**Principles of Management**

**MCQ**

1. Division of work promotes
2. Inefficiency
3. *Specialization*
4. Confusion
5. Wastages
6. The ratio of current assets and current liabilities is called
7. Liquid ratio
8. Acid test ratio
9. *Current ratio*
10. Debt-equity ratio
11. When authority flows from top executive to lower level employees, it is known as
12. *Line organization*
13. Staff organization
14. Project organization
15. Matrix organization
16. Which one of the following is not the main concern of Scientific Management?
17. Production
18. Efficiency
19. *Mechanistic method*
20. Rationality
21. Narrow span of management leads to
22. Flat structure
23. Mechanistic structure
24. *Tall structure*
25. Organic structure
26. One of the most popular ways of defining management is that it involves getting work done
27. As quickly as possible
28. With as little effort as possible
29. *Through the efforts of other people*
30. Through the efforts of other managers
31. Theory X and Theory Y were put forward by
32. *McGregor*
33. Ouchi
34. Mayo
35. Maslow
36. Sigma of sigma represents
37. Standard deviation
38. Mean
39. Correlation
40. Regression
41. Two Regression lines intersect at
42. SD of x and y
43. *Mean of x and y*
44. MD of x and y
45. No fixed point
46. When there is a high level of concern for a group’s own interests along with a moderate concern for the interest of other partners, conflict resolution approach is called
47. Collaboration
48. Compromise
49. Avoidance
50. *Accommodation*
51. Which of these is not a function of marketing department?
52. Selling
53. *Grievance handling*
54. Product packaging
55. Advertising
56. Which one of these is a Quality control tool?
57. Pareto diagram
58. Fishbone diagram
59. Ishikawa diagram
60. *All of these*
61. In the Managerial Hierarchy a Departmental Manager belongs to
62. Top Management level
63. *Middle Management level*
64. Frontline Management level
65. None of these
66. F W Taylor is also known as the father of
67. *Scientific approach to management*
68. Functional approach to management
69. Behavioural approach to management
70. Bureaucratic approach to management
71. Which of the following can be accepted as a type of plan?
72. Policy
73. Procedure
74. Rule
75. *All of these*
76. In the MBO system, the manager
77. *Sets objective for subordinates*
78. Sets objectives for superiors
79. Sets objectives for peers
80. None of these
81. Span of management refers to the number of subordinates that can be effectively supervised by
82. Two managers
83. Multiple managers
84. *One manager*
85. None of these
86. The process of developing an applicants pool for job openings in an organision is called
87. Hiring
88. *Recruitment*
89. Selection
90. Retention
91. The essence of decision making is
92. *Choosing between alternatives*
93. Problem solving
94. Developing alternative courses of action
95. Monitoring
96. TQM programmes are more likely to remain effective if a number of prescriptions are followed. Which of the following prescriptions should not be followed?
97. Quality improvement relates to operation’s performance objectives
98. TQM does not become a separate “bolt-on” set of activities
99. Slogans and exhortations about TQMs’ effectiveness is avoided
100. *TQM should become a substitute for normal managerial leadership*
101. Which of the following shows the process of creating something new?
102. Business model
103. Modelling
104. *Innovation*
105. Creative flexibility
106. Which of the following gives suggestions for new product and also helps market new products?
107. Existing products and services
108. Distribution channels
109. Federal government
110. *Consumers*
111. Debt Equity ratio indicates
112. The proportion of debt with respect to equity
113. The proportion of debt with respect to total capital employed
114. The proportion of equity with respect to total assets
115. None
116. In Quality Circle
117. Only Top Management is involved
118. Only Steering Committee members are involved
119. Both (a) and (b) are involved
120. *Neither (a) and (b) are involved.*
121. The Greatman theory of leadership led to the rise of  
     (a) The Behavioural theory of leadership  
     (b) *The Trait theory of leadership*  
     (c) The situational theory of leadership  
     (d) None of the above
122. Of the three costs relevant to a decision on inventory, which is the most difficult to estimate?  
     (a) *Shortage costs*  
     (b) Carrying Costs  
     (c) Order costs  
     (d) Transportation costs