

QUIZ

MARKS: / 30

WEIGHTAGE: 10

Name: _____

Roll Num: _____

Class/ Batch: _____

Sec: _____

TA Sign: _____

1. Which management style involves the manager making decisions without consulting employees?

- A) Democratic
- B) Laissez-Faire
- C) Autocratic
- D) Transformational

2. Which management style focuses on inspiring and motivating employees to achieve high performance?

- A) Autocratic
- B) Transactional
- C) Transformational
- D) Servant

3. Which management method is used to evaluate employees' performance against set goals and expectations?

- A) SWOT Analysis
- B) Lean Management
- C) Performance Appraisals
- D) Total Quality Management (TQM)

4. Which management method is focused on reducing waste and improving efficiency in processes?

- A) Lean Management
- B) Benchmarking
- C) Management by Objectives (MBO)
- D) Agile Management

5. Which management method involves comparing organizational processes and performance metrics to those of industry leaders or best practices?

- A) Benchmarking
- B) SWOT Analysis

- C) Six Sigma
- D) Agile Management

6. Which management style involves the manager providing minimal guidance and allowing employees to make their own decisions?

- A) Autocratic
- B) Laissez-Faire
- C) Democratic
- D) Servant

7. Which management method is aimed at improving the quality of process outputs by identifying and removing the causes of defects?

- A) Total Quality Management (TQM)
- B) Six Sigma
- C) Management by Objectives (MBO)
- D) Performance Appraisals

8. Which management style prioritizes the needs of employees and works to support their development and well-being?

- A) Transformational
- B) Servant
- C) Democratic
- D) Autocratic

9. Which management method involves all employees in quality improvement efforts?

- A) SWOT Analysis
- B) Benchmarking
- C) Total Quality Management (TQM)
- D) Lean Management

10. Which management method emphasizes adaptive planning, evolutionary development, and customer collaboration?

- A) Agile Management
- B) Performance Appraisals
- C) Six Sigma
- D) Benchmarking

11. What is Agile Management?

- A) A method for improving the quality of process outputs
- B) A project management approach that prioritizes flexibility and customer collaboration
- C) A technique for evaluating employees' performance against set goals
- D) A strategic planning tool for assessing an organization's strengths and weaknesses

12. What is the primary focus of Total Quality Management (TQM)?

- A) Maximizing efficiency in processes
- B) Reducing waste and improving quality
- C) Setting specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound goals
- D) Identifying and removing the causes of defects in outputs

13. What is the purpose of Performance Appraisal?

- A) To assess the organization's strengths and weaknesses
- B) To compare organizational performance with industry standards
- C) To evaluate employees' performance against set goals and expectations
- D) To explore multiple future scenarios and develop strategies

14. What is Six Sigma?

- A) A project management approach that prioritizes efficiency and customer collaboration
- B) A method for improving the quality of process outputs
- C) A technique for setting specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound goals
- D) A strategic planning tool for assessing an organization's strengths and weaknesses

15. Which of the following is NOT a key concept of Agile Management?

- A) Adaptive planning
- B) Early delivery
- C) Continuous improvement
- D) Transactional leadership

16. What is the main objective of Total Quality Management (TQM)?

- A) To maximize efficiency in processes
- B) To reduce waste and improve quality
- C) To set specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound goals
- D) To identify and remove the causes of defects in outputs

17. Which of the following is a component of Performance Appraisal?

- A) SWOT Analysis
- B) Benchmarking

- C) Setting SMART goals
- D) Agile Management

18. What is the primary focus of Six Sigma?

- A) Maximizing efficiency in processes
- B) Reducing waste and improving quality
- C) Setting specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound goals
- D) Identifying and removing the causes of defects in outputs

19. Which of the following is a tool used in Agile Management?

- A) SWOT Analysis
- B) PESTLE Analysis
- C) Gantt Charts
- D) Scrum Board

20. What is the purpose of a Performance Appraisal?

- A) To assess external factors influencing business operations
- B) To evaluate employees' performance against set goals and expectations
- C) To compare organizational performance with industry standards
- D) To assess the organization's strengths and weaknesses

21. Globalization refers to:

- A) The process of making products available worldwide.
- B) The integration of economies and cultures across the globe.
- C) The standardization of business practices in different countries.
- D) The outsourcing of jobs to foreign countries.

22. Technology in the workplace can:

- A) Increase productivity and efficiency.
- B) Create new job opportunities.
- C) Enhance communication and collaboration.
- D) All of the above.

23. Workforce diversity includes differences in:

- A) Ethnicity and race.
- B) Gender and sexual orientation.
- C) Age and education.
- D) All of the above.

24. The glass ceiling effect refers to:

- A) The invisible barrier that prevents women and minorities from advancing in the workplace.
- B) The transparent roof of a building.
- C) The tendency to favor certain employees over others.
- D) The practice of promoting based on merit.

25. Total Quality Management (TQM) focuses on:

- A) Maximizing profits.
- B) Minimizing waste.
- C) Meeting or exceeding customer expectations.
- D) Reducing employee turnover.

26. Managers who oversee the production line and ensure that products are made according to quality standards are known as:

- A) Line Managers.
- B) Staff Managers.
- C) Functional Managers.
- D) General Managers.

27. The management process involves:

- A) Planning, organizing, leading, and controlling.
- B) Budgeting, hiring, firing, and training.
- C) Marketing, sales, production, and finance.
- D) None of the above.

28. Managers at the top level of an organization are responsible for:

- A) Setting organizational goals and strategies.
- B) Overseeing day-to-day operations.
- C) Implementing policies and procedures.
- D) None of the above.

29. Performance effectiveness refers to:

- A) Achieving goals using minimal resources.
- B) Achieving the desired results.
- C) Achieving goals efficiently.
- D) None of the above.

30. Managers who are responsible for specific projects and have temporary authority over a group of employees are known as:

- A) Middle Managers.
- B) Project Managers.
- C) Team Leaders.
- D) Supervisors.