Seat No.:	
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NO-106

December-2015

LL.B (Int.) (BA, BBA, B.Com.), Sem.-I

IL BBA-102 : Principles of Management – I

Time	e: 3]	Hours	s]	[Max. Mar	ks : 70
Instr	uctio	ns:	(1) (2)	Figures at the right side of the paper indicates marks. Draw diagram wherever it is necessary.	
1.	(A)		_	ent by objective is a crucial process for any organization, what is r the same ?	the 7
				OR	
	(B)	Acco	rding	anning? How the processes of planning flow? to Henry Mintzberg, what are the different roles a manager performation?	s in
			C	OR	
		What	t is the	e difference between Standing Plans and Single Used Plans?	
2.	Defi: detai		cision	making. Explain all three techniques of decision making technique	e in 14
				OR	
	(A)	What of the		precasting? List out the various forecasting techniques. Explain any t	two 7
	(B)	Write	e a no	te on (1) PERT (2) CPM	7
3.	(A)	What	t is the	e difference between Centralization and Decentralization ? OR	7
		Write	e note	on Effective Delegation.	
	(B)	Write	e a no	te on Degree of Centralization & Decentralization. OR	7
		Write	e dow	n the different bases on which departmentalization is done.	
4.	-			organization is considered a mid-way between line and staff authoraning in detail.	rity, 14
				OR	
				Informal Organization ? What are the advantages and disadvantages isation ?	s of
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(1)	displays the structure of a particular decision, and the inter- relationships and interplay between different alternatives, decisions, and possible outcomes.							
	(a)	PERT	(b)	CPM				
	(c)	Decision Tree	(d)	None of the above				
(2)	involves the delegation of decision-making and authority to lower							
		ls in the organization.						
	(a)	Decentralization	(b)	Departmentalization				
	(c)	Specialization	(d)	Centralization				
(3)	Organization structure primarily refers to							
	(a)	(a) how activities are coordinated and controlled.						
	(b)	how resources are allocated.						
	(c)	the location of departments and office space.						
	(d)	d) the policy statements developed by the firm.						
(4)	The	problem solving process begin	ıs witl	h				
	(a)	clarification of the situation	(b)	establishment of alternatives				
	(c)	identification of the difficulty	(d)	isolation of the cause				
(5)	Dele	Delegation is a while decentralization is the end result.						
	(a)	destination	(b)	process				
	(c)	decision	(d)	None of these				
(6)	The process of assigning authority and responsibility to one's subordinates to manage a project is called							
	(a)	Centralization	(b)	Supervision				
	(c)	Delegation	(d)	Specialization				
(7)	is known as the father of scientific management.							
	(a)	Peter Drucker	(b)	Max Weber				
	(c)	Fredrick Winslow Taylor	(d)	Henry Fayol				
(8)	Tactical plans tend to be specific and concrete than strategic plans.							
	(a)	more	(b)	less				
	(c)	lower	(d)	None of given options				
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(9)		coined term PODSCORB	for fu	unctions of Management.	
	(a)	Henry Fayol	(b)	Luther Gullick	
	(c)	George Terry	(d)	None of these	
(10)	Fayo	ol gave principles of r	nanag	ement.	
	(a)	14	(b)	10	
	(c)	12	(d)	18	
(11)		of the below mentioned ca	n be	measured as important attributes of	
	(a)	Assisting in Decision making			
	(b)	Point out the strengths and w	eakne	sses of the organization	
	(c)	Facilitates controlling			
	(d)	Identifying the alternate cour	se of a	netion	
(12)	(12) A decision matrix allows decision makers to structure and then solve problem by				
	(a)	Selection of matching solution	ns		
	(b)	Specifying and prioritizing th	eir ne	eds	
	(c)	Evaluating, rating and compa	ring s	olutions	
	(d)	All of the above			
(13)	Func	ctional Organisation was propo	undec	l by	
	(a)	John Mc Carthy	(b)	Henry Ford	
	(c)	FW Taylor	(d)	Harold Koontz	
(14)	Early of an		ıls ma	ke decisions were based on the concept	
	(a)	utilitarian philosophy	(b)	action man	
	(c)	economic man	(d)	attentive man	

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