SYBMS SAMPLE QUESTIONS ALL SUBJECTS

BPEM

| Entrepreneur is a, whereas entrepreneurship is a | player, path | person, process | participant, programme | passenger, point |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---|------------------------------------|
| Entrepreneurship facilitates nation to bequality of an entrepreneur makes him an innovator. | self - sufficient Good Personality | self - manageable High emotional quotient | self - reliant Leadership | self - responsible Creativity |
| According to Joseph Schumpeter an entrepreneur is an or | innovator, imitator | insider, outsider | arranger, organiser | accumulator, integrator |
| has given theory of profit towards entrepreneurship. X - efficiency theory explains x efficiency as, company's to get maximum output for its inputs due to lack of competitive pressure. | David McClleland ability | Leibenstien inability | F. H. Knight efficiency | Everett Hagen capability |
| is an economic factor influencing entrepreneurship should be the part of entrepreneurial culture to make business a great success. | Personality Profiteering | Attitude Unethical behaviour | Labour Neutral work environment | Caste - System Quality Culture |
| Analysis of business environment makes business David McClellands theory of entrepreneurship explains role of parents and teachers in motivating individuals to be entrepreneurs in their life. | Dynamic Profit | Rigid Innovation | Stagnant Achievement | Inflexible Social change |
| Entrepreneurship facilitates in regional development. Management of an organisation is expected to give freedom of decision making to | imbalanced entrepreneur | balanced social entrepreneur | inequal intrapreneur | insufficient women entrepreneur |
| Intrapreneurship is beneficial, if an individual wants to learn business skills forintrapreneurial activity. | existing | current | future | past |
| An enterprise is considered as women enterprise when it has minimum of of capital owned by a woman or a group of women. | 50% | 25% | 75% | 20% |
| and linkage programme has given boost to entrepreneurship in rural areas. | EDP, BPO | Bank, SHG | DIC, NGO | SME, KPO |
| In the process of merger, one company survives and the other looses | income Manufacturing | employees Trading | existence Extractive | capital Ancillarisation |
| is one of the institutions conducting EDPs for upcoming entrepreneurs. | Co-operative bank | Regional rural bank | Small industries development organisation | Commercial bank |
| are conducted by making use of various methods such as role play, seminars, | EDPs | SHGs | NGOs | BPOs |

| Business entrepreneurs aim to generate profits, whereas social entrepreneurs aim to improve social | class | values | state | stand |
|--|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Difficulty in migration is one of the difficulties faced by entrepreneurs. | Social | Pure | Business | Women |
| is a tool to generate self employment in poor and backward classes. | Long term loans | Refinance | Rediscounting | Micro-finance |
| entrepreneurs have strong conviction and self confidence in their inborn | Induced | Business | Spontaneous | Motivated |
| ability. | | | | |
| are voluntary organisations engaged in protecting fundamental rights, | NGOs | SHGs | EDPs | BPOs |
| fighting against exploitation etc. | | | | |
| is the compensation to franchisor for transfering business rights and | Interest | Premium | Commission | Royalty |
| resources to franchisee. | | | | |
| is the process of designing a project in an orderly manner. | Project Planning | Project Report | Feasibility Study | Market analysis |
| Infeasibility study the market potentials for the project are studied. | Marketing | Technical | Financial | Managerial |
| means the assessment of the project items from the view point of economic, | Market appraisal | Social appraisal | Project approval | Technical appraisal |
| social, and financial viability. | | | | |
| report is useful for taking bank loans. | Financial | Managerial | Project | echnology |
| Selection of for a small scale industry depends on the availability of | material | finance | labour | technology |
| infrastructural facilities. | | | | |
| of a project means to find out its future prospects or its practical utility. | Planning | Feasibility study | Reporting | Execution |
| are a catalyst of change. | Enterpreneurs | Managers | Officers | Executives |
| scanning is done once a year on a regular basis. | Ad-hoc | Monthly | Regular | Continuous |
| ideas derive from somewhere else, taking something that already exists and | Unique | Revolutionary | Creative | Evolutionary |
| improving it. | | | | |
| is a summary of project planning. | Market Report | Project Report | Bank Report | Feasibility Report |
| is one of the sources of business ideas. | Observation | Machinery | Methods | Money |
| Theis considered an integral part of planning, policy framing and development. | location | finance | business environment | labour |
| of husiness idea is a mental process | Utilisation | Application | Evaloitation | Generation |
| of business idea is a mental process. study helps to avoid failure of a business idea in its application. | | Application Systematic | Exploitation Feasibility | Methodical |
| | Analytical commercialises | • | • | |
| An entrepreneur is a person who invention to make profit. | | ignores | wastes | oversights |
| Industrial Management course conducted by SISI is for month duration. | one fourte six | two | three | four |
| SISI offers intensive training course for weeks in specialised area. SISI offering special courses doesn't include | four to six technical | six to eight | eight to nine | nine to ten |
| 3131 OTTETHING Special Courses doesn't include | management | mobile workshop | drawings and designs | post training support and follow up |
| | consultancy | | | TOTION UP |
| National small industrial Corporation gives training to engineering graduates for the period | | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| ofyears. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 076616. | | | | |

| National small industrial Corporation gives training to workmen for aboutduration. NSIC provides training in | 3 months to design machines and component suitable to small scale units. | 5 months selecting potential entrepreneurs | 6 months post training support and follow up | 12 months business management training |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| Small Industrial Extension Training Institute is located at Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India was set up in | Mumbai 1982 | Hyderabad 1983 | Kolkata 1974 | Delhi 1988 |
| Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India conduct which entrepreneurship development programme? | to set up one's own industry | the design machines and components suitable to small scale units | Achievement motivation training | to provide machine incorporating the latest technology and design features |
| Institute for rural management and administration is located in | Mumbai | Bangalore | Gujarat | Hyderabad |
| AMD Study of Balance sheet of a Ltd. company implies study of requirement of of | Schedule III | Schedule II | Schedule I | Schedule VII |
| Companies Act 2013. | | | | |
| Account is prepared to find out cost of production. | Income | Manufacturing | Trading | Balance sheet |
| Account is prepared to find out Gross profit & Gross Loss. | Manufacturing | Income | Trading | Balance sheet |
| Quick Asset = Current Asset | Current Liabilities | Working Capital | Inventory | Inventory & Pre-payments |
| is defined as the aggregate of all those items of materials and goods, which are held for sale or for production or for processing. | Inventory | Purchases | Sales | Sales return |
| Opening Inventory + Purchases less Returns = | Closing stock | Goods available for sale | Opening stock | Profit |
| Current liabilities include creditors Rs.2,00,000. Bills payable Rs.1,00,000. Expenses payable Rs.50,000. Bank OD Rs.2,00,000. Quick liabilities will be | 3,00,000 | 5,50,000 | 3,50,000 | 2,00,000 |
| XYZ ltd. reported net sales Rs. 10,00,000, Rs.10,90,000 and 11,80,000 in the year 2013,2014 and 2015. if 2013 is the base year what is the trend % for 2015? | 120% | 118% | 80% | 90% |
| Sales is Rs.48,00,000 and gross profit ratio is 30%. Calculate cost of goods sold. | 40,00,000 | 24,00,000 | 23,60,000 | 33,60,000 |
| Depreciation on machinery is showed under | Income | Cash Expense | Appropriation | Cost of goods sold |
| | | | | |

| If Profit Before Tax Ratio is 25% and the company is subject to income tax rate of 30%, then the profit after tax ratio will be | 7.50% | 32% | 24.50% | 17.50% |
|--|--|--|---|---|
| Profitability Ratios | Capital gearing ratio, Debt equity ratio and Proprietory ratio | Liquid ratio and Current ratio | Stock turnover ratio and Debtors turnover ratio | Return on investment and Return on equity capital |
| Quick assets is equal to | Current assets - Stock - Prepaid expenses | Current assets + Stock + Prepaid expenses | Current assets + stock - Prepaid expenses | Current assets - stock + Prepaid expenses |
| ratios measure the total effectiveness of management in generating profits on sales, assets, and owners' investment. | Liquidity | Asset management | Financial leverage management | Profitability |
| What the primary sources of historical financial information used in Ratio Analysis? | Balance sheet | Income statement | Income statement and Balance sheet | Audit report |
| Compute cost of goods sold ratio from the following details . Sales Rs.2,00,000 , Sales Return Rs.20000 , Gross profit Rs.45000. | 75% | 90% | 100% | 50% |
| Compute Operating Ratio from the following details: Cost of goods sold Rs.3,00,000 operating expenses Rs.1,00,000 and Net Sales Rs.5,00,000. | 60% | 75% | 70% | 80% |
| If the amount of Credit purchases is Rs.17,80,000 Average Accounts payable is Rs.65,000 Then What is Creditors Turnover Ratio? | 3.65 times | 27.38 times | 38 times | 43 times |
| Standard Proprietory ratio | 02:01 | 01:01 | 65% | 1.33 |
| Activity ratios | Capital gearing ratio, Debt equity ratio and proprietory ratio | Liquid ratio and Current ratio | Stock Turnover ratio and Debtors turnover ratio | Return on investments and Return on equity capital |
| Cash flow statement is based onbasis. | Cash | Accrual | Credit | Realisation |
| The objective of cash flow statement are cash planning. | Long term | Medium term | Short term | Very long term |
| Cash flow statement is prepared as per accounting standard | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 |
| Which of the following is not cash inflow? | Decrease in debtors | Issues of shares | Decrease in creditors | Sale of fixed assets |
| Goodwill written off is | Added to book profit | Deducted from book profit | Ignored | Treated as outflow |
| Redemption of preference shares is activities. | Managing | Operating | Financing | Investing |
| While calculating cash from operations prelimary expenses write off is | Added to book profit | Ignored | Deducted from book profit | Treated as inflow |
| Given: Retained earning Rs. 10,000, Intermin divided Rs. 12,000, Depreciation Rs. 3000. Find funds from operations. | Rs.9000 | Rs.12,000 | Rs 25,000 | Rs. 1000 |

| Given: Issue of share capital Rs.50,000, Issue of debenture Rs. 50,000, Bank loan taken Rs.20,000. Find cash from financing activity. | Rs80,000 | Rs. 1,00,000 | Rs.1,20,000 | Rs. 50,000 |
|--|--|---|--|---|
| Under cash flow from operating activity, if closing profit & loss a/c Rs. 1,80,000, opening profit & loss a/c Rs. 1,50,000. Find retained earnings for the year. | Rs. 30,000 | Rs.(30,000) | Rs.2,30,000 | Rs. 1,80,000 |
| Working capital which is financed by means of permanent sources of finance is called | Cash Working Capital | Balancesheet Working Capital | Permanent Working Capital | Temporary Working Capital |
| Working capital which is known as Fluctuating Working Capital is called | Gross Working Capital | Net Working Capital | Permanent Working Capital | Temporary Working Capital |
| The value of Creditors Payment Period = | Creditors/Credit Purchases*12 | Credit Purchases/Creditors*12 | Creditors/Total Purchases*12 | Total Purchases/Creditors*12 |
| Working Capital computed on the basis of book values of Current Assets & Current Liabilities is called | Gross Working Capital | Net Working Capital | Cash Working Capital | Balancesheet Working Capital |
| The Working Capital indicated at Cash Cost is called | Gross Working Capital | Net Working Capital | Cash Working Capital | Balancesheet Working Capital |
| will ensure high return on investment | adequate working capital | surplus working capital | shortage of working capital | zero working capital |
| refers to idle funds which earns no return. | shortage of working capital | excess working capital | variable working capital | fixed working capital |
| Shortage of working capital may result in | poor credit standing | more cash discount | more trade discount | less trade discount |
| Net Operating Cycle can be delayed by | Increase in WIP period | Decrease in raw materials storage period | Increase in credit payment period | decrease in finished goods storage period |
| If the conversion period is arrived at as 10, it means | it takes 10 days to convert the raw materials to finsihed goods | 20 days cost of production is held on an averaage as WIP | Raw materials which can be consumed in 10 days are held in WIP | 50 days cost of production is held on an averaage as WIP |
| The value of Debtors Collection Period = | Debtors/Credit sales*12 | Credit Sales/Debtors*12 | Debtors/Total Sales*12 | Total Sales/Debtors*12 |
| Annual sales = $36,000$ units, S.P p.u. = 20 , Credit allowed to debtors = 2 months. Calculate value of debtors. | 1,20,000 | 4,000 | 14,40,000 | 3,600 |
| 5 C's of the credit does not include which of the following is not an element of credit policy? ageing schedule incorporates the relationship between | Collateral credit terms creditors and days outstanding | character collection policy debtors and days outstanding | conditions cash discount terms average age of directors | communication sales price average age of all employees |

| which of the following is not a technique of receivables managements? | funds flow analysis | ageing schedules | days sales outstanding | Collection Matrix |
|--|--|--|---|--|
| 80% of sales of Rs. 10,00,000 of a firm are on credit. It has a Receivable Turnover of 8. What is the Average Collection Period (360 days year) and average Debtors of the firm? | 45 days and Rs. 1,00,000 | 360 days and Rs.1,00,00 | 45 days and Rs. 8,00,000 | 360 days and Rs. 1,25,000 |
| In response to make expectation, the credit period has been increase from 45 days to 60 days. This would result in | Decrease in sales | Decrease in Debtors | Increase in Bad Debts | Increase in Average Collection Period |
| Cash Discount term 3/15, net 40 means | 3% Discount if payment in 15 days, otherwise full payment in 40 days | 15% Discount if payment in 3 days, otherwise full payment 40days | 3% interest if payment made in 40 days, and 15% interest thereafter | none of the above |
| IT IN BUSINESS I | | | | |
| is a version of windows expanded on XP's functionality and adds increased security and reliability. | Wunsows XP | Windows Vista | Windows95 | Windows 10 |
| is an Operating System runs on desktops, laptops, smartphone, tablests and emembedded devices. | Windows 10 | Windows95 | Windows XP | Windows NT |
| Operating System Design to run in a mainframe environment. | UNIX | Linux | Windows | DOS |
| The feature of operating System that responds to input instantly is Knows as | Multiprocessing | Multitasking | Real Time | Multi-user |
| is a free operating system for Linux that's quick and easy to use. | DOS | Windows | MacOS | Ubuntu |
| Which of the following is the example of an Application software? | MS-Windows | Word-Processer | UNIX | Linux |
| Which of the following is an Advantage of Information Technology in Business? | Automated Processes | Infrastructure for business | Funding for business | Sales |
| is a program that takes over the display screen if there are no keystokes or mouse movement for a specific duration. | Spy ware | Firewall | Anti-virus | Screen Savers |
| is an operatin system became the primary operating system for corporate servers and workstations worldwide. | Windows NT | Windows95 | Windows XP | Windows Vista |
| is the feature of operating System that allows two or more users to run programs at the same time. | Multiprocessing | Multitasking | Real Time | Multi-user |
| Which of the following is not an advantage of Information Technology in Business? | Automated Processes | Work remotely | Funding for business | Communication |
| Which of the following is not and Digital organization? | Amazon | Croma | Flipkart | Hero Honda |

| In MS-Excel what does SUMIF function do | Adds up cell values based on a condition | Adds all the numbers in a range of cells | Returns a subtotal in a list or database | both a and b |
|---|--|--|--|-------------------------|
| Which of the option is not function category in Excel? | Logical | Text | Financial | Data series |
| Which bar show the used formula of selected active cell? | Formula bar | Ribbon | Menu bar | Scroll bar |
| Typed text showed in active cell and also in | Ribbon | Title bar | Formula bar | Menu bar |
| appear at the bottom of the Excel window. | Title bar | Formula Bar | Worksheet bar | Name box |
| Which of the following is not a term pertaining to spreadsheets? | Browser | Cell | Formula bar | Character |
| Excel is a program that is used to prepare a | Slide Presentation | Spreadsheet | Text Document | Email |
| In which tab wrap text feature is present in MS Excel? | Formula | View | Insert | Home |
| Which term is used to join the selected cells in to one cell? | Filter | Wrap | Pivot | Merge |
| sign is used to create an absolute cell reference. | \$ | @ | & | # |
| In a spreadsheet program, the contains related worksheets and documents. | Cell Address | Formula Bar | Column | Workbook |
| What is the pictorial representation of worksheet data? | Chart | Clipart | Wordart | Formatting |
| model encompasses all electronic transactions conducted between individuals and public administration. | B2A | B2P | C2A | C2P |
| Thelayer which provides end-to-end communication between application and verifies correct packet arrival. | Application | Transport | Network | Physical |
| amazon.com, flipkart.com is an example of | B2B | B2C | C2C | C2B |
| Thelayer which provides packet routing for error checking, addressing and Integrity. | Application | Internet | Transport | Physical |
| One of the feature of E-commerce | Local Branding | Lookup | Global Reach | Local Reach |
| C2B stands for | Consumer to Business | Business to Goverment | Commoner to Business | Company to Business |
| which type of e-commerce focuses on consumers dealing with each other? | B2B | B2C | C2B | C2C |
| B2B stands for | Business-to-Business | Bank-to-Bank | Branch-to-Branch | Bank-to-Business |
| C2C stands for | company-to- company | consumer-to-consumer | company-to-consumer | consumer-to-comapny |
| used for connectionless TCP/IP transport layer. | FTP | SMTP | UDP | GDP |
| B2C stands for | Business-to- Company | Bank-to-consumer | Business-to-Commoner | Business-to-consumer |
| BCA stands for | Business -to- Administration | Business -to-Admin | Bank-to-Administration | Brach-to-administration |
| A hacker targets or finds out the in the computer system. | weakness | vulnerability | loop holes | security hole |
| The non-physical threats are known as | internal threat | external threat | logical threat | unlogical attack |

| risk is associated with an event or discrete activity that occurs in the computing environment. | Manifest | inherent | contributory | disruption |
|--|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Mechanism to protect private networks from outside attack is | Firewall | Antivirus | Digital Signature | Formatting |
| SSL stands for | Secure Safe Learning | Secure Socket Layer | Secure Surfing System | Multi-tasking system |
| Packet Filtering is the technique of | Firewall | Antivirus | Phishing | Spoofing |
| Procedures and protocol that meets all the cryptography criteria are known as | Crytosystem | Cryptosystems | CryptoAnalysis | EncryptSystem |
| is converting plain text into encrypted text and vice versa | Cryptography | Cryptosystems | Codebreaking | Repudiation |
| software is used to prevent or stop the pop-up windows at the source | Adware | Keyloggers | Anti-virus | Pop-Up Blocker |
| A is a electronic signature that can be used to authenticate the identity of the sender of a message | Digital money | Digital photo | Digital Signature | Digital Number |
| Risk is defined as the product of the $___$ value , the system vulnerability to that risk and threat it poses | organization | assest | operation | economic |
| The method of confirm and checking the identity of sender or receiver information is called as | Authentication | Authorisation | Codebreaking | Integrity |
| Data Confidentality is provided by of data. | Encryption/Decrypti on | Integrity | Repudiation | Auditing |
| STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT | | | | |
| Decision making is tackled by managers due to presence of policies. | Simple | Comprehensive | Difficult | Varied |
| is expected to solve the problems within the guidelines provided by the policies. | Admin | Employees | Staff | Manager |
| Policies are continued for a long time and they bring in the organisation. | Stability | Risk | Help | Support |
| Appropriate policies are formulated to make maximum use of resources. | Bulk | Less | Abundant | Scarce |
| Policies maintain standards. | Non-ethical | Current | Ethical | Ideal |
| Progressive policies improve the image of the business and also brings | Profits | Economic Growth | Competitiveness | Goodwill |
| is practiced when sound policies exist in the organisation. | Delegation of Authority | Discipline | Centralization | Autocracy |
| Business policy is a guideline to an | Objective | Action | Option | Risk |
| The word 'Policy' is derived from word. | Greek | French | German | Italian |
| Business policy should be specific and | Pinpointing | Rigid | lengthy | Superfluous |
| The top level management determines overall policy. | Departmental | Routine | Corporate | Fundamental |
| Policies help in since managers explain the policies to their subordinates. | Upward communication | loyalty | Coordination | retention |

| refers to internal and external environmental analysis. | Strategic Management | Strategic Evaluation | Strategic Implementation | Environmental scanning |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| is the acronym for Strengths, Constraints, Opportunities and Threats. | SWOT | SCOT | WOTS | ETOP |
| are the favourable circumstances which the external environment offers. | Strengths | Weaknesses | Opportunities | Threats |
| Theenvironment consists of all those factors in the firm's immediate environment. | Legal | Micro | Macro | Political |
| Analysis ofenvironment reveals strength and weakness of the organisation. | Economic | Legal | Micro | Internal |
| environment relates to human population with reference to its size, density ,literacy rate etc. | Demographic | Economic | Political | Cultural |
| is one of the components of Micro environment of Business. | Customer | Human resource | Government | Management philosophy |
| Threats areto business. | Internal | external | favourable | positive |
| environment includes laws,which define and protect the fundamental rights of individuals and organisations. | Political | Cultural | Legal | Demographic |
| level strategy is a long term strategy encompassing the entire organisation. | Corporate | Business | Functional | Operational |
| are competitive deficiencies which are internal to business. | Strengths | Weaknesses | Opportunities | Threats |
| Firms adoptingstrategy aims at moderate growth and profits. | Stability | Integration | Retrenchment | Internationalisation |
| A structure exists when there is large number of small or medium - sized firms, none of which is in a dominating position in the industry. | fragmented | competitive | consolidated | diversity |
| The bargaining power of, either individually or collectively, also affects the position of buyers in the industry. | dealers | buyers | customer | suppliers |
| Those business where are not available appear to be more attractive. | price are less | profit | Cross elastic | close substitutes |
| is the activity of influencing people to strive willingly for group objectives. | Leadership | Controlling | Appraisal | Strategy |
| The 7S Framework consists of three structure, strategy ,systems | Hard elements | Promotional elements | Precious elements | unknown elements |
| It refers to the daily activities and procedures that staff members engage in to get the job done. | plan | ethics | systems | shared value |
| Proper analysis of internal environment reveals and weakness of the firm. | employees | finance | profit | strengths |
| CPA is an analysis of products/business to ensure maximum return on | investment | depoists | saving | interest |
| the products are analysed with reference to market share and industry growth. | Boston Consulting Group | GE 9 | Porter 5 Forces | m & s framework |

| The nine cells of the GE matrix are grouped on the basis ofindustry atractiveness, and weak to strong business strengths. | high to low | low to high | weak to strong | strong to weak |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| strategy is institutionalised when it is linked with organisational | program | project | culture | development |
| factors put stress on rationality in decision making. | objective | subjective | values | preferences |
| It is the process by which corporate activities and performance results are monitored so that performance can be compared with desired performance. | Actual | Primary | Standard | Organisational |
| Activity based costing technique is atype of strategic control | Social performance | Finacial Performance | Primary | Basic |
| The purpose of Strategic is to evaluate the effectiveness of strategy in achieving organisational objectives. | Implementation | Formulation | Evaluation | Management |
| Strategy is essential to ensure that stated objectives are achieved. | planning | Formulation | making | Evaluation |
| is the first step of evaluation and contol process | corrective measures | variance anlysis | To set standards of performance | evaluation |
| Sometimes, the best formulated strategies become as a firm's internal and external environments changes. | Obsolete | Advanced | Updated | New |
| Strategic can help to assess the decisions match intended strategy requirements. | Implementation | Formulation | Evaluation | Management |
| The process by which the total difference betwen standard and actual results is analysed is known as | variance analysis | Implementation | Management | Swot analysss |
| The process of strategic evaluation provides a considerable amount of information and experience to that can be useful for new strategic planning. | labours | employees | Strategists | CEO |
| Too much may affect the ability of managers, adversely affect initiative and creativity and create unnecessary hurdles to efficient performance. | Implementation | Control | Formulation | intent |
| is doing the things rightly while effectiveness is doing right things. | Formulation | Evaluation | Implementation | Efficiency |
| The of an organisation is responsible for overall performance. | Chief Executive | Team Leaders | Managers | Team managers |
| of a company, being the Trustee of shareholder's property is directly answerable to them. | Employees | Managers | Board Of Directors | Labourers |
| and control is the final phase of Strategic Management | strategy formulation | Strategy implementation | Strategy management | Strategy Evaluation |
| | | | | |
| FC III - ENVIRONMENTAL MGMT | | | | |
| Which of the following is the part of non-living components of environment include landforms, climate, water-bodies, temperature, humidity, air etc? | Physical Environment | Cultural Environment | Biological Environment | Cognitive Environment |
| The boundary between the mantle and the core lies at a depth of approximately $___$. | 300 Kilometre | 1000 Kilometre | 3000 Kilometre | 5000 Kilometre |

| The lithosphere includes: | crust and uppermost, rigid mantle | outer core and inner core | asthenosphere and mesosphere | Crust, asthenosphere |
|---|--|--|--|---|
| The lithosphere is approximately kilometres thick | 25 | 100 | 250 | 2900 |
| Evaporation, condensation, and precipitation are all parts of the | Cycle of seasons | watercycle | fog cycle | Nitrogen cycle |
| Which of the following requires maximum energy? | Primary consumer | Secondary consumer | Primary producer | Decomposer |
| "The pyramid of energy is always upright" states that | The energy conversion efficiency of herbivores is better than carnivores | The energy conversion efficiency of carnivores is better than herbivores | Producers have the lowest energy conversion efficiency | Energy conversion efficiency is the same in all trophic levels. |
| What is one disadvantage of coal? | Coal produces air pollution. | There isn't a lot of coal left which makes it expensive. | The world isn't using a lot of coal which makes it an undesirable job. | You can only use it to roast hot dogs and cook hamburgers. |
| Sustainable Development is | A right Balance between use of resources and conservation of resources | Allow the resources to be renewed | Promote recycling of technological devices | Allow clearing of forests to construct apartments |
| Biosphere is defined as | Part of the earth water and atmosphere which inhabits living organism | Part of the soil where animals and plants are found | Atmosphere in which life exists | society |
| Which of the following are to be managed for sustainable development? | Industries | Forests | Crops | Resources |
| How can we conserve resources? | Allow illegal mining | Invent new technologies. | Give resources time to get renewed. | Allow industries to demolish forests |
| Why is biomass still an important energy resource today? | There is a lot of it and it is easy to get to. | Many people don't have access to other energy resources. | It is easy to replant and grow new biomass resources. | It keeps lumberjacks employed. |
| is a hydrological disaster | Gas Leak | Tsunami | Epidemic | Bomb Blast |
| is non biodegradable waste | Remains Of Fruits | Garden Waste | Thermacol | Meat |

| How do decomposers help other organisms in an ecosystem? | They break down dead organisms and add nutrients back to the soil that plants use. | They use the sunlight to make their own food that other organisms eat for energy. | They help disperse seeds for plant growth. | Decomposers do not help other organisms in an ecosystem. |
|---|--|---|--|--|
| and Oxygen, making up approximately 20% and 80% of the atmosphere are transparent. | Sulphuroxide | Methane | Carbon dioxide | Nitrogen |
| is harmful to the ozone layer. | N2O | CH4 | CFC | CO2 |
| Festival related disaster is classified as this type of disaster | Accident | Climatic | Geological | Biological |
| is sudden collapse of a large mass of hillside down a slope | Land Slide | Earthquake | Volcano | Avalanche |
| are measures that prevent or reduce impact of disaster | Rehabilitation | Mitigation | Recovery | Response |
| The most common method used to dump solid waste | Landfills | Ocean Dump | Incineration | Trade In Waste |
| CFL and LED light is example oftechnology | Hard | Soft | Manual | Automated |
| The increase in the concentration of CO2 in our environment in last fifty years, since 1960 is about | 20% | 10% | 14% | 6% |
| Open dumping isway of disposing waste | Sustainable | Unsustainable | Eco Friendly | Recommended |
| Air pollution killed about seven million people in making it the worlds single biggest environmental health risk. | 2011 | 2010 | 2013 | 2012 |
| Low input model of agriculture means: | Less use of seeds and soil | Less use of water | Less use of pesticides and fertilizers | No use of plastic |
| provides the raw material demands of all forest-based industries. | Conservation forestry | Commercial forestry | Argo forestry | Green forestry |
| What you must NOT do so the conservation of energy is possible? | Lowering the cooling load on air conditioners | Drying cloths under Sun instead of drier | Keeping lights on when classroom is empty | Using solar cooker |
| Environment clearance is granted by | Govt of India | Supreme court | Impact Assessment Agency | President of India |
| Sustainable development is process to bring about development that is economically, socially and sustainable. | commercially | ecologically | nationally | people |
| ISO 14040 to 14049 addresses: | Life cycle assessment (LCA) | Environmental performance evaluation | Environmental communication | Environmental assessment of sites and organisation |
| A written statement on the organisation performance, which provides a framework for action is | Environmental impact | Environmental policy | Environmental aspects | Environmental target |

| Ais an independent body, separate from political influence, responsible for oversight and management of the carbon market. | Kyoto protocol | carbon bank | State bank of India | Municipality |
|--|-----------------|---------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| One carbon credit is equivalent to of carbon reduction. | 1 tone | 10 tons | 100 tons | 1000 tons |
| The Air Act was enacted in the year | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| standard that provides international standard requirement or gives | ISO 14001 | ISO 14000 | ISO 14004 | ISO 14002 |
| guidance's on good management practise. | | | | |
| animals is endangered species of India. | Fox | giraffe | Black Buck | Elephant |
| The amount of energy consumed by a nation usually determines theindex of that nation | development | rural | urban | local |
| Energy is released from fossil fuels when they are | Pumped | Cooled | Burned | Pressurized |
| World Energy Needs are rising due to | deforestation | inflation | increasing population and Industrialization | natural calamities |
| Photovoltaic energy is the conversion of sunlight into | Chemical energy | Biogas | Electricity | Geothermalenergy |
| Crude oil is | Colourless | Odourless | Smelly yellow to black liquid | Odourless yellow to black liquid |
| Spent slurry (Bio-waste after obtaining biogas) is used as | fuel | manure | food for livestock | used again for generating biogas |
| Wind turbines convert the energy in the wind into mechanical power. | static | kinetic | solar | atomic |
| Solar cells can be used in: | calculators | watches | traffic signals | All of these |
| Business shall be calledwhen they voluntarily recycle and reduce waste | green | white | blue | black |
| Eco-friendly packaging is easily | Solar energy | recycled | conservation of water | waste |
| Which of the following is (are) renewable resource(s) | wind | tides | geothermalheat | all of the above |
| The Kurnool Ultra Mega Solar Park in in the south Indian province of | 1 GW | 10 GW | 100 GW | 1000 GW |
| Andhra Pradesh became fully operational in July 2017. | | | | |
| MARKETING ELECTIVES | | | | |
| Consumer Behaviour | | | | |
| Buyer behaviour plays a in the present consumer oriented market | decisive role | insiginificant role | passive role | negative role |
| Marketing activities are essential for | earning profit | exploiting consumer | satisfaction of consumer | self pleasure |
| A customer is the most importantto the premises | cheater | visitor | seller | explotier |

| Consumer behaviour is | ever flexible | always stable | always rigid | always unfavorble to consumer |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| Consumer is likein the democracy | voter | canidate | polling officer | presiding officer |
| Institutional consumer makes purchase in | small quantities | medium quantities | large quantities | uncertain quntities |
| Women in urban areas do shopping with | shyness | fear | pressure | confidence and maturity |
| | · | | | · |
| Need for status power and affiliation are regarded asneeds | biogenic | psychogenic | hedonic | utilitarian |
| The puzzle of buyer behaviour isto solve | easy | not easy | difficult | impossible |
| Purchase decision is thein the purchase decision making process of the customer | first step | last step | middle step | simplest step |
| In India rural consumers arethan urban consumers | less | more | substantially more | marginally more |
| A marketer has to predict the | unpredictbale | predictbale | consumer need | comsumer dislike |
| the buyer who are small-scale purchase from local retail shops are called | reatil trader | local trader | small scale dealer | nuts and bolts buyer |
| | | | | |
| The consumer buying behaviour is always | certain | uncertain | stable | abnormal |
| raw material spare parts and machinery are the items purchased by | reatil buyer | regular consumer | business buyer | small trader |
| Labour class white collar class professional etc is the classification of consumer on the basis | famliy structure | social class | gender | age |
| of | | | | |
| Business consumer prefer to use\$ for their shopping. | mall visit | street mall | local reatil shop | e marketing ad mobile marketing |
| Costly products are called product | higly involvement | low involvement | nilinvolvement | least involvement |
| Recognition of needs is the step in the buying decision making process | fisrt | second | third | last |
| According to maslow man is a | hungry being | lazy being | wanting being | happy being |
| consumer who have no liability to no one seller or two one brand are called consumer | loyal | opportunistic | creative | best deal |
| is defined as selecting between two or more aletrnatives | consumerfeedback | consumer decision | consumer relationship | none of the above |
| | | making | | |
| is the first stage in the adoption process | Evaluation | Awareness | Innovation | none of the above |
| | | | | |
| Engel, Blackwell & miniard model states that consumer buying decision is influence by | Environmental | Opinion leaders | reference group | none of the above |
| individual differences and influences | | | | |
| can not inspect goods physically , he can only see their image on the | e-buyer | Consumer | Brick & mortar buyer | none of the above |
| internet | | | | |
| In, shipping adds to the cost | Online Shopping | Physical Shopping | Brickand mortar | none of the above |
| | | | Shopping | |
| In online shopping delivery is possible | door to door | visit to store | shop to shop | none of the above |

| Consistantly demand extra discounts. | Sellers | Chisellers | Resellers | Nut And Bolt Buyer |
|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Business enterprises have to study the Consumer behaviour in order to adjust theiraccordingly. | SHG | Partnership | Political Policies | Marketing Mix |
| introduction of innovative products with technological advancements has made the job of studying Consumer behaviour more imperative. | Slow | Rapid | Very Few | Rare |
| buyers are more geographical concentrated . | Organisational | Daily | Brand Hoppers | Retail |
| In the case of institutional buyers with the suppliers has an important role. | Marketing | Negotiation | Consumerism | Leadership |
| Organisational buyers is fluctuating as it is a | Incremental Demand | Arrived Demand | Derived Demand | Distance Demand |
| Inbuying behaviour consumer is highly involved in purchase and significant differences between brands. | Dissonance Reducing | Variety Seeking | Complex | Habitual |
| Inbuying behaviour consumer involvement is low in purchase and significant differences between brands. | Habitual | Complex | Dissonance Reducing | Variety Seeking |
| Inner drive to fulfill the needs is called | Attitude | Image | Motivation | Habit |
| is one term used by marketing researchers to describe the Consumer's mind. | Black Box | Orange Box | Blue Box | Red Box |
| Club members are part of group. | Dissociative | Secondary | Primary | Asthetic |
| A person consists of all the groups that have a direct or indirect influence on his or her attitudes or behaviour | Sub culture | Family | Social class | Reference group |
| The stage in the adoption process where the consumer considers whether trying the new product make sense is called? | Interest | Trial | Evaluation | Adoption |
| Another term for a motive is a | Action | Need | Cue | Drive |
| are based on such things as geographic areas, religions, nationalities, ethnic groups, and age. | Multilingual needs | Cultures | Subcultures | Product adaptation requirements. |
| Marketing managers should adapt the marketing mix toand constantly monitor value changes and differences in both domestic and global markets. | Sales strategies | Marketing concepts | Cultural value | Brand images. |
| has become increasingly important for developing a marketing strategy in recent years. | Change in consumers' attitudes | Inflation of the dollar | The concept and the brand | Age groups, such as the teen market, baby boomers, and the mature market. |
| Two of the most important psychological factors that impact consumer decision-making process are product and product involvement | Marketing | Strategy | Price | Knowledge |
| This type of family comprises of husband, wife, their children and at least one or two relatives staying with them. | Joint family | Nuclear family | Extended family | Blended family |

| The amount of is calculated on the basis of what the family can afford to spend on itself after all other basic and compulsory expenses have been met. | Disposal income | Taxable income | Personal income | Savings |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| are close to parents and mostly live at home.they try to balance between work and leisure | young adults | teens | pre- teens | seniors |
| is a persons unique psychological characteristics that lead to relatively consistent and lasting responses to his or her own environment | personality | demographics | lifestyle | pschographics |
| A tension created outside is absorded by the | neighbour | friends | family | relative |
| ADVERTISING | | | | |
| Advertising is Art, and Profession. | Physiology | Science | Sociology | Psychology |
| Advertisement makes the job of aeasy and quick. | Manufacturer | Competitor | Activist | Salesman |
| Advertising budget helps to keep expenditure within specified | Banks | People | Limits | Region |
| claims are made in advertising, it leads audience to develop misleading impression. | Profit | Weasel | Realistic | Intentional |
| advertising must make a relevant connection with its audience and present a selling idea in an unexpected way. | Competitive | Creative | Retentive | Institutional |
| ads attempts to compare specific product features with other competitive brands. | Comparative | Conventional | Competitive | Compromise |
| Advertising should refrain from attacking competitors | Fairly | Ethically | Unfairly | Intentionally |
| Moresenses that an advertisement includes the better are its chances of selling well. | Social | Mutual | Human | Non |
| Consumer advertising has to be | Disliked | Tricky | Likable | Neglected |
| means below the threshold. | Weasel | Subliminal | Puffery | Surrogate |
| In advertising, the message is given to all and not to one specific | Sellers | Individual | Competitors | Marketers |
| In AIDA model, 'D' stands for | Deserve | Demand | Data | Desire |
| Home electronic devices, household advertising, cars are the example of advertising. | Industrial | Institutional | Consumer | Classified |
| Measurement of ads is a technical job involving time and | Statement | Production | Money | Creativity |
| increases the likelihood of retention | Creativity | Repetition | Service | Research |
| In which stage of PLC modification of the product is required. | Growth | Maturity | Introduction | Decline |
| Which department is the heart of advertising agency? | Creative department | Account management | Media department | Finance department |
| In which stage of PLC expenditure on advertising and sales promotion is influenced by the degree of brand loyalty. | Decline | Growth | Maturity | Introduction |

| Who is the link between the advertising agency and client? | Creative department | Account management | Media department | Finance department |
|--|----------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| At which stage the sales start reducing due to market competition and also due to the entry of new product in market. | Decline | Growth | Maturity | Introduction |
| The media director is responsible for preparing what. | Media plan | Mediareach | Mediafrequency | Media buying |
| Which type of an agency provides all the services related with advertising and promotion to its clients. | The Creative Boutique | Modular agencies | The full service agency | In house agency |
| When an advertiser establishes own department to perform the functions of advertising agency, it is known as. | In-house agency | The specialist agency | Modular agency | Global agency |
| The agency which developed reputation of working only in certain areas are called as. | Creative | Global | Specialist | Modular |
| Which type of an agency performs only a part of advertising responsibility, while the rest of the work client gets its done from other advertising agency? | In-house agency | The specialist agency | Modular agency | Global agency |
| Which agency do not provide services like media planning, media buying or research? | The full service agency | In-house agency | Modular agency | The Creative Boutique |
| When media billing is small and client needs agency services for so many other tasks , is which type of agency compensation method? | Commission method | Fee payment method | Cost plus system | Agency charges method |
| Advertising agency gives presentation to a client to secure ad accounts is known as. | Creative Pitch | Creative Strategy | Creative Summary | Creative orientation |
| Agencies like RK Swamy BBDO is an example of which type of advertising agency. | The specialist agency | The full service agency | In-house agency | Modular agency |
| Which agency compensation method can bring lot of confusion and dispute between agency and client | Performance - based compensation | Commission method | Fee payment method | Agency charges method |
| is a process used by an advertiser to reserve a time period with a local station and by a network to check with its affiliates on the availability of a time period. | Pass time | Frequent time. | Agency time | Clear time |
| are large structures located in public places which display advertisements to passing pedestrians and motorists. | posters | billboards | display | classified |
| are large structures located in public places which display advertisements to passing pedestrians and motorists. | posters | billboards | display | classified |
| is a term used to define a medium geographical potential. | Transmitter | Antenna | Mass audience | Coverage |
| is a kind of advertising run by a local advertiser in conjunction with a national advertiser. | Local advertising | Cooperative advertising | International advertising | National advertising |
| The participation of two or more sponsors in a single broadcast program where each advertiser pays a proportionate share of the cost is called | Sponsorship | Co-sponsorship. | Commercials | Slot |
| is a transit advertising term specifying two displays in each vehicle. | Hoarding | Double carding | Carding | Billboard |
| An is a long-format television commercial, typically five minutes or longer. | infotainment | entertainment | informercial | advertorial |

| is the measurements which are based on respondents who either say with assurance that they have looked into a given magazine. | Exposure | Lights | Depth of field | Focus |
|---|---|---|---|--|
| When marketing practices are criticized for reducing competition, the criticism falls under which universal area of societal marketing issues? | Marketing's impact on society as a whole | Marketing's impact on other businesses. | Marketing's impact on the company | Marketing's impact on the individual |
| What are the elite qualities of advertising? | Consumers view advertised products as standard and legitimate | Advertising is expressive, allowing the dramatization of products | Advertising can be used to build up a long-term image for a product | Can reach masses of geographically dispersed buyers at low cost exposure |
| In creating the communications message, what is the term functional to the process of putting the intended message or thought into symbolic form? | Developing the response | Eliminating the advertising clutter or 'noise' | Encoding | Decoding |
| Advertisements provide consumers with essential information about products and services, including $____$. | Where to get the product or service | The existence of the product or service | Where to sell the product or service | How much the product or service costs |
| Products and services that have raised ethical concerns for advertisers and of good reputation media in recent years include? | Cigarettes | Weight loss systems | Fortune tellers | Awareness |
| The product usefulness is recognized and its superiority over other brands has yet to be established in stage of advertising. | pioneer | competitive | retentive | progressive |
| A $____$ firm does not have to worry about the promotional spends as it is the only player in the market . | Monopoly | Duopoly | Oligopoly | advertising |
| The Advertising budget is depended on the | product | substitute | competition | monopoly |
| The advertising budget of a market follower will be decided by the tactics of the market | follower | leader | follower | competitor |
| The determination of the total funds is the first step in budgeting which is known as budget | appropriation | misappropriation | disappropiation | in appropriation |
| Advertising budgets are prepared for each market, time and geographic area. | place | demographics | audience | segment |
| The advertising budget is modified on the basis of the prevailing marketing conditions andrequirements. | management | marketing | planning | co ordination |
| The execution of the budget is done throughactivities | specific | niche | special | routine |
| The planned expenditure and the expenditure should be on parallel lines . | market | real | actual | unplanned |
| test involves running two or more ads on a limited scale to determine which is most effective in terms of maximum inquiries for the offers made . | Inquiry | Enquiry | Research | comparative |
| Recalling is more demanding thanas a test of memory . | byhearting | memorising | recognising | reading |
| Customised research is conducted for a client to address that clients need | specific | general | all | expert |

| is undertaken to establish whether the advertisement says what it was intended to do. | Recognising | Recalling | Post-Testing | Pre-testing |
|---|-------------------------|--------------------------|--|---|
| In Physiological Testing, rather than what the respondents say, what is considered more important is the reaction of the respondents. | physiological | physical | psychological | cognitive |
| copy testing is a specialised type of digital marketing specifically related to digital advertising . | general | manual | Automated | specific |
| The main purpose of diagnostic copy testing measures is | compression | reduction | decline | optimisation |
| FINANCE ELECTIVES | | | | |
| CORPORATE FINANCE | | | | |
| is the lifeblood of modern business. | Finance | Men | Material | Machine |
| is concerned with planning, raising, controlling, administering of funds used in business. | Business Planning | Business Management | Corporate Finance | Corporate Control |
| is in charge of financial management of a business. | Operations Manager | Departmental Manager | Chief Marketing Officer | Chief Financial Officer |
| The two major objectives of Financial Management are maximizing and | Income and expenditure | Profit and losses | Profit and wealth | Losses and liabilities |
| is concerned with the procurement of funds and their effective utilization in the business. | Production Manager | Marketing Manager | Sales Manger | Financial Manager |
| Debentures are the of a company. | Long term borrowings | Short term borrowings | Owned funds | Shareholders funds |
| is a form of Ownership Securities. | Shares | Debentures | Bonds | Loans |
| is a form of Creditorship Securities. | Equity Shares | Preference Shares | Bonus Shares | Debentures |
| The Market price per share of Maruti Ltd. is Rs. 20 and EPS is Rs. 5, what will be the PE ratio of Maruti Ltd.? | 4 | 5 | 6 | 2.67 |
| of a firm refers to the composition of its long term funds and its capital structure. | Market capitalisation | Capitalisation | Over Capitalisation | Under Capitalisation |
| To compute the required rate of return for equity in a company using the CAPM, it is necessary to know all of the following EXCEPT: | The risk-free rate. | The beta for the firm. | The earnings for the next time period. | The market return expected for the time period. |
| The rate of return on its existing assets that a firm must earn to maintain the current value of the firm's stock is called the | Return on equity. | Internal rate of return. | weighted average cost of capital. | weighted average cost of equity |

| Prides equity company ltd. issued Debentures bearing 12% coupon rate of the face value of Rs.1000 redeemable at 5% Premium after 8 years and 5% is brokerage rate Assuming tax rate is 35%, Calculate the before tax cost of debt? | 12.95% | 13.95% | 12% | 9.07% |
|---|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Degree of Total leaverage can be applied in measuring change in | EBIT to percentage change in quantity | EPS to percentage change in EBIT | EPS to percentage change in quantity | Quantity to percentage change in EBIT |
| The measure of business risk is | Operating leaverage | Financial leaverage | Total leaverage | Working Capital leaverage |
| If sales is Rs.2,00,000 variable cost is Rs.0.70p.u, Fixed cost is Rs.1,00,000 and Interest is Rs.3,668. Total Production units is 1,00,000. and Total assets Rs.10,00,000 Calculate BEP in sales Rs | Rs. 1,53,800 | Rs. 1,53,840.15 | Rs. 1,53,850.10 | Rs. 1,53,846.15 |
| Honour equity company ltd. issued Debenture bearing 12% coupon rate of the face value of Rs.100 redeemable at par after 8 years. Calculate the cost of debt after tax, debentures are issued at 10% discount with 5% floatation cost, Corporate tax rate = 40%. | 8.92% | 9.71% | 37% | 37.80% |
| Kotak securities company ltd. issued Debenture bearing 14% coupon rate of the face value of Rs.100 redeemable at premium of 10% after 10 years. Assuming tax rate is 40%, Determine the cost of debt after tax, issued with 8% brokerage (floation cost). | 11.40% | 17% | 10.10% | 16% |
| ALCO Ltd. company considering project which has -0.36 NPV. Kindly suggest | It is worth investing | It is not worth investing | cant predict on NPV | can take a chance |
| if ARR< minimum rate | check initial investment | reject propsal | accept proposal | find salvage value |
| The is present value of an anticipated net future cash inflows divided by the initial Outlay. | Payback period | Profitability Index | Internal rate of return | Net Present Value |
| is due to the influence of external factors on an organization. | Unsystematic Risk | Systematic Risk | Financial risk | Business Risk |
| is macro in nature it affects a large number of organization operating under a same domain. | Unsystematic Risk | Systematic Risk | Financial risk | Business Risk |
| is the risk arises due to fluctuations in the trading prices of securities. | Financial risk | Business Risk | Market Risk | Interest rate Risk |
| It particularly affects debt securities. | Financial risk | Business Risk | Default Risk | Interest rate Risk |
| It is also known as purchading power risk. | inflation risk | Business Risk | Default Risk | Interest rate Risk |
| Investement in fixed deposits, bonds etc. have | high risk & high return | Low risk & low return | High risk and low return | Low risk and high return |
| Standard deviation is | square root of variance | under root of variance | equal to variance | half of variance |
| | Variation | | | |
| is a technique that reduces risk by allocating investments among various financial instruement. | diversification | capital rationing | Portfolio | Capital budgeting |

| A positive NPV results in Depreciation is included in cash flow because it | profit is unavoidable cost Default Risk Unsystematic Risk Unsystematic Risk Financial risk Accept-Reject decision Short term finance | loss reduces tax liability Interest rate Risk Systematic Risk Systematic Risk Unsystematic Risk Contigent decision Long term finace | higher discount part of cash flow Financial risk Market Risk Financial risk Systematic Risk Mutually exclusive project Working capital | lower discount part of out flow Business Risk Interest rate Risk Interest rate Risk Market Risk Investment Project Fixed capital |
|--|--|---|--|--|
| refers to the credit received by a customer frpm the supplier of goods , in the normal course of business. | | | | Trade Credit |
| NBFCs are required to accept public deposit for a maximum period of months. For a company to register as a NBFC it should have a minimum net owned fund of | 36 months Rs. 25 Lakhs | 48 months Rs. 1 Crore | 60 months Rs. 2 Crores | 120 months Rs. 5 Crores |
| The maximum rate of Interest an NBFC can offer is Who among the following is the primary regulator of Banking Business? | 9% Reserve Bank of India | 12% Central Government | 12.50% State Government | 14.50% Parliament |
| is an NBFC whose principal business is leasing of equipment or financing of such activity. | Hire-Purchase Finance Company | Equipment Leasing Company | Housing Finance Compnay | Investment Company |
| FPI Regulations introduced ininvestors allow to invest indian stock market directly. | 2014 Institutional | 2013 Functional | 2012 Non redident Indians | 2011 Operational |
| What is global depository receipt? | It is a receipt issued by multinational banks on deposit of money. | It is a receipt issued by stock exchange to bank clearing mechanism. | It is a receipt issued by an overseas bank is lieu of shares of a domestic company. | It is a receipt issued by stock exchange on investment by foreign portfolio investor. |
| Both foreign direct investment (FDI) and foreign institutional investment (FII) are related to investment in a country. Which of the following is incorrect regarding FDI and FII? | Both FII and FDI bring capital into the economy. | FII invests in technology- oriented enterprises, whereas FDI invests in traditional business set ups. | The restrictions on the entry of FDI are lower than that on FII. | FDI is considered to be more stable thna FII. FII can be withdrawn even at a short notice. |

| Participatory notes (PNs) are associated with which one of the following? | Consolidated Fund of India | Foreign institutional investors | United Nations Development programme | Kyoto Protocol |
|--|--|--|--|--------------------------------|
| The gain or loss of a security in a particular period is known as | Return | variance | Standard deviation | Beta |
| COST ACCOUNTING | | | | |
| Cost Accounting is directed towards the need of | shareholders | Government | Externalusers | Internalusers |
| Is not a function of cost accounting. | Decision Making | External reporting | Cost Ascertainment | Planning and control |
| is a type of cost, when classification is based on the basis of functions. | Fixed cost | Variable cost | Administration cost | semi-fixed cost |
| Cost information does not facilitate decision regarding | rate of dividend | whether to make or buy | exploration of an additional market | introduction of product |
| Means process of ascertainment of cost. | Cost control | Costing | Cost reporting | cost cutting |
| is an example of fixed cost. | Rent of office premises | Direct material cost | Wages paid to productive workers | Direct expenses |
| The guidence and Regulation by executive action, of the cost of, operating an undertaking is known as | Cost control | Operating costing | Cost reduction | cost cutting |
| A cost per unit which increases or decreases, when volume of output increases or decreases is known as | Variable cost | Fixed cost | semi-variable cost | semi-fixed cost |
| Would not be considered as fixed cost. | Depreciation | Cost of bottles used in the production of soft drinks. | Rent | Property taxes |
| An example of variable cost is | interest on capital | Direct material cost | Property taxes | Depreciation on furniture |
| Cost which are ascertained after they have been incurred are known as | Sunk cost | Imputed cost | Historical cost | opportunity cost |
| The cost of a special device that is necessary if the special offer is accecpted is a | Sunk cost | opportunity cost | Relevant cost | Historical cost |
| is not an example of Administration overheads. | Audit fees | stationery | Depreciation on Plant | Depreciation of computer |
| Cost that can be easily traced to aspecific department are called | Indirect cost | Direct cost | processing cost | overheads |
| Indirect cost | cannot be traced to a particular cost object | are not important | are always variable cost | can be traced to a cost object |

| When the amount of under or over absorption is significant, it should be disposed of by | Trasferring to Costing profit & loss A/c | The use of supplementary rates | Charging to cost sheet | Carrying over as a deferred charge to the next accounting year |
|--|---|--|--|---|
| When the amount of overhead absorbed is less than the amount of overhead incurred, it is called | Under-absorption of overhead | Over-absorption of overhead | Proper absorption of overhead | No absorption of overhead |
| Bad debt is an example of | Production overhead | Administration overhead | Selling overhead | Distribution overhead |
| Which among the following is a scientific and accurate method of absorption of factory overheads? | Percentage on prime cost | Percentage on direct labour cost | Machine hour rate | None of the above |
| Warehouse expenses is an example of | Production overhead | Aministration overhead | Selling overhead | Distribution overhead |
| Which of the following is referred to as primary distribution of overheads? | reapportioning service dept. overheads to other service dept. | apportioning and allocating overheads to all departments on a suitable basis | reapportioning service dept. overheads to production dept. | reapportioning production dept. overheads to other production dept. |
| Expenses such as rent and depreciation of a building shared by several departments are | Indirect expenses | Direct expenses | Joint expenses | Shared expenses |
| The term cost allocation is described as | the costs that can be identified with specific cost centers | The costs that cannot be identified with specific cost centers | The total cost of factory overhead neede to be distributed among specific cost centers | The cosst that that can be identified with speific profit centers |
| The distribution of overheads alloted to a particular department or cost centre over the units produced is called | Allocation | Apportionment | Absorption | Departmentalisation |
| If an item of overhead expenditure is charged specifically to a single department this would be an example of | Apportionment | Allocation | Re-apportionment | Absorption |
| Which of the following costs is not a factory overhead expense? | Depreciation of equipment used in the research department | Salary of quality control inspector | Overtime premium paid to direct labour | Machine maintainance cost |
| Which of the following bases would be most appropriate to apportion the cost of electric power to factory departments? | Number of outlet points | Amount metered out | Cubic capacity of premises | Kilowatt capacity of machines in department |

| Which cost driver is used to apportion Rent expenses? | Floor area | Number of workers | Light points | Horse power of machinery |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| Total cost-selling and distribution overhead= cost of production-Administration overhead= Prime cost + Overhead = | cost of goods sold Prime cost work cost | closing stock cost of sales total cost | cost of production work cost cost of sales | Net profit work in progress cost of production |
| Total cost + profit= | selling price | cost of goods sold | selling and distribution overhead | gross profit |
| Compute cost of goods manufactured.:cost of goods sold Rs.2,00,000.;opening stock of finished goods Rs. 50,000;closing stock of finished goods Rs.1,00,000;and closing stock of work in progress Rs.10,000. | Rs. 2,00,000 | Rs. 2,50,000 | Rs. 2,40,000 | Rs. 3,00,000 |
| The opening stock of finished goods is Rs 50,000; closing stock of finished goods is Rs.1,00,000 and the cost of goods manufactured is Rs.2,00,000. What is cost of goods sold | Rs. 2,00,000 | Rs. 2,50,000 | Rs. 1,00,000 | Rs. 1,50,000 |
| In V ltd.cost of production(for 11,000 units) is Rs 44,000; selling expenses (per unit) Rs.0.40; sales (for 9,000 units) Rs.54,000; Calculate the profit per unit of product. | Rs 1.15 | Rs 1.20 | Rs 2.60 | Rs 1.60 |
| Calculate the selling price per unit.S Ltd. The prime cost is Rs.20 per unit.factory overhead are 20% of prime cost and administration overhead are 25% of work cost.if the company desire to earn a profit of 25% on selling price. | Rs 40 | Rs 33 | Rs 90 | Rs 30 |
| T ltd.used in a particulerRs.3,00,000 of direct materials. The year end direct material inventory was Rs.50,000 more than it was at the beginning of the year. Calculate direct material purchases. | Rs 3,00,000 | Rs 2,50,000 | Rs 3,50,000 | Rs 4,00,000 |
| Labour cost salaries and wages paid to employees of the contract | include | exclude | increase | decrease |
| Raw material used-Rs.1,40,000; direct labour-Rs.5,00,000; total manufacturing overhead-Rs.6,00,000; Beginning work in progress-Rs.15,000; cost of goods sold-Rs.12,05,000. Calculate the alue of the closing work in progress | Rs.65,000 | Rs.65,001 | Rs.65,000 | Rs.65,003 |
| Just in time facilitatesmanufacturing system. | Rigid | Flexible | Large scale | Strict |
| is the process of evaluating alternatives, implementing strategies and improving performance by adopting successful practices from external partners. | Internal benchmarking | Global benchmarking | Strategic benchmarking | Process Benchmarking |
| Vague strategy is a challenge in | JIT | BSC | Benchmarking | Target costing |
| The objective of JIT is | Eliminate storage of inventories | Cost estimation | Increase storage of inventories | Quality management |
| Just in time was sucessfully implemented by | Toyota | Honda | Suzuki | Volkwagen |
| In Just -in-time, the vendor is to be viewed by the company as a | Manager | Employees | Partner | Customer |
| JIT does not believe in | Quality | Price | Over production | Human relations |
| is an integral part of design and introduction of new product. | Target costing | Standard costing | Process costing | Job costing |

| Reconciliation is done between | Gross profit and net profit | Previous year and current year profit | Costing profit and financial account profit | Costing profit and management account profit |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| refers to continuous improvement programme known as Kaizen costing. Kanban card is a requiste card under | Benchmarking Target costing | Target costing Just in time | Process costing Benchmarking | Just in time Process costing |
| HR ELECTIVES | | | | |
| Recruitment & Selection | | | | |
| MPDQ is a highly structured questionnaire containing items relating to managerial responsibilities, restriction, demands etc | 315 | 208 | 450 | 500 |
| A job is a bundle of related | tasks | opportunities | responsibilities | Risk |
| is a process of searching for and obtaining applicants for jobs, from among whom the right people can be selected. | selection | hiring | Recruitment | interview |
| The Position Analysis Questionnaire (PAQ) is a well-known instrument. | Job analysis | job description | job specification | Job design |
| is a positive process of searching for prospective employees and stimulating them to apply for the job in the organisation. | selection | recruitment | hiring | Appointment |
| How many stage does a recruitment process comprise of | 2 | 6 | 9 | 5 |
| include physical features like height, weight, chest, vision, hearing, ability to lift weight, ability to carry weight, health, age, capacity to use or operate machines, tools, equipment etc. | Physical specification | mental specification | emotional specification | Social specification |
| is defined as choosing the right person for the right job. | Selection | Recruitment | Induction | Orientation |
| The should be clear regarding the work of the position , duties etc. | job description | job specification | job summary | Job design |
| is the application form to be filled by the candidate when he goes for the recruitment process in the organisation | Job application | Formal application | Application blank | Informal |
| is also referred to as work design or task design. | Job design | Job description | Job specification | Job summary |
| When an employee is shifted in the same category, it is called ' | Horizontal promotion | Vertical promotion | Dry promotion | None of the above |
| is not a internal source of recruitment. | Promotion | Transfer | Job rotation | Departmentalexam |
| is not a external source of recruitment. | Campus recruitment | Internal Advertisement | Walk in | Consultancy |
| The process process begins with the job specification. Promotion is a source of recruitment. The term procurement stand for | recruitment suitable Recruitment and selection | selection Higher Promotion | job enlargement Internal Purchase | Job enrichment External Training and development |

| Speed of hiring is an advantage of | Internal sources of recruitmen | External sources of recruitment | Psychomotortest | Mental ability test |
|---|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| means assigning a specific rank and responsibility to an individual. | Selection | Induction | Recruitment | Placement |
| What is the main objective of recruitment and selection process? | recruit the right candidate | meet the high labour turnover | To reduce the cost of recruting | To reduce the cost of Selection |
| interview is held to determine a person's reason for leaving the organisation. | Personal | exit | written | Oral |
| The process covers the period from the job specification and initial contact with the applicant to his final acceptance or rejection. | training | induction | selection | Introduction |
| The pre-screening is about finding the fundamental requirements in job | Resume | CV | presentation | interview |
| A major internal factors that can determine the success of recruting program is whether or not the company engage in | HRP | Selection | Induction | Orientation |
| Ais a tool that can ensure that you get called for an interview. | Application blank | Biodata or Cv | Presentation | Resume |
| A good orientation will reducing the of the employee | Stress | Anxiety | Frustration | tension |
| Intopic based group discussions, there is potential to generate argument | Factual Topic | Case Study | Abstract Topic | Controversial Topic |
| On boarding continuos for betweentime | 1-2 days | 15 days | 3-6 months | 2 months |
| The increasing of the market place combined with ever increasing skilled staffed advances in technology | Globalisation | Liberalisation | Privatisation | Nationalisation |
| Face to face interview is possible in interview | Mail | Phone | Mock | Personal |
| socialisation refers to socialisation of the infant in the primary years of life | primary | adult | secondary | anticipatary |
| is unplanned and ad hock. | Informal induction | Descriptive induction | Structured induction | Formal induction |
| Resume is a french word meaning | Summary | Paragraph | Essay | Statement |
| is example of hard skill | Typing Speed | Communication | Time Management | Teamwork |
| allows people to see as well as hear each other | Mails | Audio Conference | Videoconferencing | Phone Calls |
| is continuous process | Training | Socialisation | Orientation | Boarding |
| Employers look for candidates withwork ethics | Zero | Average | Strong | Weak |
| Meeting Etiquettes are | Put Phone on the table. | Be on Time | Have a weak agenda | Late in meeting |
| skills are also known as people skills | Hard | Soft | Technical | Mechanical |
| Informal induction may also create lot of in the minds of the employees there by leading to labour turnover | panic | Stress | tension | frustration |
| familiarizes the new employee with the culture of the organisation. | On boarding | Slection | Orientation | Presentation |
| A formal discussion which involves participants who sit together to discuss a topic given for this purpose | Group discussion | Presentations | Debate | Storytelling |
| Orientation is usually in a method | scalable method | classroom style | IB group | Easy |

| Exit Interview form start with | Name | Job Title | Unit | Date |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A good reduces the anxiety of the employee | Induction | Orientation | Training | Re-orientment |
| CV should always be accompanied by letter | Informal | Business | Crossed | Cover |
| Induction helps to reduceamong the new workers. | Confidence level | Anxiety level | Working capacity | Interview |
| A successful negotiation requires | Two parties to come together | Conflict between them | Ego beween the two parties | Attitudes between the two parties |
| stage involves the socialisation of the young child in the family | Adult | Secondary | Primary | Anticipatory |
| We can not use following in presentation | Stories | Video clips | Answer | Questions |
| Motivation & Leadership | | | | |
| Equity theory is also known as | Z Theory | Social comparison theory | X&Y theory | Motivation theory |
| is the formulated equity theory , which is the most highly developed and .research statement. | J Stacy Adams | Philip kotler | William Ouchi | Stephen Robbins |
| Awhen the individual is indifferent towards the outcome. | Valenc of zero | Valenc of positive | Valenc of negative | Valencis one |
| Expectancy is a probability ranging from | From 0 to 5 | from 0 to 1 | From1to2 | Fro1to10 |
| The valency theory is known astheory | Four drive | Five drive | One drive | Two drive |
| The Valency four drive theory is | Acquire, Bond, Learn, Defend | Acquire, Acquisition, Learning | Bond, learn, acquisition, acquire | trust,bond, acquire, acquisition |
| Vroom expectancy theory is known as | Profit sharing | Valency | Z Theory | X,Y theory |
| Motivation is | Expectancy×Instrum entally×Valence | Expectancy×Action×Motiv ation | Action×Desire×Reaction | Expectancy×Desire×Valence |
| Mutual trust between members of an organisation reduce conflict and lead to | Team work | Mutual conflict | Intimacy | Subtlety |
| Positive reinforcement is used to motivate others to repeat behaviours | unwanted | desired | undesired | needless |
| Japanese give more importance to | individualism | materialism | collectivism | profit making |
| Dr Lawrence and Nitin Nohria of the Harvard Business School have explained the theory | Z Theory | X,Y theory | Profit sharing | Valency |
| is much more task specific. | East | West | North | South |
| is the production of novel and useful ideas. | innovation | imagination | creativity | expansion |
| work life balance focus or concentrate on the job satisfaction. | Unhealthy | Healthy | Poor | rich |

| A type Z organisation has three major features such as | Trust, subtlety, intimacy | Trust, Concern, Conflict | Subtlety, trust, intimacy | Trust, Conflict, Intimacy |
|---|---------------------------|---|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Generation y or Millennials or Nexters born in | 1980-2002 | 1970-2005 | 1980-2006 | 1960-2002 |
| generational is much smaller and grew up in a time of increased divorce and working mothers. | Baby Boomers | Generation x | Generation y | both the x,y |
| Drive for competency is also called motivation | Monetary | Linear | Achievement | supreme |
| In the eastern culture are still regarded as those who would sacrifice professional life in favour of family | professionals | parents | men | women |
| The concept of is very strong in the eastern culture | we | me | you | inspiration |
| Work life balance as a satisfactory level of or a "fit" among multiple roles in a person's life.it is said by | Hudson | Bryan | Dyson | Philip kotler |
| Generation in the workforce is divided intopart. | Four | Three | Two | One |
| "As life get more expanded its very hard, both neurologically and psychologically to keep that habit of perfection going" | Allen | puder-York | Dee DiPetro | Stephen Robinson |
| Without change any action will result in reaction | Duplicate | Same | Different | Variety |
| Charismatic leader has an ability to almost anyone | Punish | Inspire | Ignore | Hate |
| One of the characteristic of charismatic leader is | Narrow minded | Taking Risk and convincing others to take risks | Conservative | Ignorance |
| The charismatic leader who restrain their use of power in order to benefit others is called as | Office Holder | Personal | Socialized Charismatic | Divine |
| The leader who is mystical, narcissist and is endowed with spiritual grace is called as leader | Office Holder | Personal | Socialized Charismatic | Divine |
| charisma is the by-product of being placed in key position | Office Holder | Personal | Socialized Charismatic | Divine |
| Charismatic leader is often an effectivein convincing others | Officer | Vendor | Salesman | Dealer |
| A relieves boredom and tension | Instruction | Sense of Humour | Discipline | Commands |
| Being is foundation for any success | Honest | Selfish | Unethical | Destructive |
| People who believe in dignity of work end up being leaders as a result of their | Unethical practices | Igorance | Strong Work Ethics | Avoidance of Opportunities |
| One of limitation of Trait Theory is | Long list of traits | pleasing | yardstick for measurement | detail knowledge |
| leaders bring change in the organisation | Charismatic | transactional | transformational | laissez faire |
| Faster and better decisions making is one benefits of Self leadership | Organisational | Personal | Environmental | Economical |
| Self leadership is a on going process of | Self courage | Self Reflection | Selfuse | Self destruction |
| Leaders look for solutions and focus on moving forward | Destructive | constructive | short term | temporary |
| | | | | |

| is the founder of the India's largest and most respected IT Company Infosys has successfully led to key Corporate governance in India One of the essential qualities for a successful entreprenuer according to Narayan Murthy is | Maslow Maslow Giving more priority to long term interest | Ouchi Ouchi showing interest in short term goals | Victor Victor Discouraging the team | Narayan Murthy Narayan Murthy Being pessimistic |
|---|---|---|--|---|
| The person who take guidance and advice from the mentor is called as The leader who decided to follow his father's footsteps in real estate business is | Mentee Mark Zukerberg | Mentor Dhirubhai Ambani | Coach Ratan Tata | Counsellor Donald Trump |
| The leader who had a vision to create a graphical interface is The leader who came up with a social networking to communicate with people across the globe is | Mark Zukerberg Mark Zukerberg | Bill Gates Bill Gates | Ratan Tata Ratan Tata | Donald Trump Donald Trump |
| has learnt a lot from Warren Buffet | Bill Gates | Trump | NarayanMurthy | Dhirubhai Ambani |
| is someone who provides guidance, instruction to his team members One of the aspect of self leader is Decreased stress is one benefits of Self leadership | Worker Ignorance Organisational | Co- worker Misguiding Personal | Team Leader Other Management Environmental | Colleague Narrow minded Economical |
| EMPLOEE RELATIONS | | | | |
| is a form of mediation. | Conciliation | Arbitration | Adjudication | Attrition |
| means getting disputes settled through an independent person chosen by the parties involved mutually and voluntarily. | Court of Inquiry | Adjudication | Voluntary Arbitration | Conciliation |
| is also called Pattern Bargaining. | Coalition Bargaining | Coordinated Bargaining | Parallel Bargaining | Single Unit Bargaining |
| involves haggling over the distribution of surplus. | Distributive Bargaining | Integrative Bargaining | Attitudinal Structuring | Intra-organizational Bargaining |
| The Collective Bargaining in India remains in its scope. The main purpose of employer-employee relations is to maintain harmonious relationship between and labour. | Limited Management | Unlimited Employee | Larger Supervisor | Wider Foreman |
| ERMC stands for | Employers Relations Management Committee | Employee Relations Management Committee | Employee Relations Management Council | Employee Relations Management Counter |
| There areCentral Trade Unions in India. | 10 | 12 | 8 | 6 |

| Creche is to be provided if or more women employees are employed. Which of the following is the Cause for failure of Collective Barganing? | 10 Fair Labour Practice | 20 Equal Power | 25 Politicization of issue | 30 Proper Grievance Handling Mechanism |
|---|---|--|--|---|
| Which of the following is NOT a Machinery for the Settlement of Industrial Disputes? | Conciliation | Court of Inquiry | Voluntary Arbitration | Workers' Participation |
| Which of the following is NOT a feature of Employee Relations? | An outcome of Employment Relationship | Different than Human Resource Management | Integral part of Social Relations | Limited relationship between trade union and employer |
| The firt step in welfare administration is to have a clearly policy towards it. The Principle of accountability is also known as principle of approach was advocated by Elton Mayo. approach is based on Human relationships. Intra-Mural welfare measures are availed of factories. | Defined Evaluation Atomistic Humanistic Within the premises | Evaluation Timeliness Paternalistic Paternalistic Outside the Organisation | Performance Totality of Welfare Mechanistic Mechanistic Timeliness | Feedback Integration Humanistic Atomistic Totality of Welfare |
| The concept of labour welfare was originated in the year Washing and bathing facilities, creches, restrooms and canteens comes under Welfare Amenities | 1850 Outside the establishments | 1990 Within the premises of the establishment | 1860 Cultural Welfare | 1837 Individual Welfare |
| In the Principle of labour welfare measures cannot be a substitute for wages. | Social Liability of industry | Impact of Efficiency | Adequacy of wages | Responsibility |
| The principle of is based on assumption that the worker is" a mature and rational individual". | Self-help | Democratic values | Totality of Welfare | Repersonalisation |
| The principle of emphasizes that the concept of labour welfare must spread throughout the hierarchy of an organisation. | Totality of Welfare | Integration | Humansitic | Policing |
| In if post-implementation shows a substantial improvement, the welfare is worth continuing. | Welfare policy | Trend analysis | Philanthropic | Paternalistic |
| Which of the following Labour Welfare provision is NOT covered in Fifth Five year plan (1974 - 1979) | Staff Training and Research Institute | Extension of Apprenticeship Training Programme | The Employees State Insurance Scheme was introduced | Development and Establishment of Vocational Training in Women's Occupations |
| The Act is an attempt to extend various facilities to factory workers . Labour Welfare Schemes enhances workers | Companies Pay | Mines Turnover | Plantation labour Efficiency | Factories Ineffectiveness |

| Employees are an asset to all companies. | Unproductive | Lazy | Demotivated | Productive |
|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| Under Factories Act, 1948, the maximum permissible load for Adult females is fixed at | 65 lbs | 55 lbs | 30 lbs | 66 lbs |
| Fatigue can be resolved with or reducing activity. | Rest | sleep | medicine | meditation |
| is an unpleasant transient state in which individuals feel an extreme lack of interest in their current activity. | Giddiness | Fainting | Boredom | Bleeding |
| Fatigue is the transient inability of muscles to maintain optimal physical performance . | Cognitive | Muscular | Physical | Mental |
| One of the major reason for workplace fatalities is | substance abuse | conflicts | natural calamities | sleeplessness |
| A is a situation in the workplace that has the potential to harm the health and safety of people. | Hazard | Audit | Safety | Injury |
| is the condition of being protected from harm or other non-desirable outcomes. | Safety | Harm | Hazard | Disaster |
| Which of the following is a measure to Control Hazards? | Ionizing Radiation | Microwaves | Hand Vibration | Personal Protective Equipment |
| Which of the following is NOT a cause of Fatigue? | Insomnia | Team Building | Nutritional Deficiency | Sleep Disorders |
| Peace in industry is a powerful factor for good relations is a joint consultation prior to decision Making. | Industrial Employee Grievance | Local Labour Grievance | International Workers Participation in Management | National Employee Welfare |
| is a stock option granted to specified employees of a company. | ESOP | Joint Council | Work Directors | Work Committee |
| are constituted at the plant level. | Joint Council | Joint Management Council | Shop Council | Work Directors |
| Industrial relations have their impact not only in the industrial unit but also on the | Households | Nation | society | organisation |
| The grievance procedure must be acceptable to the parties | Third | management | aggrieved | concerned |
| actions should be taken immediately to prevent reputation of the grievance and damages. | Remedial | Conducive | Similar | Neutral |
| The management must to determine whether action taken has favourably changed the employees attitude . | follow-up | not respond | write | work |
| role in grievance redressal is significant . | Human Audit Managers | Top Level Managers | Human Resource Managers | Marketing Managers |

| Which of the following is NOT a function of Shop Council? | Improve production and efficiency | Study absenteeism in the shop and recommend steps to reduce it | Suggest health, safety and welfare measures to be adopted | Pass on all control in the hands of employees |
|---|---|--|---|---|
| The lack of proper between the employees and the management is a significant reason giving rise to grievance. | designation | communication | feedback | Motivation |
| Which of the following is NOT a function of Works Committee ? | Conditions of work such as ventilation, lighting and sanitation | Educational and recreational activities | Safety measures, accident prevention mechanisms etc. | Improve production and efficiency |
| Which of the following is a negative effect of grievance? | Reduces Productivity | Increases Employee Commitment | Satisfied Employer- Employee relations | Disciplined Employees |
| Which of the following step should be taken by the Managers for Handling Grievances? | Acknowledge Dissatisfaction | Indiscipline | Reduced Cooperation | Reduced Productivity |