

**Common to Branches – BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION/BUSINESS
ADMINISTRATION(IS)/ BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION(RM)/ BUSINESS
ADMINISTRATION(LOGISTICS)**

PRINCIPLES OF MANAGEMENT/PRINCIPLES & PRACTICES OF MANAGEMENT

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 75 Marks

SECTION-A (10 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL marks

(10 $\times$ 1 = 10)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	1	Who is called the Father of Scientific Management? a) Henri Fayol b) Peter Drucker c) F.W. Taylor d) Max Weber	K1	CO1
	2	Observe the best that fits the definition of management. a) Getting things done through people b) Making rules and policies c) Recording transactions d) Only controlling workers	K2	CO1
2	3	Which level of planning is most associated with day-to-day operations? a) Strategic planning b) Tactical planning c) Operational planning d) Corporate planning	K1	CO2
	4	Observe from the following the best that describes the purpose of Management by Objectives. a) Delegation of authority b) Setting shared goals between managers and employees c) Emphasizing exception handling d) Eliminating need for planning	K2	CO2
3	5	What is span of management? a) Number of subordinates reporting to a manager b) Total staff employed in company c) Length of hierarchy levels d) Authority of top management only	K1	CO3
	6	Associate the following with decentralisation: a) Greater concentration of authority b) Decision-making at lower levels c) No delegation of power d) Only top managers are responsible	K2	CO3
4	7	Who developed the Managerial Grid? a) Henry Fayol b) Blake and Mouton c) Elton Mayo d) Frederick Taylor	K1	CO4
	8	Predict the barrier when communication is misunderstood due to technical terms. a) Semantic barrier b) Organisational barrier c) Personal barrier d) Mechanical barrier	K2	CO4
5	9	What step comes first in the Basic Control Process? a) Taking corrective action b) Establishing standards c) Measuring performance d) Comparing results	K1	CO5
	10	Why is coordination considered the "essence of management"? a) Because it substitutes all other functions b) Because it integrates all managerial functions for achieving goals c) Because it focuses only on communication d) Because it is used only at the top level	K2	CO5

Cont...

SECTION - B (35 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks

(5 × 7 = 35)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	11.a.	Describe the nature and characteristics of management.	K2	CO1
	(OR)			
	11.b.	Write the differences between management and administration.		
2	12.a.	Explain the characteristics of Management by Objectives.	K4	CO2
	(OR)			
	12.b.	Explain the limitations of planning.		
3	13.a.	Ascertain the need and importance of departmentation.	K3	CO3
	(OR)			
	13.b.	Examine the factors determining span of management.		
4	14.a.	Explain the steps involved in selection procedure.	K4	CO4
	(OR)			
	14.b.	Explain the essential requirements of effective supervision.		
5	15.a.	Examine the process of control.	K3	CO5
	(OR)			
	15.b.	Examine the benefits of budgetary control.		

SECTION -C (30 Marks)

Answer ANY THREE questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks

(3 × 10 = 30)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	16	Identify the roles of a manager.	K4	CO1
2	17	Explain the steps in the process of planning.	K4	CO2
3	18	Examine the principles of sound organization structure.	K5	CO3
4	19	Explain the different styles of leadership.	K5	CO4
5	20	Examine the techniques of coordination.	K6	CO5

Z-Z-Z

END