

TYBMS SEM VI
INDIAN ETHOS IN MANAGEMENT
MCQ's BANK

CHAPTER 1

1. Ethos is derived from _____ word.

- a. **Greek**
- b. Roman
- c. French
- d. Latin

2. In Greek Ethos means _____.

- a. **Character**
- b. Behaviour
- c. Personality
- d. Ability

3. The word DHARMA means _____.

- a. Religion
- b. **Righteousness**
- c. Desire
- d. Attire

4. The word Artha represents _____.

- a. Tax
- b. Money
- c. **Wealth**
- d. Land

5. Work is worship is practised by _____.

- a. Japan
- b. America
- c. Australia
- d. **India**

6. Ethics is the concept of _____.

a. **Philosophy**

b. Sociology

c. Psychology

d. Anthropology

7. Pranayama is the type of _____.

a. Salvation

b. **Meditation**

c. Moksha

d. Exercise

8. Evaluation of performance means _____ Appraisal.

a. Work

b. Activity

c. **Performance**

d. Efficiency

CHAPTER 2

9. Dronacharya led the army of _____

a. Pandavas

b. Kautilyas

c. Magadha

d. **Kauravas**

10. Take calculated risk is lesson from _____.

a. **Mahabharata**

b. Bible

c. Quran

d. Ramayana

11. Be humble is lesson from _____.

a. Mahabharata

b. **Bible**

c. Quran

d. Ramayana

12. Kaizen is the lesson from _____.

a. Mahabharata

b. Bible

c. **Quran**

d. Ramayana

13. There are 380 shlokas in _____.

a. Mahabharata

b. Vedas

c. Ramayana

d. **Arthashastra**

14. There are 4968 sutras in _____.

a. Mahabharata

b. Vedas

c. Ramayana

d. **Arthashastra**

15. Ahimsa is lesson from _____.

a. Mahabharata

b. **Vedas**

c. Ramayana

d. Arthashastra

16. Nishkama karma is lesson from _____.

a. Mahabharata

b. **Vedas**

c. Ramayana

d. Arthashastra

CHAPTER 3

17. There are _____ categories of work ethos.

a. One

b. Three

c. **Two**

d. Four

18. Certain norms or behaviour is called _____.

- a. Pattern
- b. Ethos
- c. Work
- d. **Work ethos**

19. Discipline belongs to _____ level.

- a. **Basic**
- b. Lower
- c. Upper
- d. Top

20. Loyalty belongs to _____ level.

- a. Basic
- b. Lower
- c. Upper
- d. **Top**

CHAPTER 4

21. Values are important and lasting _____.

- a. **Ideals**
- b. Leads
- c. Vision
- d. Aim

22. Empathy, love and affection are values for _____ managers.

- a. USA
- b. UK
- c. **India**
- d. Japan

23. _____ plays a crucial role in success of organisation.

- a. Creditor
- b. Investors
- c. Shareholders
- d. Stakeholders

24. Business and govt. are _____

a. **Interdependent**

b. Interrelated

c. Independent

d. Delinked

25. Values which are same across different culture in world _____

a. Trans human

b. Trans nation

c. Trans cultural

d. Trans people

26. Treating all religions equally is known as _____

a. **Secularism**

b. Religious

c. Intolerance

d. Spiritual

CHAPTER 5

27. _____ physiological and psychological imbalance stage.

a. **Stress**

b. Pressure

c. Relax

d. Calmness

28. Most common type of stress _____

a. **Acute**

b. Episodic

c. Chronic

d. Eustress

29. When acute stress occurs frequently it is known as _____

a. Acute

b. Episodic

c. Chronic

d. Eustress

30. Long lasting event stress is known as _____

- a. Acute
- b. Episodic
- c. **Chronic**
- d. Eustress

31. _____ is the positive form of stress.

- a. Acute
- b. Episodic
- c. Chronic
- d. **Eustress**

32. When Eustress no manageable it becomes _____.

- a. **Distress**
- b. Hyper stress
- c. Hypo stress
- d. Eustress

33. _____ occurs when individual pushed beyond his/her limit.

- a. Distress
- b. **Hyper stress**
- c. Hypo stress
- d. Eustress

34. _____ occurs when individual pushed beyond his/her limit.

- a. Distress
- b. Hyper stress
- c. **Hypo stress**
- d. Eustress

35. _____ causes stress at work.

- a. Health issues
- b. Racial conflict
- c. Caste conflict
- d. **Role conflict**

36. _____ causes stress outside work.

- a. Career issues
- b. Work overload
- c. **Caste conflict**
- d. Role conflict

37. Heart disease is _____ consequence of stress.

- a. **Physical**
- b. Psychological
- c. Organisational
- d. Functional

38. Sexual dysfunction disease is _____ consequence of stress.

- a. **Physical**
- b. Psychological
- c. Organisational
- d. Functional

39. Diabetes disease is _____ consequence of stress.

- a. **Physical**
- b. Psychological
- c. Organisational
- d. Functional

40. Difficulty in sleeping is _____ consequence of stress.

- a. Physical
- b. **Psychological**
- c. Organisational
- d. Functional

41. Restlessness is _____ consequence of stress.

- a. Physical
- b. **Psychological**
- c. Organisational
- d. Functional

42. Social withdrawal is _____ consequence of stress.

- a. Physical
- b. **Psychological**
- c. Organisational
- d. Functional

CHAPTER 6

43. Meditation means _____

- a. **Awareness**
- b. Think tank
- c. Religious practise
- d. Physical practise

44. There are _____ chakras in human body.

- a. 5
- b. 6
- c. **7**
- d. 8

45. _____ is also called as insight meditation.

- a. **Vipassana**
- b. Mantra
- c. Yoga
- d. Kundalini

46. _____ meditation is practised through mantras

- a. Vipassana
- b. **Mantra**
- c. Yoga
- d. Kundalini

47. _____ is energetic centre of body

- a. Vipassana
- b. **Chakra**
- c. Yoga
- d. Kundali

48. _____ meditation is practised through focusing attention.

a. Vipassana

b. Mantra

c. **Trataka**

d. Kundalini

49. _____ is process of generating new ideas.

a. **Brain storming**

b. Brain stilling

c. Yoga

d. Meditation

50. _____ is process of listening inner guide

a. Brain storming

b. **Brain stilling**

c. Yoga

d. Meditation

51. Yoga is derived from _____ word.

a. **Sanskrit**

b. Pali

c. Ardh magadhi

d. Hindi

52. Yoga is derived from Sanskrit word _____.

a. **Yuj**

b. Yug

c. Yog

d. Yoj

CHAPTER 7

53. _____ is art of motivating group.

a. Motivation

b. Team building

c. **Leadership**

d. Team spirit

54. Leadership is _____ of motivating group.

- a. Science
- b. Art**
- c. development
- d. Team spirit

55. _____ leader changes individual personality.

- a. Transformational**
- b. Transactional
- c. Autocrat
- d. Bureaucrat

56. _____ leader increases individual efficiency.

- a. Transformational
- b. Transactional**
- c. Autocrat
- d. Bureaucrat

57. _____ leader inspires individual for vision.

- a. Transformational
- b. Transactional
- c. Visionary**
- d. Bureaucrat

58. _____ leadership style rely on charm and persuasiveness.

- a. Transformational
- b. Transactional
- c. Autocrat
- d. Charismatic**

59. _____ is known as transformational leader.

- a. Dhirubhai Ambani
- b. Ratan Tata**
- c. J P Morgan
- d. L B mittal

60. Raj-Rishi model is _____ concept of leadership.

- a. **Indian**
- b. Sri Lankan
- c. Chinese
- d. Indonesian

61. _____ head of joint hindu family business

- a. **Karta**
- b. Co-parceners
- c. Partners
- d. Directors

CHAPTER 8

62. Motivation is derived from _____ word.

- a. **Latin**
- b. French
- c. Greek
- d. Spanish

63. Motivation is derived from Latin word _____.

- a. **Mauver**
- b. Mover
- c. Maver
- d. Movere

64. Motivation means to _____.

- a. Drive
- b. **Move**
- c. Go
- d. Work

65. Pay and allowances are _____ tools of motivation.

- a. **Monetary**
- b. Non-monetary.
- c. Regular
- d. Interval

66. Job status is _____ tool of motivation.

- a. Monetary
- b. **Non-monetary.**
- c. Regular
- d. Interval

67. Motivation theory _____ was given by Ouchi.

- a. B
- b. X
- c. Y
- d. **Z**

68. Hierarchy of needs theory was given by _____

- a. **Maslow**
- b. William
- c. Herzberg
- d. Ouchi

69. Motivation theory Z was given by _____.

- a. **Maslow**
- b. William
- c. Herzberg
- d. Ouchi

70. Motivation theory Z was given by _____.

- a. **J Stacy Adams**
- b. William
- c. Herzberg
- d. Ouchi

CHAPTER 9

71. _____ means person who dispels darkness

- a. Shishya
- b. Drona
- c. **Guru**
- d. Kula

72. _____ means person who dispels darkness

- a. Shishya
- b. Drona
- c. Guru
- d. **Kula**

73. The period of learning in Gurukul was _____ years.

- a. 13
- b. 14
- c. **12**
- d. 11

74. _____ is paid as fees in Gurukul

- a. Dakshina
- b. Guru dakshina
- c. Dhan
- d. Anna

75. Syllabus of Gurukul was _____

- a. Fixed
- b. Variable
- c. Constant
- d. Stable

CHAPTER 10

76. karma is derived from _____ word.

- a. **Sanskrit**
- b. Pali
- c. Ardh magadhi
- d. Hindi

77. Nish kama karma means _____.

- a. **Desire less**
- b. Desire
- c. Desire full
- d. Results

78. 'Law of cause effect' is Law of _____

- a. **Karma**
- b. Dharma
- c. Moksha
- d. Tripti

79. 'Being good is good business' is law of _____ karma.

- a. Education
- b. Institution
- c. **Corporate**
- d. Business

CHAPTER 11

80. _____ helps to control

- a. **Self- management**
- b. Management
- c. Efficiency
- d. Work

CHAPTER 12

81. _____ is quality of having strong, interesting and attractive character.

- a. **Personality**
- b. Attitude
- c. Perception
- d. Nature.

