

R8110

Sub. Code

646201

M.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2023

Second Semester

Disaster Management

STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT

(CBCS – 2022 onwards)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. Strategy is
 - (a) Completely Proactive and Completely Reactive
 - (b) Partly Proactive and Partly Reactive
 - (c) Neither Proactive Nor Reactive
 - (d) Proactive Only

2. The origins of Strategic Management can be retraced to
 - (a) 1930 (b) 1911
 - (c) 1879 (d) 1938

3. BCG matrix stands for
 - (a) Boston Calmette Group
 - (b) British Consulting Group
 - (c) Boston Corporate Group
 - (d) Boston Consulting Group

4. Competitive advantage can best be described as
 - (a) Perfect Competition in The Market
 - (b) Advantages of Competition
 - (c) Increased Efficiency of the organisation
 - (d) Stand out the organisation

5. The acquisition of a business that operates in the same industry is known as
 - (a) Internal Integration
 - (b) Horizontal Integration
 - (c) External Integration
 - (d) Vertical Integration

6. The GE 9 cell model is based on
 - (a) Industry attractiveness and Business Strength
 - (b) Industry Growth rate and Business strength
 - (c) Industry Attractiveness and Relative market share
 - (d) Industry Growth and Relative market share

7. Strategic management audit known as
 - (a) Environmental scanning
 - (b) Strategy formulation
 - (c) Strategy control
 - (d) Strategy evaluation

8. The limitation of strategy are
 - (a) Competitors may irritate and gain greater superiority
 - (b) Key factor for success
 - (c) Relative superiority
 - (d) Aggressive initiative

14. (a) Explain the application of Shell's directional policy matrix.

Or

- (b) Elucidate the steps involved in strategic implementation process.
15. (a) Describe about strategic control and why is it essential for a business organization?

Or

- (b) What are the remarkable factors to consider when stakeholders of a firm doing analysis?

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer any **five** questions.

16. What is the relevance of resource-based view of the firm to strategic management in global environment?
17. Diagrammatically represent the various environment factors affect a business organisation.
18. Elucidate the various levels associated in strategic planning.
19. What is portfolio strategy? Explain the components of portfolio analysis.
20. Explain evaluation and control techniques of strategic management.
21. Define the balance scorecard. Also, explain how corporate performance can be straightened through a balance score card.
22. Explain the applications of SWOT matrix in strategy formulation.
23. Why failure rate with regard to innovation is high? Elaborate various steps to build a competency in innovation and avoid failure.

R8111

Sub. Code

646202

M.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2023

Second Semester

Disaster Management

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

(CBCS – 2022 onwards)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the questions.

1. Published information in a particular subject area is discussed in?
 - (a) Journals
 - (b) Research proposal
 - (c) Literature review
 - (d) Bioethics

2. A research is a
 - (a) Lab experiment
 - (b) Systematic and scientific inquiry
 - (c) Report
 - (d) Procedure

3. A subset that is chosen from large population
 - (a) Parameter
 - (b) Variable
 - (c) Sample
 - (d) Statistic

4. The appropriation of another person's ideas, processes, results or words without giving appropriate credit is called
 - (a) Falsification
 - (b) Fabrication
 - (c) Publication
 - (d) Plagiarism
5. Unstructured or semi-structured techniques and non — statistical analysis is part of
 - (a) Quantitative
 - (b) Qualitative
 - (c) Action research
 - (d) Applied research
6. A person is given a questionnaire for inquiring his health status, the data provided is
 - (a) Primary
 - (b) Secondary
 - (c) Analytical data
 - (d) Indirect data
7. The part where credit is given to any author of previous work is called
 - (a) Introduction
 - (b) Conclusion
 - (c) References
 - (d) Publication
8. Descriptive research is also called as
 - (a) Analytical research
 - (b) Qualitative research
 - (c) Statistical research
 - (d) Applied research
9. One time research is applicable in case of
 - (a) Environmental studies
 - (b) Diagnostic studies
 - (c) Historical studies
 - (d) Experimental studies

15. (a) What are the basic norms of a research report? Explain with suitable examples.

Or

- (b) How to construct and test the hypothesis by using statistical tools?

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer any **five** questions.

16. How to formulate a research problem? Give suitable examples to elucidate your points.
17. Describe in detail the various primary scales used in research.
18. Explain the bi-variate and multi-variate statistical techniques in detail.
19. Discuss in detail about pre-test and pilot study. Explain its significance in an effective research.
20. "Research report is to be prepared on audience perceptive". Justify the statement by illustrating types of research report.
21. Distinguish between probability and non-probability method of sampling.
22. Elaborate various interview methods used to collect data with appropriate application.
23. Differentiate Validity and Reliability. Why it is required for research? Discuss.

R8112

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646203

M.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2023

Second Semester

Disaster Management

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

(CBCS – 2022 onwards)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. The perspective for the need of HR is
 - (a) Select the legal employee
 - (b) Promote the skill employee
 - (c) Distinguishing the features of employees
 - (d) To right person for the right job

2. The skill and talents of HR
 - (a) Need an opportunity
 - (b) Obtained by the management
 - (c) Exemplified
 - (d) Represented

3. _____ are necessary to match the changing job requirements.
- (a) Finance experts
 - (b) Marketing experts
 - (c) Technical skill personal
 - (d) Legal experts
4. The candidates are having good education and communication skills are getting more change
- (a) For the promotion and increment
 - (b) For the Job market
 - (c) For the organization
 - (d) For the labour market
5. Compensation is a systematic to providing monetary value to employees in exchange for _____.
- (a) Skills
 - (b) Knowledge
 - (c) Work performed
 - (d) Damages held
6. 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

7. The correct sequence to steps in Job analysis are
- (a) Collection of Background Information – Collection of Job Analysis Data – Selection of Representative Position to be Analyzed – Developing a Job Description – Developing a Job Specification
 - (b) Collection of Background Information – Selection of Representative Position to be Analyzed – Collection of Job Analysis Data – Developing a Job Description – Developing a Job Specification
 - (c) Selection of Representative Position to be Analyzed – Collection of Background Information – Collection of Job Analysis Data – Developing a Job Description – Developing a Job Specification
 - (d) Collection of Background Information – Selection of Representative Position to be Analyzed – Collection of Job Analysis Data – Developing a Job Specification – Developing a Job Description
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. HR Audit is _____ obligation.
- (a) Not a legal
 - (b) A legal
 - (c) A social
 - (d) Not a official

10. The correct sequence of steps under the grievance procedure?
- (a) Appeal to the departmental head, Submission of the grievance to the immediate superior, Appeal to a bipartite grievance committee
 - (b) Appeal to the departmental head, Appeal to a bipartite grievance committee, Submission of the grievance to the immediate superior
 - (c) Submission of the grievance to the immediate superior, Appeal to the departmental head, Appeal to a bipartite grievance committee
 - (d) None of the above

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) What are the functions of HR in organization?

Or

- (b) What is the role of human resource?

12. (a) What do you mean by placement?

Or

- (b) What are the on-the job and off-the job training methods?

13. (a) How do you understand Job Analysis?

Or

- (b) What are the external sources of recruitment?

14. (a) What are the basic objectives and principles of wages and salary administration?

Or

- (b) What is meant by compensation?
15. (a) Define grievance. Identify and analyse the various causes of grievances in Indian industries.

Or

- (b) Write short notes on: HR audit.

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer any **five** questions.

16. Define Human Resource Management. What are the main objectives of HRM? Briefly explain the issues and challenges faced by HR managers in today's global scenario.
17. Define recruitment. What are various external and internal sources of recruitment? Discuss with the help of examples.
18. What are different methods of identifying training needs? Discuss in detail the steps followed to design an effective training program.
19. Define compensation. What are various elements of compensation? Briefly, discuss the factors affecting compensation policy of an organization.
20. What do you mean by Grievances? Discuss various causes of Grievances in the organizations.
21. What is HR audit? How it is conducted?
22. Differentiate between training and development. Discuss off-the-job methods of training.

23. Case Study:

The Reliance Communications was established in 2005. It had its plants in six areas in the country. The company provided both in-company and out-companies executive development programmes. In Company programmes included orientation programmes for apprentice Assistant Executive Engineers. It had a staff college at Bangalore Programmes were conducted at staff college for all types of personnel. In-company programmes included quality management, participative management, time management. etc. The best faculty was drawn from Indian Institute of Management, Universities, and Professional Bodies etc. Apart from the four permanent and internal faculty. At present all the four permanent faculty positions are vacant. Evaluation of management development programmes is done as a ritual rather than to make it a part of development process. Evaluation of in-company programme is done at Staff College with the objectives of knowing the participants learning and to know how far the participants have found the programme useful. The staff college sends no formal feedback to the functional heads of the departments and also to the corporate personnel and administrative department. It appears to be no formal system that provides the feedback from the participants and out company programmes to their respective functional heads. There exists no evaluation model with pre-training and post-training evaluation and no efforts are made to develop evaluation techniques.

Questions:

- (a) Finding out the reasons for the unsatisfactory conditions of evaluation of management development programmes?
- (b) How do you improve the conditions of evaluation of management development programme?

R8113

Sub. Code

646204

M.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2023

Second Semester

Disaster Management

FINANCE MANAGEMENT

(CBCS – 2022 onwards)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. Financial structure refers to _____
 - (a) Short-term resources
 - (b) All the financial resources
 - (c) Long-term resources
 - (d) All of these
2. The market value of the firm is the result of _____
 - (a) Dividend decisions
 - (b) Working capital decisions
 - (c) Capital budgeting decisions
 - (d) Trade-off between risk and return
3. Treasurer should report to _____
 - (a) Chief Financial Officer
 - (b) Vice President of Operations
 - (c) Chief Executive Officer
 - (d) Board of Directors

4. The long-run objective of financial management is to _____
- (a) Maximize earnings per share
 - (b) Maximize the value of the firm's common stock
 - (c) Maximize return on investment
 - (d) Maximize market share
5. The most important and common form of dividend is _____
- (a) Stock dividend (b) Cash dividend
 - (c) Bond dividend (d) Scrip's dividend
6. Which of the following is the first step in capital budgeting process?
- (a) Final approval
 - (b) Screening the proposal
 - (c) Implementing proposal
 - (d) Identification of investment proposal
7. A project costs Rs.1,00,000 annual cash flow of Rs.20,000 for 8 years. It's payback period is _____.
- (a) 1 year (b) 2 years
 - (c) 3 years (d) 5 years
8. 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 payback period is _____
- (a) 2 yrs (b) 2 yrs 6 months
 - (c) 3 yrs (d) 3 yrs 9 months

9. In Walter model formula D stands for _____.
- (a) Dividend per share
 - (b) Direct dividend
 - (c) Direct earnings
 - (d) None of these
10. The most important and common form of dividend is _____.
- (a) Stock dividend (b) Cash dividend
 - (c) Bond dividend (d) Scrip's dividend

Part B (5 × 5 = 25)

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

All question carry equal marks.

11. (a) Discover the scope of finance functions.
- Or
- (b) Analyze and explain what is shares and its features.
12. (a) Discuss the determinants of working capital.
- Or
- (b) Analyze and explain what is shares and its features.
13. (a) The sources of capital structure are enumerated below:
- Equity share Rs.8,00,000
- 14% preference share Rs.5,00,000
- 10% term loan Rs.10,00,000
- The expected dividend on equity capital is 10%. The company tax rate is 50%. Calculate the weighted average cost of capital, before and after tax.

Or

- (b) The sources of capital structure are enumerated below

Equity share Rs.8,00,000

14% preference share Rs.5,00,000

10% term loan Rs.10,00,000

The expected dividend on equity capital is 10%. The company tax rate is 50%. Calculate the weighted average cost of capital, before and after tax.

14. (a) The company wants to reduce the labour cost by installing a new machine. Two types of machines are available in the market, machine X and machine Y. Machine X would cost Rs.18,000 where as machine Y would cost Rs.15,000. Both the machines can reduce annual labour cost by Rs.3,000. Calculate payback period method of both the machine and recommend the best machine.

Or

- (b) Examine the concept of Net present value capital budgeting method.
15. (a) Dividend policy affects the value of the firm under Gordon's Model. Explain.

Or

- (b) Write the shortcomings of Walter's Model.

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer any **five** questions.

All question carry equal marks.

16. Discuss in detail note on the long term sources of finance.
17. Elaborate and write the difference between profit maximization and wealth maximization.

18. Machines A and B are detailed below.

ITEMS	MACHINE A	MACHINE B
Cost Annual earnings after depreciation and taxes.	50,000	50,000
1 st year	3,000	11,000
2 nd year	5,000	9,000
3 rd year	7,000	7,000
4 th year	9,000	5,000
5 th year	11,000	3,000
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	35,000	35,000

Depreciation has been charged on straight line basis and estimated life of both machines is 5 years. You are required to find out

- (a) Average rate of return on machines A and B.
 - (b) Which machine is better from the point of view of payback period and why?
 - (c) Calculate average rate of return when salvage value of machine A turns out to be Rs.3,000 and when B machine has zero salvage value.
19. Explain the concept of risk analysis with reference to capital budgeting.
20. An optimal combination of the decisions relating to investment, financing and dividends will maximize the value of the firm to its shareholders. Examine.
21. A company is considering the possibility of manufacturing a particular component which at present is being bought from outside. The manufacture of the component would call for an investment of Rs.7,50,000 in a new machine besides an additional investment of

Rs.50,000 in working capital. The life of machine would be 10 years with a salvage value of Rs.50,000. The estimated savings (after incremental depreciation but before tax) would be Rs.1,80,000 per annum. The income tax rate is 50%. The company's required rate of return is 10%. Depreciation is provided on straight line basis. Should the company make this investment?

22. Mr.Ramesh will retire at the end of 10 years. Upon retirement, he is entitled to receive an annual end of year payment of Rs.1,20,000 for 15 years. If he dies prior to the end of the 15 year period, his heirs would be entitled to the contractual payment. His employers, ABC Ltd. has to accumulate funds to provide a retirement annuity by making an equal annual year end deposits into an account earning 7% interest. When the 15 year payment period begins, the company would transfer the accumulated fund into an account earning a guaranteed 9%. At the end of the payment period, the account balance would be zero.
- (a) How much would the company accumulate by the end of 10th year.
 - (b) What should be the company's equal annual end of year deposit into the account over the 10 year period to fund fully the retirement annuity.
 - (c) How much would the company have to deposit annually during 10th year accumulation period, if it could earn 8%.
 - (d) How much would the company have to deposit annually during the 10 year period of accumulation if the retirement annuity was perpetuity share at this pay out.
23. Explain how the typical corporate firm is organized as it relates to the financial management function.

R8114

Sub. Code

646504

M.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2023

Second Semester

Disaster Management

RELIEF AND RESPONSE

(CBCS – 2022 onwards)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. Immediate support provided to minimize suffering and provide basic human needs such as food, water and shelter is called
 - (a) Response
 - (b) Recovery
 - (c) Rebound
 - (d) Relief
2. SAR stands for
 - (a) Save and Retain
 - (b) Search and Rescue
 - (c) Stand and Reverse
 - (d) Save and Response
3. _____ are used to provide private and secure places for people to live who have left or lost their usual accommodations as a result of some form of disaster.
 - (a) Disaster recovery shelters
 - (b) Disaster return shelters
 - (c) Disaster reform shelters
 - (d) Disaster relief shelters

4. _____ is the ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate to and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner.
- (a) Resilience (b) Response
(c) Recovery (d) Relief
5. _____ is a hierarchical management system used by governmental agencies, fire and police to respond to an emergency
- (a) The Inspector Command System (ICS)
(b) The Incident Command System (ICS)
(c) The Incident Community System (ICS)
(d) The Inspector Combined System (ICS)
6. _____ is the process for determining the nature and extent of the loss, suffering and/or harm to the community resulting from a natural, accidental or human-caused disaster.
- (a) Damage Appraisal
(b) Damage Reversal
(c) Damage Assessment
(d) Damage Management
7. Who among the following are the first responders when a disaster hits?
- (a) Lawyer and Civil Engineers
(b) Emergency Medical Services Personnel, Firefighters and Police Officers
(c) Professor, Electrician and Drivers
(d) School Teachers, Professor and Plumbers

8. _____ involves a series of steps including establishment of communication infrastructures, performing search and rescue operations, and providing any needed first aid services
- (a) Disaster Relief Operations
 - (b) Resource Management
 - (c) Rescue Management
 - (d) Business Management
9. _____ is responsible for identifying, organizing and coordinating resource and logistic needs during a disaster.
- (a) Rescue Management Program
 - (b) Business Management Program
 - (c) Resilience Management Program
 - (d) Resource Management Program
10. _____ can be defined as the process of preparing systematically for future contingencies, including major incidents and disasters.
- (a) Emergency Planning
 - (b) Logistic Planning
 - (c) Information Planning
 - (d) Environmental Planning.

Part B (5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Write short note on problems in Relief Administration.

Or

- (b) Discuss about phases of search and Rescue

12. (a) Explain the new discussion for response mobilization with example.

Or

- (b) Write a short note on requirements in Shelter Provision.

13. (a) Discuss about the skills and techniques required for Disaster Manager.

Or

(b) Write short note on Incident Command System.

14. (a) Explain the concept of Relief policy.

Or

(b) Write short note on SPHERE standards.

15. (a) Discuss about changing complexion of Disaster Management.

Or

(b) Explain Response management with an example.

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer any **five** questions.

16. Describe the steps in Relief Distribution and its Importance.

17. Illustrate Corporate Social Responsibility in Resource Analysis and Mobilization.

18. Appraise the role of Civil Society initiative for Relief.

19. Write detail note on Essential features of Damage Assessment.

20. Describe the Role of Community in Disaster Management.

21. Enumerate the concept of Relief delivery and management with case study.

22. Explain Disaster Management strategies with a case study.

23. Describe Information Management with examples.

R8115

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646505

M.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2023

Second Semester

Disaster Management

GLOBAL INITIATIVES FOR MANAGEMENT

(CBCS – 2022 onwards)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. In India around _____ percent of the agriculture land country is prone to drought in varying degrees.
 - (a) 68
 - (b) 48
 - (c) 78
 - (d) 28

2. The Tsunami of 26th December 2004 occurred due to
 - (a) Flood in Sumatra
 - (b) Earthquake in Sumatra
 - (c) Cyclone in Sumatra
 - (d) Landslide in Sumatra

3. IDNDR stands for
 - (a) International decade for Natural Disaster Reduction
 - (b) International discipline for Natural Disaster Rescue
 - (c) Indian disaster National Department for Rescue
 - (d) International disaster nationwide division for Relief

4. _____ is a global framework established within the United Nations for the promotion of action to reduce social vulnerability and risks of natural hazards and related technological and environmental disasters.
- (a) The International Society for Disaster Response (ISDR)
 - (b) The Indian Society for Disaster Recovery (ISDR)
 - (c) The International Society for Disaster Relief (ISDR)
 - (d) The International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR)
5. _____ is the successor instrument to the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA).
- (a) The International Disaster Framework
 - (b) The Sendai Framework
 - (c) The Hyogo Framework – II
 - (d) The Global Frame work
6. The _____ need to have considerable knowledge of the hazards to which their communities are exposed.
- (a) Local governments (b) National governments
 - (c) People (d) Leaders
7. The _____ plays an important role in improving the disaster consciousness of the general population and in disseminating early warnings.
- (a) Media (b) People
 - (c) Community (d) NGOs
8. FAO stands for
- (a) Fast and Aggressive Organization of the United Nations
 - (b) Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
 - (c) Flat and Adjacent Organization of the United Nations
 - (d) Furious and Active Organization of the United Nations

9. UNICEF stands for
- (a) United Nations Internal Community Engagement Foundation
 - (b) United Nations Initial Compound Emerging Foundation
 - (c) United Nations Improvement Condition Emerging Foundation
 - (d) United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
10. IOM stands for
- (a) International Organization for Migration
 - (b) Indian Organization for Management
 - (c) International Organization for Management
 - (d) International Organization for Mitigation

Part B (5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Write short note on the necessary of disaster research and management.
- Or
- (b) Discuss about continental disaster profiling.
12. (a) Explain the priorities for actions and outcomes of Hyogo Frame work.
- Or
- (b) Write short note on the formulation and priorities of IDNDR.
13. (a) Discuss about the goals and objective of Sendai frame work.
- Or
- (b) Explain the priorities for action in Sendai frame work.

14. (a) Explain the Role of stakeholders in Disaster Management.

Or

(b) Discuss about the role of Disaster response forces in Emergency Situation.

15. (a) Explain the role WHO in Disaster Management.

Or

(b) Discuss about the role of IFRC and ICRC in Disaster Management.

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer any **five** questions.

16. Describe country wise disaster profiling with special focus on Asian countries.

17. Illustrate the Formulation, Priorities and Outcome of ISDR.

18. Describe contemporary disaster management framework and future agenda.

19. Enumerate the role of community based organization in Emergency response.

20. Describe Resource Management and networking in Disaster Management.

21. Describe the role of UNDP and OHCHR in Disaster Management.

22. Illustrate the role and functions of International Non government agencies in Disaster Management.

23. Describe the Global Initiatives for Disaster Management.