S.Y.B.COM – COMMERCE III

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION OF MANAGEMENT

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

1.		top level managers require more of skills. <u>Conceptual</u> , tactical, emotional,
2.		lower level managers require more of skills. <u>Technical</u> , conceptual, non-technical, ecting
3.		_boss was responsible to assemble machines & tools under Taylor's scientific nagement. Gang, plank, Repair, Speed.
4.	Mo	tion studies were undertaken byunder scientific management. <u>Frank Gilbert,</u> drick Taylor, Henry Gantt, Liberth.
5.		is one of the dimensions of management stated by Peter Drucker. <u>Time</u> , Space, tion, Speed
6.		revolution was advocated by F.W.Taylor <u>Mental</u> , emotional, physical, social
7.		clerk under scientific management was concerned with laying down sequence of gration. Route, time & cost, instruction card, employee
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8.		developed a theory of bureaucratic management. Max weber, Karl Marx, Peter
		cker, Simon
9.	Und	der differential piece rate system F.W Taylor recommendedrates. One, <u>two</u> , three,
	fou	r
10.	Dha	rma in Sanskrit meansin life. <u>Purpose</u> , pivot, progress, passion
	Uni	t 2 = Planning & Decision Making
	1.	are statements that guide in decision making. Plan, policies, rules, budget
		Generally, professional managers frameplans. <u>Alternative</u> , single, multiple, general
	3.	refers to fixing lower target. <u>Under-targeting</u> , over targeting, balanced targeting, unbalanced targeting
	4.	Undertechnique decisions are made on the basis of relationship between two variables. <u>linear programming</u> , simulation, training, network
	5.	Quality circle is group of employees. Voluntary, Compelled, General, Designated
		Plans are meant for repeated use as and when the situation demands. Standing,
		observing, single use, general
	7.	reflect the purpose & philosophy of the organisation. Mission, Vision, Objective,
		Strategy
	8.	is the orderly synchronizing of efforts of the subordinates. Conflict, coordination,
		communication, controlling
	9.	On the basis ofanalysis the management sets the goals. <u>SWOT</u> , SWAP, SWAB,
		SWOP.
	10.	Undermanager intervenes only when employees fails to meet performance
		standards. (MBE, MBO, MSA, MEM)
	11.	database presents the data in the form of graphs & charts. Relational,
		Hierarchical, Graphical, tabular
	12	use information system or the information it produces. <u>End-user</u> , support staff,
		network administrator controller

13.	represents the return or reward for selecting the best alternative decision. Payoff matrix, queuing technique, simulation, control.
14	introduced the brainstorming technique of decision making. Alex Osborn,
17.	Peter Drucker, Henri Fayol, FW Taylor
	Unit 3 = Organising
1.	Informal organisation make use ofcommunication. upward, downward, grapevine, diagonal
2.3.4.	organisation is referred as scalar organisation. Matrix, line, line & staff, unmatrix The line organisation is suitable fororganisation. Large, Medium, Small, Big There is lack ofin line organisation. Decision making, command, supervise, specialisation.
5.	In line & staff organisation, the staff executive are the Doers, decision makers, advisors, controller
6.	Matrix organisation was first established inin the aerospace industry. India, China, USA, Russia
7.	refers to the number of subordinates that can be managed effectively by one superior. <u>Unity of command</u> , management by objective, span of control, discipline
8.	Span of control has application. Limited, narrow, broad, universal.
9.	is a process of grouping of jobs, processes into logical units to perform some
	organisational task. delegation of authority, decentralisation, centralisation, <u>depart</u>
10.	mentation Departmentation byis one of the bases whereby the organisation divided the organisation into different units based on geographical zones. Time, money, customer,
	area
11.	The process of delegation continues if the subordinatesthe delegated authority. Accept, reject, ignore, surrender
12.	takes place between the superior & subordinate. Decentralisation of authority, departmentation, delegation of authority, discipline
13.	relations with the superior could be one of the reasons for non-acceptance of authority by the subordinate. cordial, friendly, unfriendly, hostile
14.	Project organisations adopt the basis ofdepartmentation. Product, price, process,
	taskforce
15.	refers to dispersal of authority throughout the organisation. <u>Decentralisation</u> ,
16.	centralisation, delegation, discipline Inorganisation there are many levels of management. <u>Tall</u> , flat, small, medium
	organisation there are many levels of management. <u>Tail</u> , hat, sman, medium
Uni	t 4 – Directing & Controlling
	1style of leadership aims at creating family atmosphere within the
	organisation Autocratic, consultative, paternalistic, monastic
	2. Professional managers adoptstyle of leadership. Sociocratic ,consultative,_
	<u>situational</u> , autocratic
	3is the sum total of physical, mental & social qualities. Initiative, intelligence,
	personality, motivation
	4refers to interpersonal skills. Administrative, conceptual, <u>human</u> , machine.
	5is a process of monitoring actual performance & taking corrective
	measures, if there are deviations. Planning, organisation, controlling, directing

6.	control system enables managers to focus their attention on significant
	deviations. Critical Point, Flexible, control by exception, motivation
7.	is a statement of anticipated results. Schedule, table, MBO, Budget
8.	technique helps to expedite highly complex projects CPM, MBO, MBE, PERT
9.	technique is based on a single time estimate for completion of activities.
	PERT, <u>CPM</u> , MBO, MRS
10.	refers to the systematic evaluation of the functioning, performing &
	effectiveness of management. HRA, MBO, Management Audit, Training