

Or

(b) Explain Briefly the marginal productivity theory of wages.

39. (a) Explain briefly significance of IRR, NPV and APV.

Or

(b) Discuss detailed about Economic Growth and Development.

40. (a) What is market? Explain briefly the different forms of market.

Or

(b) Describe briefly the liquidity preference theory.

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**205414/
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205814**

**Common For M.B.A.(G)/FM/LM/T/HRM DEGREE
EXAMINATION, MAY 2021 & DECEMBER 2021**

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS

First Semester

QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

(CBCS – 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(33 × 1 = 33)

Answer **all** questions.

1. In a balanced transportation model where supply equals demand.
 - (a) all constraints are equalities
 - (b) none of the constraints are equalities
 - (c) all constraints are inequalities
 - (d) none of the constraints are inequalities

2. The assignment model is a special case of the _____ model.
 - (a) maximum-flow (b) transportation
 - (c) shortest-route (d) none of the above

3. An assignment problem is a special form of transportation problem where all supply and demand values equal
- (a) 0 (b) 1
(c) 2 (d) 3
4. Inventory costs include
- (a) carrying (b) ordering
(c) shortage costs (d) all of the above
5. EOQ is a(an) _____ inventory system.
- (a) periodic (b) continuous
(c) optimal (d) economic
6. If we roll I die the probability of any 1 of the 6 possible Outcomes' occurring is $1/6$. This is an example of a
- (a) subjective probability
(b) classical probability
(c) conditional probability
(d) relative frequency probability
7. Farmer Green has a herd of cattle. Twenty percent of his herd are bulls. He has three different breeds of bulls--10 are Jerseys, 20 are Holsteins and 20 are Guernsey's. Given that you have selected a bull, what is the probability that the bull is also a Holstein?
- (a) 0.02 (b) 0.20
(c) 0.40 (d) 0.80

8. The shipping company manager wants to determine the best routes for the trucks to take to reach their destinations. The problem can be solved using the
- (a) shortest route solution technique
 - (b) minimum spanning tree solution method
 - (c) maximal flow solution method
 - (d) minimal flow solution method
9. The minimal spanning tree problem determines the _____ total branch lengths connecting all nodes in the network.
- (a) selected
 - (b) maximum
 - (c) minimum
 - (d) divided
10. Once a project is underway, the project manager is responsible for the
- (a) people
 - (b) cost
 - (c) time
 - (d) all of the above
11. A _____ represents the beginning and end of activities, referred to as events.
- (a) path
 - (b) arc
 - (c) branch
 - (d) node
12. Project management differs from management for more traditional activities mainly because of
- (a) its limited time frames
 - (b) its unique set of activities
 - (c) both (a) and (b)
 - (d) none of the above

13. Attributes of decision-making techniques include all of the following except:
- (a) payoffs
 - (b) constraints
 - (c) alternatives
 - (d) states of nature
14. To lose the opportunity to make a defined profit by making the best decision is referred to as:
- (a) equal likelihood criterion
 - (b) state
 - (c) payoff
 - (d) regret
15. The coefficient of optimism may be selected to be a value between
- (a) 0 and -1
 - (b) 0 and +1
 - (c) -1 and +1
 - (d) -6 and +6
16. The length of a queue
- (a) could be finite
 - (b) could be infinite
 - (c) can constantly change
 - (d) all of the above
17. Which of the following items is not a part of the queuing system?
- (a) arrival rate
 - (b) service facility
 - (c) waiting line
 - (d) activity flow
18. The most important factors to consider in analyzing a queuing system are
- (a) the service and arrival rate
 - (b) the nature of the calling population
 - (c) the queue disciplines
 - (d) all of the above

19. _____ is a gradual, long-term, up or down movement of demand.
- (a) seasonal pattern (b) cycle
(c) trend (d) prediction
20. _____ methods assume that what has occurred in the past will continue to occur in the future.
- (a) Time series (b) Regression
(c) Quantitative (d) Qualitative
21. You play a game with 0.3 as the probability of winning. What is the probability that you win 4 or more games out of 10?
- (a) 0.24, 0.28 (b) 0.34, 0.36
(c) 0.44, 0.46 (d) 0.54, 0.56
22. The probability of getting ahead is 0.5. What is the probability of getting exactly three heads when tossed five times?
- (a) 0.21, 0.22 (b) 0.31, 0.32
(c) 0.51, 0.52 (d) 0.71, 0.72
23. A bag has 4 white and 3 black balls. Two balls are drawn at random. What is the probability of getting a white and a black (not necessarily in that order) with replacement?
- (a) 0.58, 0.60 (b) 0.42, 0.46
(c) 0.48, 0.50 (d) 0.38, 0.40
24. Out of 8 items that have arrived, one is defective. A worker picks these parts one by one. What is the probability that the third is defective given that the first two are not (use conditional probability)
- (a) 0.05, 0.07 (b) 0.25, 0.27
(c) 0.15, 0.17 (d) 0.45, 0.47

25. The marks obtained by 15 students in an exam are 2, 90, 6, 77, 45, 54, 60, 99, 12, 27, 69, 66, 77, 12 and 17. Find the interquartile range?
- (a) 60 (b) 70
(c) 65 (d) 55
26. The techniques which provide the decision-maker a systematic and powerful means of analysis to explore policies for achieving predetermined goals are called_____
- (a) mathematical techniques
(b) quantitative techniques
(c) linear programming techniques
(d) correlation techniques
27. Correlation analysis is a _____ analysis.
- (a) univariate analysis
(b) bivariate analysis
(c) game theory
(d) queuing theory
28. If $r = 0.9$, coefficient of determination is _____
- (a) 9% (b) 90%
(c) absence (d) presence
29. Product moment correlation was developed by _____
- (a) Karl Pearson
(b) Charles Edward Spearman
(c) Kelly
(d) None of the above

30. In _____ regression, only one independent variable is used to explain the dependent variable.
- (a) multiple (b) scatter diagram
(c) linear (d) non-linear
31. _____ refers to the chance of happening or not happening of an event.
- (a) regression (b) probability
(c) correlation (d) none of the above
32. If the random variable of a probability distribution assumes specific values only, then it is called _____
- (a) discrete probability distribution
(b) continuous probability distribution
(c) poison probability distribution
(d) normal probability distribution
33. Index numbers are
- (a) special type of average
(b) measure the economic changes
(c) to measure relative changes
(d) all of the above

Part B

(7 × 6 = 42)

Answer **all** questions by choosing either (a) or (b).

34. (a) What is operations research? Account for the growing importance of operations research in business decisions.

Or

- (b) Calculate the arithmetic mean from the following data:

Marks: 4 8 12 16 20

No. of students: 6 12 18 15 9

35. (a) With suitable illustrations, explain the graphical representation of functions and their applications in cost and revenue behavior.

Or

- (b) Solve graphically:

Maximize $Z = x_1 + x_2$

Subject to

$$x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 2000$$

$$x_1 + x_2 \leq 1500$$

$$x_2 \leq 600$$

and $x_1, x_2 \geq 0$.

36. (a) Compute the coefficient of correlation between X-advertisement expenditure and Y-sales.

X: 10 12 18 8 13 20 22 15 5 17

Y: 88 90 94 86 87 92 96 94 88 85

Or

- (b) Describe the transportation problem and give its mathematical model.

37. (a) What do you understand by the term probability? State and prove the addition theorem of probability.

Or

- (b) A fair coin is thrown 10 times. The random variable X is the number of head(s) coming upwards. Using the binomial probability function, find the probabilities of all possible values which X can take.

38. (a) Describe the operations research approach with the help of a flow chart.

Or

- (b) Find the sequence that minimizes the total elapsed time (in hours) required to complete the following tasks on two machines.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| Task: | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I |
| Machine I : | 2 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 4 |
| Machine II : | 6 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 8 | 11 |

39. (a) Suppose that the weekly demand of electric motors has the following probability distribution:

| Number Demanded | Probability | Random Number Assigned |
|-----------------|-------------|------------------------|
| 0 | 0.10 | 00 to 09 |
| 1 | 0.40 | 10 to 49 |
| 2 | 0.30 | 50 to 79 |
| 3 | 0.20 | 80 to 99 |
| Total | 1.00 | |

The distribution pattern of delivery time was as follows:

| Number of Weeks | Probability From Order Delivery | Random Number Assigned |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| 2 | 0.20 | 00 to 19 |
| 3 | 0.60 | 20 to 79 |
| 4 | 0.20 | 80 to 99 |
| Total | 1.00 | |

Inventory carrying cost is Rs. 5 per unit per week, order placing cost is Rs. 10 per occurrence, and loss in net revenue (sale price less cost of goods) is Rs. 50 per unit from the shortage.

Estimate the average weekly cost of the inventory system with a policy of using reorder quantities of 4 and reorder points of 5 units using the technique of Monte Carlo simulation for 20 weeks taking 8 units as the opening balance of inventory.

Or

- (b) The mean arrival rate to a service center is 3 per hour. The mean service time is found to be 10 minutes per service. Assuming Poisson arrival and exponential service time, find the utilization factor for this service facility and the probability of two units in the system.

40. (a) Explain the methods of measurement in national income.

Or

- (b) List and explain the economic regulations of business.

N-0037

Sub. Code

**205415/205515/
205615/205715/
205815**

**COMMON FOR M.B.A. (G)/FM/LM/T/HRM DEGREE
EXAMINATION,
MAY 2021 & DECEMBER 2021**

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS

First Semester

FINANCIAL AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

(CBCS – 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(33 × 1 = 33)

Answer **all** questions.

1. _____ is prepared at the end of the accounting period to show the financial position of business
 - (a) Profit and loss account
 - (b) Balance sheet
 - (c) Trial balance
 - (d) Trading account

2. _____ is concerned with the maximization of a firm's earnings after taxes.
 - (a) Shareholder wealth maximization
 - (b) Profit maximization
 - (c) Stakeholder maximization
 - (d) EPS maximization

3. Any transaction between a current item and another current item does not affect
- (a) Profit
 - (b) Funds
 - (c) Working capital
 - (d) Capital
4. Treasurer should report to _____
- (a) Chief Financial Officer
 - (b) Vice President of Operations
 - (c) Chief Executive Officer
 - (d) D Board of Directors
5. Which of the following statements is correct regarding profit maximization as the primary goal of the firm?
- (a) Profit maximization considers the firm's risk level
 - (b) Profit maximization will not lead to increasing short-term profits at the expense of lowering expected future profits
 - (c) Profit maximization does consider the impact on individual shareholder's EPS
 - (d) Profit maximization is concerned more with maximizing net income than the stock price
6. Profit and loss account start with
- (a) Net profit
 - (b) Net loss
 - (c) Gross profit
 - (d) None of these
7. Depreciation on fixed assets is
- (a) Non operating income
 - (b) Operating expense
 - (c) Operating income
 - (d) Non operating expense

8. Profit on sale of fixed assets is
- (a) Non-trading income
 - (b) Operating income
 - (c) Non-trading gains
 - (d) Long term gain
9. In fund flow statement, issue of shares is
- (a) Sources of funds
 - (b) Applications of funds
 - (c) Sources of cash
 - (d) Applications of cash
10. A cash flow statement is a statement which portrays the changes in the cash position between.
- (a) Two accounting periods
 - (b) Three accounting periods
 - (c) Four accounting periods
 - (d) Five accounting periods
11. The term 'cash' in the context of cash flow analysis includes the 'cash balance' and the
- (a) Working capital (b) Bank balance
 - (c) Capital (d) Fixed assets
12. If working capital is Rs. 1,00,000 and current ratio is 2:1, then the amount of current asset is
- (a) Rs.1,00,000 (b) Rs. 2,00,000
 - (c) Rs. 15,00,000 (d) Rs. 2,50,000
13. Types of financial analysis are.
- (a) three (b) four
 - (c) five (d) two

14. Financial leverage refers to the rate of change in earnings per share for a given change in earnings _____
- (a) Before tax
 - (b) Before interest
 - (c) Before interest and tax
 - (d) After interest and tax
15. In working capital calculation, when the cost of goods sold is Rs. 1,50,000 p.a and finished goods are in stock for 15 days, the amounts to be invested in finished goods is
- (a) 6,250 (b) 7,500
 - (c) 12,500 (d) 75,000
16. Which one is the long-term solvency ratio?
- (a) current ratio (b) net profit ratio
 - (c) debt-equity ratio (d) debtor's turnover ratio
17. Marginal cost considers only the for reporting to management.
- (a) variable cost (b) fixed cost
 - (c) standard cost (d) production cost
18. P/V Ratio is an indicator of
- (a) the rate at which goods are sold
 - (b) the volume of sales
 - (c) the volume of profit
 - (d) the rate of profit
19. Sales Rs. 25,000; Variable cost Rs. 15,000; Fixed cost Rs. 4,000; P/V Ratio is
- (a) 40 percent (b) 80 percent
 - (c) 15 percent (d) 30 percent

20. Selling price - marginal cost =.
- (a) Fixed cost
 - (b) Semi-variable cost
 - (c) Contribution
 - (d) Break-even point
21. One of the most important tools of cost planning is
- (a) Budget
 - (b) Direct cost
 - (c) Unit cost
 - (d) Cost sheet
22. The budget which usually takes the form of budgeted profit and loss account and balance sheet is known as
- (a) Flexible budget
 - (b) Master budget
 - (c) Cash budget
 - (d) Purchase budget
23. Preparing budget figures for different levels of activity within a range under flexible budgeting is
- (a) Formula method
 - (b) Multi-activity method
 - (c) Budget cost allowance method
 - (d) None of these
24. Budget of indirect costs in the form of indirect wages, indirect material and indirect expenses in the factory is.
- (a) Production overhead budget
 - (b) Administration overhead budget
 - (c) Selling and distribution overhead budget
 - (d) Master budget
25. Operation budgets normally cover a period of
- (a) One to ten years
 - (b) One to two years
 - (c) One to five years
 - (d) One year or less

26. The gross profit margin is unchanged, but the net profit margin declined over the same period. This could have happened if
- (a) Cost of goods sold increased relative to sales
 - (b) Sales increased relative to expenses
 - (c) Govt. increased the tax rate
 - (d) Dividends were decreased
27. If the following are balance sheet changes:
- (a) Rs. 5,005 decrease in accounts receivable
 - (b) Rs. 7,000 decrease in cash
 - (c) Rs. 12,012 decrease in notes payable
 - (d) Rs. 10,001 increase in accounts payable
28. In calculating the proportional amount of equity financing employed by a firm, we should use:
- (a) the common stock equity account on the firm's balance sheet
 - (b) the sum of common stock and preferred stock on the balance sheet
 - (c) the book value of the firm
 - (d) the current market price per share of common stock times the number of shares outstanding
29. Quick assets do not include
- (a) Govt.bond
 - (b) Book debts
 - (c) Advance for supply of raw materials
 - (d) Inventories

30. Sales return appearing in the trading account are deducted from
- (a) Capital (b) Sales
(c) Purchase (d) Investment
31. Withdrawing more amount from bank than the deposit in the account is termed as _____
- (a) Fixed deposit (b) Current deposit
(c) Overdraft (d) Balance sheet
32. The symptom of large inventory accumulation in anticipation of price rise in future will be indicated by _____
- (a) Asset turnover ratio.
(b) Working Capital turnover ratio
(c) Inventory turnover ratio
(d) All of the above
33. Cost of the project is 6,00,000, life of the project is 5 years annual cash flow is 2,00,000 cut off rate is 10% the discounted pay back period is _____
- (a) 2 yrs. (b) 2 yrs 6 months.
(c) 3 yrs. (d) 3 yrs 9 months

Part B

(7 × 6 = 42)

Answer **all** questions, by choosing either (a) or (b).

34. (a) What is accounting. What are the functions of accounting?

Or

- (b) What is Single Entry System? How does it differ Double Entry System?

35. (a) Prepare Trading and Profit and Loss account from the following ledger balance:

| Particulars | Amount (Rs) |
|-------------------|----------------|
| Stock on 1-1-2009 | 2,000 |
| Purchases | 18,000 |
| Sales | 21,000 |
| Wages | 300 |
| Carriage inwards | 100 |
| Carriage outwards | 150 |
| Returns inwards | 2,000 |
| Returns outwards | 1,000 |
| Salaries | 2,400 |
| Rent | 600 |
| General expenses | 500 |
| Discount | 50 |
| Commission | 1,800 |

Or

- (b) From the following trial balance prepares profit and loss account and balance sheet.

| Trial balance (31.12.2010) | Debit (Rs) | Credit (Rs) |
|----------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Capital | | 1,00,000 |
| Drawing | 18,000 | |
| Building | 15,000 | |
| Furniture | 7,500 | |
| Motor van | 25,000 | |
| Loan from Mr. Hari | | 15,000 |

| Trial balance (31.12.2010) | Debit (Rs) | Credit (Rs) |
|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Interest paid | 900 | |
| Sales | | 1,00,000 |
| Purchases | 75,000 | |
| Opening stock | 25,000 | |
| General expenses | 15,000 | |
| Wages | 2,000 | |
| Insurance | 1,000 | |
| Commission received | | 7,500 |
| Sundry debtors | 28,100 | |
| Cash at bank | 20,000 | |
| Sundry creditors | | 10,000 |
| Total | <u>2,32,500</u> | <u>2,32,500</u> |

Value of closing stock as on 31.12.2010 Rs. 32,000.

36. (a) Explain the methods of analyzing the financial statement.

Or

- (b) "Liquidity and profitability are competing goals for the finance manager". Comment.

37. (a) Write short notes on:
- Liquidity ratios
 - Turnover ratios
 - Proprietary ratios

Or

- (b) What is working capital? Describe the factors influencing the working capital.

38. (a) What do you mean by cost accounting? Distinction between financial accounting and cost accounting.

Or

- (b) Find EOQ from the following details.
- (i) Annual demand 10,000 kg.
 - (ii) Ordering cost Rs. 50.
 - (iii) Inventory carrying cost 8%. You calculate
 - (1) Re-order level
 - (2) Maximum level consumption following data minimum consumption-800 units, maximum, consumption 1,500 units.
- Re-order-quantity-2400 @ units; Re-order period-2 to 4 weeks.

39. (a) Discuss the key factor analysis of marginal costing system.

Or

- (b) Critically evaluate the capital budgeting appraisal methods.

40. (a) What is cash budget? How do you prepare it?

Or

- (b) Assume and write the process of decision tree analysis in financial aspects.

N-0038

Sub. Code

**205421/205521/
205621/205721/
205821**

**COMMON FOR M.B.A. (G)/FM/LM/T/HRM DEGREE
EXAMINATION, MAY 2021 & DECEMBER – 2021**

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS

Second Semester

RESEARCH METHODS

(CBCS – 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(33 × 1 = 33)

Answer **all** questions.

1. Research Process generally starts with _____
 - (a) Experiments
 - (b) Hypothesis
 - (c) Data analysis
 - (d) Observation

2. How to judge the depth of any research?
 - (a) By research title
 - (b) By research duration
 - (c) By research objectives
 - (d) By total expenditure on research

3. In which of the following, there is greater flexibility in both the methods and process of research?
 - (a) Ethnography and Phenomenology
 - (b) Descriptive survey and impact studies
 - (c) Experimental and observation based studies
 - (d) Export facto and historical studies
4. The conclusions / findings of which types of research cannot be generalized to other situations?
 - (a) Casual Compensative Research
 - (b) Historical Research
 - (c) Descriptive Research
 - (d) Experimental Research
5. Experimental research can be
 - (a) Easily generalized
 - (b) Easily analysed
 - (c) Easily Planned
 - (d) Precisely control
6. Validity an experimental design refers to
 - (a) Maximise treatment variance and minimize error various
 - (b) Minimise both treatment various and error various
 - (c) Testing the difference between treatment various and error various
 - (d) Minimise error various
7. All full fledge miniature study of research problem is called
 - (a) Pre-testing
 - (b) Pilot study
 - (c) Detailed study
 - (d) Analytical study
8. Formulation of research problem is the
 - (a) First stage is research process
 - (b) Last stage in research process
 - (c) Middle stage in research process
 - (d) All of these

9. Research is based on
(a) Primary data (b) Secondary data
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of the above
10. A hypothesis which defines the population distribution is called?
(a) Null Hypothesis
(b) Statistical Hypothesis
(c) Simple Hypothesis
(d) Composite Hypothesis
11. The point where the Null Hypothesis
(a) Significant value (b) Rejection Value
(c) Acceptance Value (d) Critical Value
12. Research design is a _____ for conducting the marketing research project.
(a) Strategy (b) Frame work
(c) Blue point (d) Both (b) and (c)
13. Hypothesis testing is the main concept of which type of research?
(a) Experimental Research
(b) Historical Research
(c) Survey Research
(d) Exegetic Research
14. A null Hypothesis is
(a) Hypothesis of no difference
(b) Hypothesis that assigns value of zero to the variable
(c) Hypothesis of zero significance
(d) Hypothesis which can neither be proved nor disproved

15. A hypothesis is
- (a) A certain and established finding
 - (b) A part of the research question
 - (c) A Strategy of evaluating data
 - (d) A tentative statement proving an explanation
16. Sample is a sub-set of
- (a) Population (b) Data
 - (c) Set (d) Distribution
17. List of all the units of the population is called
- (a) Random sampling
 - (b) Bias
 - (c) Sampling frame
 - (d) Probability sampling
18. Any measure of the population is called
- (a) Tinier
 - (b) Parameter
 - (c) Without replacement
 - (d) Random
19. Among these, which sampling is based on equal probability
- (a) Simple random sampling
 - (b) Stratified random sampling
 - (c) Systematic sampling
 - (d) Probability sampling
20. Which among the following is the benefit of using simple random sampling?
- (a) The results are always representative
 - (b) Interviewers can choose respondents freely
 - (c) Informants can refuse to participate
 - (d) We can calculate the accuracy of the results

21. Increasing the sample size has the following effect upon the sampling error?
- (a) It increasing the sampling error
 - (b) It reduces the sampling error
 - (c) It has no effect on the sampling error
 - (d) All of the above
22. Which of the following are known as the types of research data?
- (a) Organised data and unorganised data
 - (b) Qualitative data and quantitative data
 - (c) Processed data and unprocessed data
 - (d) None of the above
23. Which of the following is not a type of qualitative interviews?
- (a) Unstructured interview
 - (b) Oral history interview
 - (c) Structured interview
 - (d) Focus group interview
24. Which of the following makes qualities interning distinct from structured Interview?
- (a) The procedure is less standardized
 - (b) Rambling off the topic is not a problem
 - (c) The researcher seeks rich, detailed answers
 - (d) All of the above
25. Library is used for data collection is _____
- (a) Doctrinal method
 - (b) Non-doctrinal method
 - (c) Empirical research method
 - (d) None of them

26. A Questionnaire that offers no scope for any respondents own view is called
- (a) Closed-ended (b) Schedule
(c) Open-ended (d) Unstructured
27. Absolute zero exists in
- (a) Nominal (b) Internal
(c) External (d) Ration
28. Percentile scores assume a scale of measurement called
- (a) Nominal (b) Ordinal
(c) Internal (d) Ratio
29. Which of the following software is used to process and analyse quantitative data?
- (a) Quark Express (b) SPSS
(c) Quart chrome (d) SSQN
30. In Data processing, what does the abbreviation SAP stand for?
- (a) Systems Applications Products
(b) Sales allocations Purchased
(c) Systems authorizations Programs
(d) Systems algorithms processes
31. The F-Test
- (a) is basically one-sided
(b) is basically two-sided
(c) can be either, depending on the hypothesis
(d) can never be two-sided

32. The non-Parametric equivalent of an unpaired samples t-test is
- (a) Sign test
 - (b) Wilcoxon signed rank test
 - (c) Mann-Whitney U test
 - (d) Kruskal-Wallis test
33. Interpretation should be
- (a) Subjective
 - (b) Objective
 - (c) Integrity
 - (d) None of the above

Part B (7 × 6 = 42)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

34. (a) Explain the characteristics of research.
- Or
- (b) Describe the collection of data through online research.
35. (a) Explain the components of research design.
- Or
- (b) What is hypothesis testing? Discuss its procedure.
36. (a) Explain the methods of sampling technique.
- Or
- (b) Distinguish between primary and secondary data.
37. (a) Distinguish between census and sampling technique.
- Or
- (b) How do you identify and select research problems.

38. (a) What is questionnaire? How do you prepare it?

Or

(b) What is pre-test? How is it differed from pilot study.

39. (a) "Research is concerned with problem solving". Discuss.

Or

(b) What is chi-square test? How do you use it in your research?

40. (a) What are the guidelines for effective report writing? Illustrate with suitable examples.

Or

(b) What is meant by secondary data? What are its sources? Enumerate the merits and demerits of secondary data.

N-0039

Sub. Code

205422/

205522/

205622/

205722/

205822

**COMMON FOR M.B.A (G)/FM/LM/T/HRM DEGREE
EXAMINATION, MAY 2021 & DECEMBER 2021**

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS

Second Semester

BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

(CBCS – 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(33 × 1 = 33)

Answer **all** the questions.

1. The term business environment refers to _____
Factors which impact functioning of a firm
 - (a) External factors
 - (b) Management related factors
 - (c) Internal factors
 - (d) Internal and External factors

2. Macro environment consist of _____
 - (a) Political system
 - (b) Culture of the society
 - (c) Demographic factors
 - (d) All the above

3. Which among the following is part of micro environment?
(a) Customers (b) Competitors
(c) Suppliers (d) All the above
4. Relaxing the restrictions and controls imposed on Business and industry means
(a) Liberalization (b) Privatization
(c) Globalization (d) None of the above
5. _____ is an economic system based on the principal of free enterprise.
(a) Capitalism (b) Socialism
(c) Mixed Economy (d) Marxism
6. Which among the following is the advanced form of economic integration?
(a) Free trade area (b) Custom union
(c) Economic union (d) Common market
7. Political environments refer to the influence exerted by the _____ political institutions?
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5
8. Governments policy towards industries is called as _____
(a) Economic policy
(b) Industrial policy
(c) Monetary policy
(d) Work policy

9. _____ is an economic system based on the principal of free enterprise.
- (a) Capitalism
 - (b) Socialism
 - (c) Mixed Economy
 - (d) Marxism
10. _____ gives financial assistance to small scale industries.
- (a) NABARD (b) SIDCO
 - (c) MSME (d) SME
11. One of the objectives of licensing is to protect _____ industries against competition of large scale industries.
- (a) Small scale (b) Medium scale
 - (c) Low scale (d) High scale
12. The Industrial policy resolution was passed first in
- (a) 1931 (b) 1947
 - (c) 1956 (d) 1999
13. The economic system in which both public and private sectors co-exist is known as _____ economy.
- (a) Capitalism (b) Socialism
 - (c) Democratic (d) Mixed
14. Which among the following is limitation of Trade Union in India?
- (a) Multiplicity of unions
 - (b) Lack of integrity
 - (c) Outside leadership
 - (d) All the above

15. _____ refers to the investment in a foreign country where the investors retain control over the investment.
- (a) FDI
 - (b) Portfolio investment
 - (c) FII
 - (d) Investment in GDR
16. Which one is not the main objective of Fiscal Policy in India?
- (a) To promote employment opportunities
 - (b) To minimize the inequalities of income and wealth
 - (c) To promote price stability
 - (d) To increase liquidity in economy
17. Fiscal policy is called as _____ policy
- (a) Monetary
 - (b) Budgetary
 - (c) Industrial
 - (d) Economic
18. Fiscal policy refers to the policy of government regarding taxation, public expenditure and _____
- (a) Public debt
 - (b) Budgets
 - (c) Policies
 - (d) Deposits
19. Currently _____ is implemented by government in place of Five year plan.
- (a) Make in India
 - (b) NITI aayog
 - (c) Skill India
 - (d) PM Aayog
20. Expansionary policies involve:
- (a) Tax cuts
 - (b) Increased spending
 - (c) Increases in money supply to raise the level of GDP and
 - (d) All of the above

21. Which of the following denote the structural changes in Indian economy?
- (a) Service sector contribution has gone up.
 - (b) Primary sector contribution has gone down
 - (c) Secondary sector has not changed much
 - (d) All the above
22. _____ technology saves time.
- (a) Capital intensive technology
 - (b) Labor intensive technology
 - (c) Both
 - (d) None of the above
23. _____ technology having less chance of Error.
- (a) Capital intensive technology
 - (b) Labor intensive technology
 - (c) Both
 - (d) Can't say
24. IDRA stands for _____
- (a) Industrial Development Registration Act
 - (b) Industries Development and Regulation Act
 - (c) Industries De-recognition and Registration Act
 - (d) None of these
25. _____ technology helps to gain more profit.
- (a) Capital intensive technology
 - (b) Labor intensive technology
 - (c) Both
 - (d) Can't say

26. IRDA Act is enacted in the year _____
- (a) 1991 (b) 1990
(c) 1999 (d) 2009
27. Consumer protection Act ideas enacted in the year
- (a) 1989 (b) 1985
(c) 1986 (d) 1981
28. _____ is an organized movement to protect rights and powers of buyers in relation to Sellers.
- (a) Consumerism
(b) MRTP Act
(c) Consumer protection Act
(d) Consumer courts
29. Liberalization means
- (a) Policy of planned disinvestment
(b) Integrating among economies
(c) End of license and reduction of government control
(d) None of these
30. Globalization does not involve
- (a) Reduction of barrier
(b) Free flow of goods & services
(c) Global mechanism for settlement of economic disputes
(d) Free flow of capital
31. Globalization means
- (a) Adopting a global outlook for business
(b) Inviting multinationals in the country
(c) Selling in the foreign market
(d) All of the above

32. Liberalization means
- (a) Reducing number of reserved industries from 17 to 8
 - (b) Liberating the industry, trade and economy from unwanted restrictions
 - (c) Opening up of economy to the world by attaining international competitiveness
 - (d) Free determination of interest rates
33. Which among these is not a method of privatization?
- (a) Denationalization
 - (b) Franchising
 - (c) Sale of Business
 - (d) All of these

Part B

(7 × 6 = 42)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

34. (a) Explain the significance of business environment.
- Or
- (b) Briefly explain the PESTLE.
35. (a) What is political environment? Elaborate the factors relating to political environment in business.
- Or
- (b) Discuss briefly about global trade and investment environment.
36. (a) What is stock market? Discuss the stock functions of stock market in India.
- Or
- (b) Write short notes on monetary and Fiscal policy.

37. (a) What is central bank? Explain the role of Central bank of India.

Or

(b) What is workers participation in management? State its significance.

38. (a) Explain the importance of entrepreneurial society and its implications for business.

Or

(b) Write a detailed note on impact of technology on globalization.

39. (a) Explain the following:

- (i) Legal environment
- (ii) Co-operative sectors
- (iii) Public sector.

Or

(b) Discuss the laws relating to patents and consumer protection.

40. (a) Critically examine the new economic policy environment in India.

Or

(b) Describe the issues and challenges of LPG in India.

N-0040

Sub. Code

**205423/
205523/
205623/
205723/
205823**

**COMMON FOR M.B.A.(G)/FM/LM/T/HRM DEGREE
EXAMINATION, MAY 2021 & DECEMBER 2021**

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS

Second Semester

BUSINESS LAWS

(CBCS – 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(33 × 1 = 33)

Answer **all** questions.

1. Contract is defined as an agreement enforceable by law, vide section _____ of the Indian Contract Act.
 - (a) Section 2(e)
 - (b) Section 2(f)
 - (c) Section 2(h)
 - (d) Section 2(i)

2. A agrees to pay Rs.5 lakhs to B procures an employment for A in Income Tax Department. This agreement is _____.
 - (a) Void
 - (b) Valid
 - (c) Voidable
 - (d) Contingent

3. When offer is made to a definite person, it is known as _____.
- (a) General offer
 - (b) Cross offer
 - (c) Counter offer
 - (d) Special offer
4. _____ is also called as a proposal.
- (a) Offer
 - (b) Consideration
 - (c) Indemnity
 - (d) Bailor
5. Consideration may be
- (a) Past
 - (b) Present
 - (c) Future
 - (d) All of the above
6. When the consent of a party is obtained by coercion undue influence, fraud or misrepresentation, the contract is _____
- (a) Void
 - (b) Voidable
 - (c) Valid
 - (d) Illegal
7. In a contract of indemnity, minimum number of the parties is _____.
- (a) 4
 - (b) 3
 - (c) 2
 - (d) 1

8. During Bailment, the bailee is required to take _____ care of the goods bailed.
- (a) monetary
 - (b) reasonable
 - (c) unreasonable
 - (d) sensible
9. The Sale of Goods Act is of _____.
- (a) 1903
 - (b) 1923
 - (c) 1930
 - (d) 2020
10. Doctrine of Caveat Emptor places burden on the _____.
- (a) Third party
 - (b) Seller
 - (c) Buyer
 - (d) Government
11. Document of title includes _____.
- (a) Business
 - (b) Reports
 - (c) Railway Receipt
 - (d) Cash memo

12. A _____ contract requires the seller to ship the goods to the buyer via a common carrier.
- (a) destination
 - (b) delivery
 - (c) shipment
 - (d) document
13. The maker of a bill of exchange or cheque is called _____.
- (a) The drawee
 - (b) The payee
 - (c) The drawer
 - (d) The banker
14. A negotiable instrument drawn or made in India is called _____ instrument.
- (a) Inland
 - (b) Foreign
 - (c) Time
 - (d) Clean
15. The word 'Assurance' is used for _____.
- (a) Life Insurance
 - (b) Fire Insurance
 - (c) Marine Insurance
 - (d) Medical Insurance

16. The transit risk caused by fire is covered under _____ policy.
- (a) Excess policy
 - (b) Floating policy
 - (c) All risk policy
 - (d) Transit policy
17. Under Section 2(b) of the Indian Partnership Act, 'business' includes _____
- (a) every trade and occupation
 - (b) every occupation and profession
 - (c) every trade, occupation and profession
 - (d) every trade and profession
18. The mode of determining the existence of the partnership has been laid down in _____.
- (a) Section 5
 - (b) Section 6
 - (c) Section 9
 - (d) Section 10
19. Every shareholder of a company is also known as _____.
- (a) Member
 - (b) Partner
 - (c) Director
 - (d) Secretary

20. Articles of association adopt the rules and regulations contained in _____ of schedule I of the companies Act.
- (a) Table C
 - (b) Table D
 - (c) Table A
 - (d) Table B
21. _____ is the resolution which is passed, at valid called general meeting, by special majority of the meeting.
- (a) Ordinary resolution
 - (b) Special resolution
 - (c) Resolution by postal ballot
 - (d) Resolution requiring special notice
22. An official liquidator is appointed by the _____.
- (a) Central government
 - (b) By Court
 - (c) State Government
 - (d) Company
23. A major amendment to Information Technology Act, 2000 was made in the year _____.
- (a) 2001
 - (b) 2016
 - (c) 2012
 - (d) 2008

24. Controller of Certifying Authorities (CCA) work under _____.
- (a) Prime Minister office
 - (b) Reserve Bank of India
 - (c) Ministry of Communication and IT
 - (d) Autonomous body
25. If the interests of a third party are involved in information sought for, the maximum time limit to get the information will be _____.
- (a) 30 days
 - (b) 40 days
 - (c) 45 days
 - (d) 60 days
26. The long title of the RTI Act seeks to promote the following qualities in the working of every public authority _____.
- (a) Transparency
 - (b) Punctuality
 - (c) Efficiency
 - (d) Reputation
27. Ignorance of _____ is no excuse.
- (a) Consent
 - (b) Law
 - (c) Misrepresentation
 - (d) Fraud

28. _____ is the minimum number that should be present at the meeting as per the articles of the company before any business can be validly transacted.
- (a) Minutes
 - (b) Quorum
 - (c) Register
 - (d) Proxies
29. Decisions of a company are made by _____ of its members passed at meeting of members.
- (a) Notice
 - (b) Resolution
 - (c) Quorum
 - (d) Circular
30. _____ means the list of business or thing to be done at the meeting.
- (a) Quorum
 - (b) Register
 - (c) Minutes
 - (d) Agenda
31. _____ is termed as consideration in a contract of sale.
- (a) Exchange money
 - (b) Barter money
 - (c) Price
 - (d) Reward

32. Contractual rights and duties are created by _____.
- (a) state
 - (b) statute
 - (c) parties
 - (d) custom or usage
33. The maximum number of partners carrying a banking business cannot exceed
- (a) 10 (b) 20
 - (c) 15 (d) 8

Part B (7 × 6 = 42)

Answer **all** questions, by choosing either (a) or (b).

34. (a) Define contract. Explain the essentials of a valid contract.

Or

- (b) Elucidate the essential elements of acceptance of an offer.

35. (a) Explain the quasi-contracts dealt with under the Indian contract Act.

Or

- (b) What is bailment? Discuss the right and duties of Bailor and Bailee.

36. (a) Explain the different types of goods under the sale of goods Act, 1930.

Or

- (b) Discuss the liability of the common carrier under the carriage by Road Act, 2007.

37. (a) Explain the Concept of Negotiable Instrument and its features.

Or

(b) Define fire insurance. Describe the essentials of a fire insurance policy.

38. (a) Discuss various modes of dissolution of Partnership Firm.

Or

(b) Explain the relation of partners to third parties.

39. (a) Explain the legal requirements as to issue of a prospectus.

Or

(b) Describe the kinds and proceedings of Resolutions.

40. (a) Explain the duties of Certifying Authority under IT Act, 2000.

Or

(b) Examine the procedure to get information and the obligation of the Public Authorities to provide information.

N-0041

Sub. Code

**205424/205524/
205624/205724/
205824**

**COMMON FOR M.B.A. (G)/FM/LM/T/HRM DEGREE
EXAMINATION, MAY 2021 & DECEMBER 2021**

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS

Second Semester

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

(CBCS – 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(33 × 1 = 33)

Answer **all** questions.

1. Management information systems (MIS)
 - (a) create and share documents that support day-to-day office activities
 - (b) use the transaction data to produce information needed by managers to run the business
 - (c) capture and reproduce the knowledge of an expert problem solver
 - (d) process business transactions (e.g., time cards, payments, orders, etc.)
2. The backbone of any organization is
 - (a) employee
 - (b) management
 - (c) information
 - (d) capital

3. The person who ensures that systems are developed on time, within budget, and with acceptable quality is a
 - (a) system designer
 - (b) system owner
 - (c) project manager
 - (d) external system user
4. BI stands for _____
 - (a) Business Information
 - (b) Business Intelligence
 - (c) Business Integration
 - (d) Business Investment
5. Information technology is
 - (a) the technology of delivering, processing, storing, gathering, and disseminating information
 - (b) is computer science and electronics related technology
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) Either (a) or (b)
6. Management information system
 - (a) aims to enhance the efficiency of managers by supplying information
 - (b) improves communication within the organization
 - (c) helps in decision making
 - (d) all of the above

7. Management is
- (a) the art of the possible
 - (b) getting things done through others
 - (c) improvisation
 - (d) man management
8. Organization structures are usually of _____ types.
- (a) 2 (b) 4
 - (c) 6 (d) 8
9. To simplify systems, we need a _____ stage approach.
- (a) 1 (b) 2
 - (c) 3 (d) 4
10. Which of these are not related to systems?
- (a) communication
 - (b) emergent properties
 - (c) control
 - (d) coexistence
11. Management information systems help managers to take _____
- (a) action (b) reaction
 - (c) decision (d) salary
12. Models are used in _____ systems.
- (a) Decision support
 - (b) Management information
 - (c) Transaction processing
 - (d) None

13. Strategic decision is taken
- (a) often (b) regularly
(c) occasionally (d) temporarily
14. IS planning has ——— critical success factor.
- (a) 1 (b) 3
(c) 5 (d) 7
15. The time horizon for short-range planning is
- (a) 2 years
(b) a few months to a year
(c) a few months
(d) none of the above
16. One key job of the system analyst is to
- (a) communicate (b) short
(c) write programs (d) none of the above
17. One of the benefits of SSAD is
- (a) good graphics (b) timeliness
(c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of the above
18. RAD stands for
- (a) Rapid Application Development
(b) Random Application Development
(c) Revolutionary Application Design
(d) Rapid Application Design

19. Dimensions of feasibility
- (a) technical, economic, legal
 - (b) technical, financial, legal
 - (c) technical, financial, computational
 - (d) none of the above
20. Implementation of information systems require
- (a) bottom management commitment
 - (b) middle management commitment
 - (c) top management commitment
 - (d) no management commitment
21. An IS implementer has to be a
- (a) a good communicator
 - (b) a good character
 - (c) a good speaker
 - (d) a good linguist
22. Data mining require
- (a) data (b) models
 - (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) either (a) or (b)
23. Find all customers whose name ends with 'o'
- (a) the above query requires data mining to answer
 - (b) the above query requires data warehousing to answer
 - (c) both (a) and (b)
 - (d) none of the above

24. RFID enables _____
- (a) Physical security
 - (b) Wi-Fi
 - (c) both (a) and (b)
 - (d) none of the above
25. Retina scan is a
- (a) biometric security control
 - (b) mechanical security control
 - (c) both (a) and (b)
 - (d) none of the above
26. Database administration is the administration of
- (a) one machine
 - (b) two machines
 - (c) three machines
 - (d) four machines
27. Content management is used for
- (a) Content deletion
 - (b) Creating doc files
 - (c) Creating log files
 - (d) Version control
28. DSS uses
- (a) knowledge
 - (b) model
 - (c) wisdom
 - (d) none of the above
29. E-commerce is of
- (a) 1 type
 - (b) 2 types
 - (c) 3 types
 - (d) 4 types
30. ERP is used on organizations for
- (a) efficiency
 - (b) greater control
 - (c) improving processes
 - (d) all of the above

31. KM deals with
- (a) implicit knowledge
 - (b) explicit knowledge
 - (c) factual knowledge
 - (d) all of the above
32. If a university sets up a web-based information system that faculty could access to record student grades and advise students, that would be an example of a/an
- (a) CRM
 - (b) ERP
 - (c) intranet
 - (d) extranet
33. The application of information to scan an organization's environment is
- (a) external communication
 - (b) information overload
 - (c) sensing
 - (d) internal communication

Part B

(7 × 6 = 42)

Answer **all** questions by choosing either (a) or (b).

34. (a) Discuss the role of the MIS department within an organization.

Or

- (b) Elaborate on the evolution and elements of MIS.

35. (a) Describe the phases involved in the development process of an information system.

Or

- (b) Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of AI systems to humans.

36. (a) Explain how an ERP-based decision support system eases the process of decision making.

Or

(b) What are the different levels of management in the form of a pyramid? Discuss.

37. (a) Discuss the issues and challenges that have altered the business environment worldwide.

Or

(b) Elaborate on how does a satellite transmission work.

38. (a) Explain the significance of MIS in marketing.

Or

(b) Discuss the significance of communication servers. Explain its various types.

39. (a) Discuss the significant features of e-commerce.

Or

(b) Explore the difference between system software and application software.

40. (a) Discuss the benefits and drawbacks of Electronic Data Interchange (EDI).

Or

(b) Describe malicious codes and their types.

N-0033

Sub. Code

**205411/205511/205611
/205711/205811**

**COMMON FOR M.B.A. (G)/FM/LM/T/HRM DEGREE
EXAMINATION,
MAY 2021 & DECEMBER 2021**

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS

First Semester

MANAGEMENT-PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES

(CBCS – 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(33 × 1 = 33)

Answer **all** questions.

1. Management is _____
 - (a) an art
 - (b) a science
 - (c) an art and a science
 - (d) an art not science

2. Management functions include _____
 - (a) planning and organizing
 - (b) directing
 - (c) Controlling
 - (d) All the above

3. To manage is to forecast and plan, to organize, to compound, to co-ordinate and to control. This definition was given by _____
- (a) Peter F. Drucker (b) Henry Fayol
(c) Louis Allan (d) Terry
4. Espirit de corps means _____
- (a) union is strength
(b) service is out motto
(c) buyer beware
(d) product is out strength
5. Planning lays down the overall objective, strategies and policies for the total enterprise is _____.
- (a) corporate planning
(b) divisions planning
(c) unit planning
(d) department planning
6. Plan that establishes a required method of handling future activities is called _____
- (a) rules (b) procedures
(c) policy (d) methods
7. The selection of the best alternative from many alternatives is known as _____
- (a) selection (b) decision-making
(c) organizing (d) budgeting
8. Decision making helps in the smooth function of the _____
- (a) business (b) staffing
(c) organization (d) planning

9. The oldest type of organization _____
- (a) functional organization
 - (b) line organization
 - (c) matrix organization
 - (d) committee organization
10. Informal authority flows upwards to downwards or horizontally in _____
- (a) formal organization
 - (b) informal organization
 - (c) business organization
 - (d) strategic organization
11. The process of dividing the large monolithic functional organization into small and flexible administrative units is called _____
- (a) staffing (b) delegation
 - (c) departmentation (d) control
12. The extent to which power and authority are retained at the top is called as _____.
- (a) centralization (b) decentralization
 - (c) responsibility (d) accountability
13. _____ is a process of learning and growth.
- (a) Training (b) Development
 - (c) Recruitment (d) Internal

14. _____ is a limitation of internal source of recruitment.
- (a) Higher costs (b) Inbreeding
(c) Lengthy process (d) Unreliability
15. _____ is the set of forces that energize, direct, and sustain behavior.
- (a) Motivation (b) Expectancy
(c) Empowerment (d) Socialization
16. According to Frederick Herzberg, _____ are elements associated with the conditions surrounding the job
- (a) hygiene factors (b) motivating factors
(c) economic factors (d) environmental factors
17. _____ aims at instructing, guiding, motivating people to achieve the desired results.
- (a) Communication (b) Directing
(c) Motivating (d) Organising
18. Leadership behaviour is influenced by certain qualities of a person is _____
- (a) Followers theory (b) Trait theory
(c) Situational theory (d) Managerial grid
19. Letters, circulars, memos, bulletin, manuals, reports are example of _____
- (a) oral communication
(b) written communication
(c) gestural communication
(d) sideward communication

20. Informal communication is commonly known as _____
- (a) Downward communication
 - (b) Upward communication
 - (c) Horizontal communication
 - (d) Grapevine
21. Co-ordination between the activities of various departments and individuals working within the organization is known as _____
- (a) vertical co-ordination
 - (b) external co-ordination
 - (c) internal co-ordination
 - (d) horizontal co-ordination
22. The element that aims at integrating group efforts to achieve group objectives is called _____
- (a) Cooperation
 - (b) Co-ordination
 - (c) Management
 - (d) Directing
23. _____ deals with the right actions of individuals.
- (a) sincerity
 - (b) rules
 - (c) Ethics
 - (d) Code
24. A set of characteristics that sets one group of people apart from another is called as
- (a) culture
 - (b) values
 - (c) ethics
 - (d) Environment
25. Fixation of standards, measurement of performance, comparison, and correction of deviation are the steps in _____
- (a) planning
 - (b) organizing
 - (c) Staffing
 - (d) control process

26. _____ is the focus point for a manager while controlling, as controlling at every step is not possible.
- (a) Controlling
 - (b) Coordinating
 - (c) Critical point control
 - (d) Planning
27. _____ of a company is one of its special or unique competence which gives that company a clear competitive advantage over its competitors
- (a) Distinctive competence
 - (b) Core competence
 - (c) Strategic competence
 - (d) Threshold competence
28. The balanced scorecard perspective which measures strategy profitability and the amount of operating income results from cost reduction are classified as _____
- (a) learning perspective
 - (b) financial perspective
 - (c) internal business process perspective
 - (d) customer perspective
29. Elements of delegation_____
- (a) responsibility, authority, accountability
 - (b) authority, delegation, accountability
 - (c) responsibility, decentralization, centralization
 - (d) controlling, responsibility, authority
30. Decision taken by a committee formed by the top management for specific purpose is _____.
- (a) group decision (b) organisational decision
 - (c) personal decision (d) operative decision

31. _____ involves harmony and team spirit among employees.
(a) Discipline (b) Esprit de corps
(c) Order (d) Standardization
32. Divisional structure leads to conflict in_____
(a) resource allocation (b) marketing management
(c) motivation (d) planning process
33. The term span of management is also known as _____
(a) span of business (b) span of control
(c) span of activity (d) span of planning

Part B (7 × 6 = 42)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

34. (a) Explain the nature and scope of management.
Or
(b) Describe the contribution of F.W Taylor to the development of management thought.
35. (a) Explain in brief the principles of planning. Enumerate the steps involved in planning.
Or
(b) Describe the role of decision making in problem solving in an Organization.
36. (a) Explain the differences between centralization and decentralization.
Or
(b) What is span of control? Explain the factors which influence the span of control.

37. (a) What do you mean by selection? Explain the process of selection.

Or

(b) Explain Maslow's Need of Hierarchy theory.

38. (a) Explain the different styles of Leadership.

Or

(b) Define communication. Explain the process of communication in detail

39. (a) Discuss steps that are necessary for achieving effective co-ordination.

Or

(b) Bring out factors influencing ethics in business.

40. (a) Discuss the modern techniques of control.

Or

(b) Explain the importance and role of Balance score card with an example of an Organization.
