

PRINCIPLES OF MANAGEMENT-1

1. When 'management' is essential?

- (a) When only one person carries out business activities alone.
- (b) When specialization knowledge is required to attain objectives through the efforts of a group.
- (c) When only economic activity is carried out.
- (d) When two or more than two persons work together to attain a particular objective.

2. What is management?

- (a) It is simply an art.
- (b) It is only a profession.
- (c) It is only a science.
- (d) It is both an art and a science.

3. Management is related with what?

- (a) Human Element
- (b) Material Element
- (c) Mechanical element
- (d) Religious Element

4. Out of the following which one is the characteristic of the management?

- (a) Management is an association of authorities.
- (b) Management is universal but it is invisible.
- (c) Management carries certain portion of an art and certain portion of the science.
- (d) None of the above.

5. Out of the following characteristics, which is not the characteristic of the management?

- (a) Management is a group of functions.
- (b) Management is a human activity.
- (c) Management is an art which gets things done through others.
- (d) The principal of management are not so exact.

6. What starts when the management stop as a science?

- (a) Training.
- (b) Art.
- (c) Experience.
- (d) Coordination

7. Management is multidisciplinary. It means that:

- (a) Management has been developed with the help of the frame works of many other disciplines.
- (b) Management is based upon cause and effect relationship.
- (c) Management principles are relative.
- (d) Management is a science.

8. Management is science.

- (a) Exact.
- (b) Social.
- (c) Both, exact and social.
- (d) None of these.

9. According to Dr. George R. Terry, the Elements of Management are known as.

- (a) 4 M
- (b) 5 M
- (c) 6 M
- (d) 3 M

10. Which one of the following statements is true in the context of management?

- (a) Management is an art only.
- (b) Management and Administration are same.
- (c) Management is static.
- (d) Management is a decision - making process.

11. Who is called the 'Father of Modern Management'?

- (a) Dr. Henry Fayol
- (b) Harold Kontz
- (c) E.F.L. Breach
- (d) Syril O'Donnel

12. Which of the following begins where the science of management ends?

- (a) Training
- (b) Art
- (c) Experience
- (d) Coordination

13. What is essential for the accomplishment of business objectives?

- (a) Successful leadership
- (b) Huge capital
- (c) Successful Management
- (d) Modern plant and machineries with a cluster of superb technical know-how.

14. Out of the following statements which statement is incorrect?

- (a) Management is a process.
- (b) Management is a dynamic
- (c) Management is invisible
- (d) Management is not universal

15. From the following degrees which degree assists in becoming a "management expert"?

- (a) M.C.A
- (b) M.B.A.
- (c) M.phil
- (d) M.Com.

16. Management is a/an.

- (a) Getting things done by others
- (b) Pure science
- (c) Informal organisation
- (d) Arts

17. Management creates team spirit as.

- (a) It creates a sense of oneness among the employees
- (b) Divides the employees into groups
- (c) It creates awareness among the employees
- (d) None of the above

18. Management process is circular because

- (a) Management functions are separated from each other
- (b) Management functions are inter-related
- (c) Management process is universal
- (d) It is not a continuous process

19. "Management is a process." Who propounded this idea first time?

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| (a) Dr. George R Terry | (b) Henry Fayol |
| (c) E.F.L. Brech | (d) C. S. George |

20. is the soul of management.

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|-------------------|----------------|
| (a) Co-ordination | (b) Planning |
| (c) Communication | (d) Organizing |

21. Who presented the catchword POSDCORB?

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|-------------------|-----------------|
| (a) Harold Koonts | (b) Jucious |
| (c) Luther gulick | (d) Henry Fayol |

22. An art of getting things done by others means:

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|----------------|-------------------|
| (a) Leadership | (b) Expertisation |
| (c) Management | (d) Co-ordination |

23. Where Management prevents as a science, from there a/an begins.

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|----------------|-------------------|
| (a) Training | (b) Art |
| (c) Experience | (d) Co-ordination |

24. First function of Management is.

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|---------------|-------------------|
| (a) Control | (b) Communication |
| (c) Directing | (d) Planning |

25. Which of the following begins where the science of management ends?

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (a) Training | (b) Art |
| (c) Experience | (d) Co-ordination |

26. What is called the act of taking work from others?

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|-------------------|----------------|
| (a) Co-ordination | (b) Direction |
| (c) Planning | (d) Management |

27. From the following, which one provides solid protection against future uncertainties?

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|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (a) Strong leadership | (b) Competent policy and strategy |
| (c) Marvellous direction | (d) Logical planning |

28. is the primary function of the management.

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|-----------------|---------------|
| (a) Organizing | (b) Planning |
| (c) Controlling | (d) Directing |

29. The success of planning depends:

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| (a) On clarity of objectives. | (b) On co-operation of employees |
| (c) Both (a) and (b) | (d) on profitability of the enterprise. |

30. "Planning is related to future activities" - Which management expert derived this truth?

- (a) Henry Fayol
- (b) Urwic
- (c) Allen
- (d) C. I. Hudson

31. is the essence of planning.

- (a) Directing
- (b) Communication
- (c) Co-ordination
- (d) Forecasting

32. From the following statements which one is improper in context to planning?

- (a) Planning is necessary when there are more than one alternatives for accomplishment of the objectives.
- (b) Planning is the wastage of time and money
- (c) Planning is constant and permanent activity.
- (d) Planning means efforts to reduce the scale of future uncertainties

33. From the following limitations, which one is not the limitation of planning?

- (a) Planning is unnecessary
- (b) Planning means to attack on freedom of employees.
- (c) Planning is an expensive process.
- (d) Because of planning there is a conflict between the various levels of management.

34. Planning is an approach based upon:

- (a) Rationality
- (b) Emotions
- (c) Heredity
- (d) None of these

35. From the following who has stated that "strategy means ultimate goal."

- (a) Thompson
- (b) Macfarland
- (c) Alfred chandler
- (d) R. Bannet

36. Out of the following statements which one is not correct statement the context of strategy?

- (a) The strategy is determined to achieve the goals.
- (b) The formation of strategy is compulsory to increase the profitability.
- (c) The strategy is essential to bring out the solutions to typical problem.
- (d) Strategy is formulated by the Top level management

37. Planning is brain of enterprise then organising is.

- (a) Heart
- (b) Soul
- (c) Life blood
- (d) Physical structure

38. Father of scientific principles of management is -

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|-------------------|------------------|
| (a) Peter Drucker | (b) Taylor |
| (c) Henry Fayol | (d) George Terry |

39. Planning is.

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|----------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Forward looking | (b) Backward looking |
| (c) Both (a) and (b) | (d) None of these |

40. Management By Objective MBO emphasises on.

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|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (a) Individual decision making | (b) Participative decision making |
| (c) Superiors decision making | (d) None of these |

41. Planning is a process.

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|------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Social | (b) Economic |
| (c) Intellectual | (d) None of these |

42. Planning brings in management.

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|---------------|-------------------|
| (a) Rigidity | (b) Control |
| (c) Direction | (d) None of these |

43. With what planning is related?

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|-------------|-----------------|
| (a) Present | (b) Future |
| (c) Past | (d) Beyond time |

44. What can be called the first and foremost function of management?

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|---------------|-------------------|
| (a) Control | (b) Communication |
| (c) Direction | (d) Planning |

45. Planning is related with.

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|---------------|------------|
| (a) Past | (b) Future |
| (c) Direction | (d) Future |

46. Planning premises refer to one of the following:

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|---|--|
| (a) Pre-activity considerations | (b) Policy frame work and its dissemination |
| (c) To develop assumptions about future uncertain environment | (d) To make resource provisions before the start of the activities |

47. One of the following statements about classification in tangible and intangible basis is true about the planning premises:

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|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| (a) As per nature of activity | (b) As per location |
| (c) As per control needs | (d) All of these |

48. Various stages of deciding the planning premises are listed as under:

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|---|--|
| (a) To develop future estimations or budgets | (b) To compare actuals with estimations or budgets |
| (c) To develop projections about future actions | (d) To initiate corrective actions |

49. Following environment related issues used in planning premises are state the one which is irrelevant:

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|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Political stability | (b) Planning |
| (c) Population trend | (d) Government controls |

50. Planning premises are determined by:

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|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| (a) Line managers | (b) Staff experts |
| (c) Corporate team | (d) Managers and operators jointly |

51. One of the following situations reduces the reliability in estimations:

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|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) Population trend | (b) Political maturity |
| (c) Internal core competence | (d) Erratic natural events |

52. One of the following is intangible estimates:

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|-------------------------------------|--|
| (a) Five year targets of activities | (b) Details about actuals for performance evaluation |
| (c) Improvement in employee morale | (d) Negative deviations from planned targets |

53. Following is one of the type of external premises-

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|------------------------------------|---|
| (a) Premises related to investment | (b) Premises related to demand of commodity |
| (c) Premises for policy | (d) Sales premises |

54. To determine premises for planning means

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|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) To take prompt decisions | (b) To solve the weakness |
| (c) To format rules | (d) To do pre-assumptions. |

55. Planning process is based on certain assumptions called?

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|--------------|--------------|
| (a) Policies | (b) Premises |
| (c) Rules | (d) Premises |

56. "_____ premises which cannot be expressed numerically."

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|--------------|----------------|
| (a) Tangible | (b) Intangible |
| (c) Concrete | (d) Intangible |

57. "_____ premises lie within the business enterprise."

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|--------------|----------------|
| (a) External | (b) Internal |
| (c) Tangible | (d) Intangible |

58. "_____ premises lie outside the firm and therefore they are uncontrollable."

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|----------------|--------------|
| (a) Internal | (b) Tangible |
| (c) Intangible | (d) External |

59. "Strikes, war, natural calamities are examples of un-_____ premises."

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|--------------|--------------|
| (a) Foreseen | (b) Changed |
| (c) Internal | (d) Foreseen |

60. "The _____ is the guiding principle that makes organization meaningful."
(a) Vision (b) Mission
(c) Objective (d) Mission
61. "A _____ is the aim of the organization expressed in specific terms."
(a) Mission (b) Vision
(c) Goal (d) Strategy
62. "_____ ensures uniformity of action at various levels of organization."
(a) Rules (b) Strategy
(c) Policy (d) Procedure
63. "_____ are the guides to action."
(a) Rules (b) Procedures
(c) Policies (d) Strategy
64. "_____ is the simplest plan of action."
(a) Policy (b) Rule
(c) Procedure (d) Strategy
65. "_____ covers a period of one year or less."
(a) Long-range planning (b) Medium-range planning
(c) Short-range planning (d) Short range planning
66. "_____ is a series of steps required to perform an activity."
(a) Policy (b) Procedure
(c) Rule (d) Strategy
67. "_____ is the very basis of business planning."
(a) Policy (b) Forecasting
(c) Strategy (d) Procedure
68. "_____ is also called survey of buyers' intention method."
(a) Forecasting method (b) Survey method
(c) Statistical method (d) Experimental method
69. "_____ is the calculation of probable events to provide against the future."
(a) Planning (b) Forecasting
(c) Strategy (d) Procedure
70. "_____ method is similar to Time Series method or Trend Projection method."
(a) Statistical (b) Exploration
(c) Experimental (d) Survey

- 71. "Forecasts are obtained under Econometric Models method by using ____."**
(a) Statistical Method (b) Sophisticated Mathematical Method
(c) Exploration method (d) Survey Method
- 72. "Historical Analogy Method is also known as ____."**
(a) Past Experience Method (b) Survey Method
(c) Statistical method (d) Past experience method
- 73. "Survey Method is also called ____."**
(a) Survey of Buyers' Intention Method (b) Statistical Method
(c) Time series method (d) Econometric Method
- 74. "Which one of the following is not a business application of forecasting?"**
(a) Sales forecasting (b) Production planning
(c) Inventory management (d) Demand estimation
- 75. "State the full form of PERT."**
(a) Project EvaluationTechnique (b) Project Estimation Technique
(c) Process evaluation and research (d) Project evaluation technique technique
- 76. State the full form of CPM.**
(a) Critical Path Method (b) Critical Project Management
(c) Cost planning method (d) Continuous Process Monitoring
- 77. "_____ is not required when alternatives are not available."**
(a) Planning (b) Organizing
(c) Decision making (d) Decision making
- 78. "CPM was developed at ____." Options**
(a) Lockheed Martin (b) Du Pont Company
(c) Harvard university (d) Du pont company
- 79. US Narays submarine project gave birth to ____**
(a) PERT (b) CPM
(c) Decision tree (d) All of these
- 80. Kelly and welker developed ____**
(a) PERT (b) CPM
(c) Decision tree (d) None
- 81. Path refers to series of ____**
(a) Decisions (b) Activities
(c) Location (d) Stand
- 82. C in CPM stands for ____**
(a) Control (b) Central
(c) Crucial (d) Critical
- 83. Planning is which type of function**
(a) Secondary (b) Initial
(c) Primary (d) Controlling

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MCQ BANK for SEMESTER - 1 Students

Correct Answers:

1.	D	21.	C	41.	C	61.	C
2.	D	22.	C	42.	B	62.	C
3.	A	23.	B	43.	B	63.	B
4.	B	24.	A	44.	D	64.	B
5.	D	25.	B	45.	B	65.	C
6.	B	26.	D	46.	C	66.	B
7.	A	27.	D	47.	A	67.	B
8.	B	28.	B	48.	C	68.	B
9.	A	29.	C	49.	B	69.	B
10.	D	30.	A	50.	C	70.	B
11.	A	31.	D	51.	D	71.	B
12.	B	32.	B	52.	C	72.	D
13.	C	33.	D	53.	D	73.	A
14.	D	34.	A	54.	D	74.	C
15.	B	35.	A	55.	D	75.	D
16.	A	36.	B	56.	D	76.	A
17.	A	37.	D	57.	B	77.	C
18.	B	38.	B	58.	D	78.	B
19.	B	39.	C	59.	D	79.	A
20.	A	40.	B	60.	D	80.	B
						81.	B
						82.	D
						83.	C

Estd. 1920