

1. Functional authority contravenes which one of the following principles?
 1. Unity of direction
 2. Unity of command
 3. Discipline
 4. Scalar Chain.
2. refers to the ability to persuade others to seek defined objectives enthusiastically:
 1. Authority
 2. Morale
 3. Leadership
 4. Controlling
3. Which of the following methods helps find out the minimum time and cost required to complete a project
 1. Program Evaluation and Review Technique (PERT) (B)Critical Path Method (CPM)
4. Just in Time (JIT)
5. Computer-Aided Design (CAD)
6. The relationship between various activities in a project is prepared through (A)Network analysis
7. Critical path method
8. PERT Technique
9. All the above
10. Which of the following organizations is preferred in the automobile industry?
 1. Functional organisation
 2. Line organisation
 3. Staff organisation
 4. Line and staff organisations
11. Which of the following functions of production planning and controlling is related to the timetable of activities?

(A)Routing (B)Scheduling (C)Dispatching (D)Expediting

1. Which of the following is not a part of the Five M's? (A)Material

(B)Machine (C)Motion (D)Method

1. The MBO concept was introduced by (A)F. W. Taylor
2. Henri Fayol
3. Peter Drucker
4. Chester Barnard
5. Which of the following is not a fundamental characteristic of Bureaucratic Management?
6. Specialisation of labour
7. Well-defined hierarchy
8. Striving to be a 'first-class worker'
9. Formal rules and regulations
10. . Contingency theory suggests which of the following as a limitation of classical management theory?
11. Management approaches need to take into account the informal social life of workers at work
12. Management approaches need to take into account complexity and instability in the environment.
13. Everything is contingent upon the workers in an organisation.
14. Management practices need to recognise stability in the environment.
15. . Today's organizations
16. Open system
17. Open as well as closed
18. closed system
19. none of these

20. According to Herzberg, which factors are related to job dissatisfaction?

21. Motivation factors
22. Hygiene factors
23. Lower-level needs
24. Absence of motivation factors.
25. The two-factor theory was developed by
26. Victor Vroom
27. Alderfer
28. Hertzberg
29. Robert House
30. Which of the following is not a motivation factor?
31. Recognition
32. Advancement
33. Growth
34. Salary
35. Hawthorne experiments were conducted by
36. Maslow
37. Elton Mayo

38. F.W. Taylor Page 6 of 14
39. D. McGregor
40. Management by objectives was developed by
41. Henri Fayol
42. Henri Mintzberg
43. Frederic Hertzberg
44. Peter Drucker
45. McKinsey's 7-S Framework is not linked with
46. System
47. Style C)Structure

D)Short term

1. . In the 'Managerial Grid' theory initiated by Blake and Mouton, the leadership style of high structure and low consideration is referred to as
2. Team Management (9.9)
3. Middle of the path (5.5)
4. Task Management (9.1).
5. Impoverished Management (1.1)
6. Six Sigma is used
7. as a metric
8. as a management system
9. as a methodology
10. all of these
11. decisions usually involve a lot of uncertainty
12. Programmed
13. Non-programmed
14. Tactical
15. Operational
16. While practicing principles of management ----- cannot be neglected as business has to fulfill social and ethical responsibility towards society.
17. Values
18. Techniques
19. Programs
20. Actions
21. Who worked on administrative management theory
22. Fayol
23. Parker
24. Weber
25. Fayol and Weber
26. PODSCORB stands for
27. Planning, organizing, staffing, directing, controlling, reporting, and budgeting
28. Planning, organising, staffing, directing, controlling, rectifying, and budgeting
29. Planning, ordering, staffing, directing, controlling, reporting, and budgeting
30. Planning, organising, staffing, directing, controlling, recruiting, and budgeting
31. Leaders who enlist the help of subordinates as a group to solve problems is:
32. Situational
33. Laissez-faire
34. Participative
35. Employee-oriented
36. Centralization is
37. Retention or concentration of management authority
38. Partial dispersal and devolution of management authority
39. Both of the above
40. None
41. Total quality management (TQM) is more likely to remain effective if several prescriptions are followed. Which of the following prescriptions should not be allowed?
42. Quality improvement relates to the operational performance objective.
43. TQM does not become a separate 'bolt-on' set of objectives.
44. Slogans and exhibitions about TQM's objectives are avoided.
45. TQM should be a substitute for normal managerial leadership.