Attempt All Questions (Each question carry 1/2 mark). Use the symbol (√) in the box for marking the correct answer.

Q. No. 1. Choose the correct answer-

1. In the nature of social responsibility of management applies-
   a) Buyer beware        b) Seller beware
   c) Both                d) None of these

2. The essence of Management is –
   a) Co-ordination       b) Organization
   c) Staffing            d) Planning

3. Henry Fayol’s Principles of Management are –
   a) 5                   b) 12
   c) 14                  d) 15

4. “Management is a profession”. This statement is of –
   a) Henry Fayol          b) G.R.Terry
   c) Taylor               d) American Mgt Association

5. Management by objection increases-
   a) Efficiency          b) Production
   c) Sales               d) Purchases

6. “Decision is the selection among different alternatives”. This statement is of-
   a) R.S.Davar            b) Peter F.Drucker
   c) G.R.Terry           d) H.A.Simon
7. Management by objectives is-
   a) Principle
   b) Techniques
   c) Method
   d) None of these

8. The function of decision making is of –
   a) Lower Management
   b) Middle Management
   c) Top Management
   d) All level of Management

9. In an enterprise organization is established by-
   a) Top Management
   b) Middle Management
   c) Lower Management
   d) Board of Directors

10. Maximum discipline exist in-
    a) Line organization
    b) Line and staff organization
    c) Functional organization
    d) Committee organization

11. From departmentation is –
    a) Wastage of time
    b) Wastage of money
    c) Wastage of resources
    d) None of these

12. There is no favouritism in organization.
    a) Formal organization
    b) Informal organization
    c) Divisional organization
    d) Functional organization

13. Communication overload is an example of –
    a) Upward communication
    b) Downward communication
    c) Barrier to communication
    d) None of these

14. The first level of needs in Maslow need theory of motivation is –
    a) Physiological needs
    b) Safety needs
    c) Social needs
    d) Self actualization needs

15. Theory of X and Y of motivation was given by-
    a) Maslow
    b) Herzberg
    c) Megregor
    d) None of these
16. In a managerial grid country club Manager denoted is-
   a) 1,9  
   b) 9,1 
   c) 9,9  
   d) 5,5

17. Managerial control is done by-
   a) Lower Level Managers 
   b) Middle Level Managers 
   c) Top Level Managers 
   d) All Level Managers 

18. Control is –
   a) Rigid 
   b) Static 
   c) Forward looking 
   d) Changing 

19. Control is closely to the –
   a) Fixing of Authority 
   b) Fixing of Responsibility 
   c) Fixing of Objectives 
   d) Fixing of Functions 

20. Control is a managerial function.
   a) Compulsory 
   b) Necessary 
   c) Optional 
   d) None of these
Section – B
(Short Answer Type Questions)

Attempt all questions (each questions carry 4 marks)

Q.No. 2. How is Management essential for the successful running of an enterprise?
OR
Name the primary functions of Management.

Q.No.3. Explain any three characteristics of Management by objectives.
OR
What is Strategic Planning?

Q.No.4. What is meant by Decision Making Process?
OR
Explain any three characteristics of organization.

Q.No.5. Explain in brief the importance of direction.
OR
‘Leadership is situational’. Discuss.

Q.No.6. What is meant by Managerial Control?
OR
What is ‘PERT’?

Section C
(Long answer type questions)

Attempt all questions (each questions carry 8 marks)

Q.No.7. Discuss the role and contribution of F.W.Taylor in field of Scientific Management.
OR
Explain the meaning and nature of Principles of Management.
Q.No.8. Define Planning. Discuss its nature and importance in Business Management.

OR

“Authority can be delegated but responsibility cannot be delegated”. Do you agree? Why?

Q.No.9. Objectives provide the basis and direction for the performance of all the managerial function. Explain.

OR

What do you understand by Decision Making? What are the different techniques of Decision Making? Explain.

Q.No.10. What is motivation? How does effective management take advantages of motivation.

OR

Discuss the need for and nature of communication in organization.

Q.No.11. Explain the importance of control in a business organization.

OR

Discuss the role of standards in the performance of control function. How are standards established?
BBA Second Semester Examination (Year 2014)

Business Statistics

Subject Code: BBA-202

Paper Code: SLJ-41

Time : 20 Minutes

M.Marks : 10

Section A

Objective Type Questions

Attempt All Questions (Each question carry 1/2 mark). Use the symbol (√) in the box for marking the correct answer.

Q. No. 1. Choose the correct answer-

1. Which one of the following is not a function of statistics?
   a) To simplify complexities
   b) To guide in the formation of policies
   c) To forecast the future
   d) To pass a bill

2. Essential of a sample is not:
   a) Representativeness
   b) Independence
   c) Dissimilarity
   d) Adequacy

3. “Statistics is the science of counting”. Whose statement is this among the following?
   a) Bowley
   b) Kimball
   c) Boddington
   d) King

4. Sampling is the process of learning about:
   a) Population
   b) Sample
   c) Either sample or population
   d) Neither sample nor population

5. The data collected by the investigator himself is called:
   a) Primary
   b) Secondary
   c) Both primary and secondary
   d) None of these
6. The data obtained from financial express are:
   a) Primary  b) Secondary
   c) Both (a) and (b)  d) None of these

7. Diagrammatic presentation of data is known as:
   a) Collection  b) Organization
   c) Representation  d) None of these

8. The objective of diagrammatic representation of data is:
   a) Condensation  b) Summarization
   c) Presentation  d) Analysis

9. Which of the following cannot be calculated by graphical method?
   a) Mean  b) Median
   c) Mode  d) Quartiles

10. For the calculation of arithmetic mean, the class-intervals should be:
    a) Exclusive  b) Unequal
    c) Equal  d) All of these

11. The second name of second quartile is:
    a) Median  b) Mode
    c) Mean  d) None of these

12. The geometric mean of the observations 4,8,16,32,64 is:
    a) 8  b) 16
    c) 32  d) 64

13. In case of open class intervals, more suitable measurement of dispersion is:
    a) Mean  b) Standard deviation
    c) Quartile deviation  d) None of these

14. Mean deviation is minimum about:
    a) Mean  b) Median
    c) Mode  d) First Quartile
15. The limits of Bowley’s co-efficient of skewness are:
   a) ±1
   b) ±2
   c) ±3
   d) None of these

16. Quartile deviation is the following part of the standard deviation.
   a) 2/3
   b) 1/3
   c) 3/4
   d) 3/2

17. The correlation between price and demand of a commodity is-
   a) Positive
   b) Negative
   c) Zero
   d) None of these

18. Karl Pearson correlation coefficient is always:
   a) More than 1
   b) Less than 1
   c) Between -1 and +1
   d) More than 0

19. Following method can be used for finding correlation coefficient even when actual data is given:
   a) Rank method
   b) Concurrent method
   c) Both (a) and (b)
   d) None of these

20. On the basis of direction correlation is of following types:
   a) One
   b) Two
   c) Three
   d) Four

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Section – B
(Short Answer Type Questions)

Attempt all questions (each questions carry 4 marks)

Q.No. 2. Define statistics and explain its characteristics.
        OR
        “Figures do not lie”. Comment and give the causes of distrust of statistics.

Q.No.3. Explain the importance of graphical presentation of statistical data?
        OR
        Which method is the best in collecting primary data?

Q.No.4. Calculate geometric mean from the following data:
        6.5, 169.0, 11.0, 112.5, 14.2, 75.5, 35.5, 215.0
        OR
        Define mode and explain its merits and demerits.

Q.No.5. Define skewness. Discuss the various measures of skewness.
        OR
        Calculate third quartile from the following data.
        Class interval: 0-10 10-20 20-30 30-40 40-50
        Frequency 3 8 20 12 7

Q.No.6. What is rank correlation? Write Spearman’s formula to find rank correlation coefficient.
        OR
        Distinguish between positive and negative correlation.

Section C
(Long answer type questions)

Attempt all questions (each questions carry 8 marks)

Q.No.7. Explain clearly the functions and importance of statistics.
        OR
        What is statistical investigation? How will you make a plan for statistical investigation?
Q.No.8. Examine critically the important methods of collection of primary data?

OR

Exports and imports of a country A from 2009-2010 to 2012-13 are given below. Show the data with the help of multiple bar diagram.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Export</th>
<th>Import</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q.No.9. Calculate geometric mean of the following data:

Size of item: 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
Frequency 8 12 18 26 16 12 8

OR

Compute median from the following data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mid values</th>
<th>115 125 135 145 155 165 175 185 195</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>6 25 48 72 116 60 38 22 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q.No.10. Calculate Karl Pearson’s coefficient of skewness from the following data:

Marks (above): 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80
No. of students: 150 140 100 80 80 70 30 14 0

OR

Calculate quartile deviation and its coefficient from the following data:

Class : 0-10 10-20 20-30 30-40 40-50
Frequency: 4 15 28 16 7

Q.No.11. Calculate coefficient of correlation between the marks obtained by 10 students in Accountancy and Statistics:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Student</th>
<th>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accountancy</td>
<td>45 70 65 30 90 40 50 75 85 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistics</td>
<td>35 90 70 40 95 40 60 80 80 50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OR

Find out the coefficient of correlation between X and Y by the method of rank differences:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>X</th>
<th>22 24 27 35 21 20 27 25 27 23</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>30 38 40 50 38 25 38 36 41 32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section A

Objective Type Questions

Attempt All Questions. Each question carry 1/2 mark. Use the symbol (√) in the box for marking the correct answer.

Q. No. 1. Choose the correct answer-

1. Comparison of financial statements indicates the trend of the business-
   a) Profitability  b) Performance  
   c) Financial position  d) All of these

2. Horizontal analysis is also known as:
   a) Dynamic analysis  b) Time series analysis  
   c) Inter firm analysis  d) All of these

3. The most rigorous test of liquidity is:
   a) Current ratio  b) Absolute Liquid ratio  
   c) Quick ratio  d) All of these

4. Commonly which ratio is calculated in percentage.
   a) Profitability ratio  b) Activity ratio  
   c) Financial position ratio  d) None of these

5. The term ‘Fund’ as used in Fund Flow Statement means:
   a) Cash  
   b) Current assets  
   c) Current liabilities  
   d) Current assets-Current liabilities

6. Cash Flow Statement is based upon-
   a) Cash basis of accounting  b) Accrual basis of accounting  
   c) Both (a) and (b)  d) None of these
7. To obtain the break-even point in units, total fixed costs are divided by-
a) Variable cost per unit
b) Fixed cost per unit
c) P/V ratio
d) Contribution per unit

8. In break-even chart Y-axis represents-
a) Volume of sales in units
b) Value of sales in rupees
c) Cost and sales in rupees
d) Value of production in rupees

9. Single entry system may not be used by-
a) Registered company
b) Sole trader
c) Partnership firm
d) None of these

10. Single entry system is also known as-
a) Composite system
b) Hybrid system
c) Both (a) and (b)
d) None of these

11. Hire Purchase Agreement shall be prepared in which form-
a) Written
b) Oral
c) Both (a) and (b)
d) None of these

12. When goods are bought under Hire Purchase System, the property in the goods or ownership remains with the-
a) Buyer
b) Seller
c) Both (a) and (b)
d) None of these

13. Bin card is also known as-
a) Stock card
b) Stores card
c) Both (a) and (b)
d) None of these

14. During the situation of rising prices which method of the valuation of inventory tends to value at lower price?
a) LIFO method
b) FIFO method
c) HIFO method
d) Inflated price
15. Which method of inventory valuation does not follow the consistency principle of accounting?
   a) FIFO method
   b) LIFO method
   c) HIFO method
   d) Market price and cost price whichever is less

16. VED analysis method is used when-
   a) Materials are used
   b) Labours are used
   c) Machines are used
   d) None of these

17. If cost = Rs.18,000 percentage of profit on cost 33 1/3 then profit will be-
   a) Rs.2000
   b) Rs.6000
   c) Rs.3000
   d) None of these

18. In the absence of any clear information general office overhead is allocated in the ratio of-
   a) Direct wages
   b) Prime cost
   c) Work cost
   d) None of these

19. Goodwill written off is included in-
   a) Financial Accounts
   b) Cost Accounts
   c) Both (a) and (b)
   d) None of these

20. Factory cost means-
   a) Office cost
   b) Work cost
   c) Prime cost
   d) Total cost

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BBA Second Semester Examination (Year 2014)
Financial Accounting
Subject Code: BBA-203
Paper Code: SLJ-42

Time : 2:40 hours
M.Marks : 60

Section – B
(Short Answer Type Questions)

Attempt all questions (each question carry 4 marks)

Q.No. 2. What is Horizontal Analysis and Vertical Analysis.
OR
Calculate Debtors Turnover Ratio from the following information:
Total sales Rs.10,25,000, Cash sales Rs.1,25,000, Sales Return Rs.1,00,000,
Opening Debtors Rs.83,000, closing Debtors Rs.1,17,000.

Q.No.3. What is a Fund Flow Statement? How is it prepared?
OR
Calculate B.E.P. in units and rupees from the following:
Units produced 5,00,000, Fixed cost Rs.7,50,000, Selling price Rs.5/- per unit,
Variable cost Rs.2/- per unit.

Q.No.4. Describe lease financing in brief.
OR
What is the single entry system? Explain its advantages and disadvantages.

Q.No.5. What is Bin Card?
OR
In an enterprise material is used in every week, as follows:
Normal usage 150 units, Minimum usage 75 units, maximum usage 225 units, Re-
order quantity 900 units, Re-order period 4 to 6 weeks. Determine the following:
(a) Re-order level (b) Minimum level (c) Maximum level (d) Average level.

Q.No.6. From the following information, prepare reconciliation statement:
Profit as per Financial A/c: Rs.29,700, Profit as per cost A/c Rs.30,000, Interest
on Debenture Rs.1500/-, Works overhead overcharged in Cost A/c Rs.1400,
Dividend received Rs.1900, Administrative overhead undercharged in cost A/c
Rs.2100.

OR
Discuss the methods of calculating profit on cost price and selling price.

Section C
(Long answer type questions)

Attempt all questions (each question carry 8 marks)

Q.No.7. What is meant by Financial Statement Analysis? Discuss the importance of such statement.

OR
From the following information, make out a statement of Proprietor’s fund
Current Ratio 2.5, liquid ratio 1.5, Proprietary Ratio (Fixed Assets/Proprietary
Fund) 0.75, Working capital Rs.60,000, Reserves and Surplus Rs.40,000, Bank
Overdraft Rs.10,000. There is no long term loan or fictitious asset.

Q.No.8. What is break-even analysis? Describe its usefulness to Management.

OR

Prepare Cash Flow Statement from the following Balance sheets:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liabilities</th>
<th>31.3.2008 (Rs.)</th>
<th>31.3.2009 (Rs.)</th>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>31.3.2008 (Rs.)</th>
<th>31.3.2009 (Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Share capital</td>
<td>3,00,000</td>
<td>4,00,000</td>
<td>Land &amp; Building</td>
<td>1,00,000</td>
<td>1,40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit &amp; Loss A/c.</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>Stock</td>
<td>1,00,000</td>
<td>1,30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creditors</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>Debtors</td>
<td>1,50,000</td>
<td>1,40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4,00,000</td>
<td>5,00,000</td>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>90,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q.No.9. What is Hire Purchase System? Give its merits and demerits.

OR

Amarnath keeps his books under single entry system. His financial position on 1st
Jan 2009 was as follows:- Cash Rs.250, Cash at Bank Rs.100, Debtors Rs.2000,
Stock Rs.2500, Furniture Rs.750, Machine Rs.3000, Creditors Rs.1500.
Following is the position on 31st Dec. 2009 :- Cash Rs.300, Debtors Rs.3000,
Stock Rs.3500, Furniture Rs.1000, Machine Rs.4500, Creditors Rs.2000, Bank
overdraft Rs.500. He withdraw Rs.450 during the year for his personal use and
introduced Rs.750 as further capital. Find out profit for the year 2009 and prepare
balance sheet of that date.

Q.No.10. What do you mean by Economic Order Quantity (EOQ)? How it is determined?

OR

Prepare store ledger account on Last In First Out (LIFO) basis:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Issue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007 Feb.10</td>
<td>200 kgs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb.15</td>
<td>300 kgs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb.25</td>
<td>400 kgs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb.28</td>
<td>100 kgs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007 Feb.03</td>
<td>300 kgs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb.12</td>
<td>100 kgs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb.14</td>
<td>200 kgs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb.18</td>
<td>200 kgs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb.26</td>
<td>400 kgs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q.No.11. Distinguish between ‘standard cost’ and ‘standard costing’. Discuss its
advantages.

OR

Prepare cost sheet showing cost per unit and statement of profit from the
following information:
Material consumed Rs.80,000, Direct wages Rs.20,000, Effective machine hours
4000 hrs., Machine Hour rate Rs.10 p.h., Office overhead 15% of works cost,
Selling & Distribution Expenses 60 paise per unit, Units produced 10,000 units,
Units sold 9000 units, Selling price per unit sold Rs.30.
Section A
Objective Type Questions

Attempt All Questions (Each question carry 1/2 mark). Use the symbol (√) in the box for marking the correct answer.

Q. No. I. Choose the correct answer-

1. Which of the following statement is true –
   a) An agreement enforceable by law is a contract.
   b) An agreement is an accepted proposal
   c) Both A and B
   d) None of these

2. Where one party is in a position to dominate the will of another and uses his superior position to obtain the consent of a weaker party, the consent is said to be obtained by –
   a) Coercion
   b) Undue influence
   c) Duress
   d) Misrepresentation

3. Which of the following persons do not fall under the category of persons of unsound mind?
   a) Idiot
   b) Lunatics
   c) Drunken persons
   d) Alien

4. A agrees to sell his car worth Rs.1,00,000/- to B for Rs.20,000 only, and A’s consent was obtained by coercion. Here, the agreement is–
   a) Void
   b) Valid
   c) Voidable
   d) Unlawful
5. Which of the following is not the legal requirements of a valid offer?
   a) It must be communicated to the offeree
   b) It must be made with a view to obtain offeree’s assent
   c) It must express offerer’s final willingness
   d) It must be made to a specific person and not to public at large

6. An agreement to do an illegal act e.g. to share the earnings of a smuggling business, is –
   a) Valid  b) Void
   c) Voidable  d) Contingent

7. On the valid performance of the contractual obligations by the parties, the contract-
   a) Is discharged  b) Becomes enforceable
   c) Becomes void  d) None of these

8. A,B and C jointly promised to pay Rs.60,000 to D. Before performance of the contract, C dies. Here, the contract-
   a) Becomes void on C’s death
   b) Should be performed by A and B along with C’s legal representatives
   c) Should be performed by A and B alone
   d) Should be renewed between A, B and D

9. In which of the following cases, a contract is not discharged on the ground of subsequent impossibility?
   a) Destruction of subject matter  b) Death of the Promisor
   c) Commercial hardships  d) Change of Law

10. One of the following damages is not recoverable-
   a) Ordinary damages  b) Special damages
   c) Remote damages  d) Nominal damages

11. The delivery of goods by one person to another for some specific purpose, is known as-
   a) Bailment  b) Pledge
   c) Hypothecation  d) Mortgage
12. Which of the following persons does not have a right of general lien?
   a) Bankers  
   b) Wharfingers  
   c) Finder of goods  
   d) Factors & policy brokers  

13. In which of the following cases, agency is not terminated?
   a) Completion of agency business  
   b) Death of principal or agent  
   c) Insolvency of principal  
   d) Agent exceeding given authority  

14. Legally, a contract of sale includes-
   a) Sale  
   b) Agreement to sell  
   c) Barter  
   d) Both A and B  

15. A contract for the sale of goods which provides that the property would pass to the buyer on full payment of price and execution of sale deed is known as-
   a) Sale  
   b) Agreement to sell  
   c) Hire purchase agreement  
   d) Sale of approval  

16. A stipulation which is essential to the main purpose of the contract, and if proves false, give the buyer a right to terminate the contract is legally known as-
   a) Condition  
   b) Guarantee  
   c) Warranty  
   d) None of these  

17. Which of the following is not an implied condition in a contract of sale?
   a) Condition as to title  
   b) Condition as to description  
   c) Condition as to free from encumbrance  
   d) Condition as to sample  

18. The term goods for the purpose of sale of Goods Act, does not include-
   a) Money  
   b) Actionable claims  
   c) Immovable property  
   d) All of these
19. A agrees to deliver his old car valued at Rs.80,000/- to B a car dealer, in exchange for a new car and agrees to pay the difference in cash, it is-

a) Contract of sale  

b) Barter

c) Exchange  

d) None of these

20. In case, a condition is changed to the status of a warranty, then the buyer-

a) Loses the right to reject goods

b) Retains right to claim damages only

c) Both (a) and (b) are true

d) Both (a) and (b) are false
Section – B
(Short Answer Type Questions)

Attempt all questions (each questions carry 4 marks)

Q.No. 2. Define the terms (i) Agreement (ii) Contract

OR

Explain the meaning of ‘capacity to contract’?

Q.No.3. What are the essential ingredients of a wagering agreement?

OR

Discuss the following in brief agreements in restraint of legal proceedings.

Q.No.4. Define a pledge.

OR

What are the rights of finder of goods?

Q.No.5. What are the essentials for a valid contract of sale?

OR

When does an agreement to sell ripen into sale?

Q.No.6. What are the rules regarding mode of delivery?

OR

Discuss when acceptance is considered complete under contract of sale.
Section C
(Long answer type questions)

Attempt all questions (each questions carry 8 marks)

Q.No.7. Distinguish between – coercion and undue influence.

OR

Explain the following statement – “A lunatic has a special position as compared to an idiot”.

Q.No.8. Discuss the various ways of discharge by mutual agreement.

OR

What consideration must be taken into account in relation to the assessment of damages? Explain.

Q.No.9. What are the essentials of a valid bailment? Explain with suitable examples.

OR

Explain the term ‘undisclosed principal’ and ‘pretended agent’.

Q.No.10. Explain the implied conditions in a contract of sale as provided in the sale of Goods Act, 1930.

OR

Explain and illustrate the following terms –
(a) Future goods
(b) Contingent goods

Q.No.11. Explain rights and duties of unpaid seller.

OR

When there is breach of contract of sale of goods, what steps can be taken as a remedy? Discuss.

------------------------------------------------------
Section A
Objective Type Questions

Attempt All Questions (Each question carry 1/2 mark). Use the symbol (√) in the box for marking the correct answer.

Q. No. 1. Choose the correct answer-

1. The word ethics is derived from Latin word.
   a) Ethicus   b) Ethikos
   c) Ethical   d) None of these

2. The word Veda means-
   a) Kingdom   b) Knowledge of wisdom
   c) Worship   d) Workshop

3. Meaning of culture-
   a) Business   b) Ritual performance
   c) Myth      d) Not accepted in social norms

4. One of the basic approaches of Business Ethics are-
   a) Geometric   b) Empirical
   c) Egoism     d) Gandhian

5. Who is mentor?
   a) A subordinate   b) A Boss or Superior
   c) None of these   d) A Client
6. One of the following Veda which deals with rituals-
   a) Rigveda                        b) Samveda
   c) Yajurveda                     d) Atharvaveda

7. Hindu culture reached its high water mark during the period of-
   a) The Mauryans                  b) The Guptas
   c) Harsha                        d) The Rajputs

8. Hinduism has borrowed the principle of non violence from-
   a) Sagas                         b) Vedas
   c) Jainism                       d) Buddhism

9. Body is perishable but the soul is-
   a) Immortal                      b) Wandering
   c) Great                         d) Human

10. Relationship between ethics & business-
    a) Ethics conflict with profit
    b) Business always choose profit
    c) Both (a) and (b)
    d) None of these

11. Nature of ethics deals with-
    a) Human beings only            b) Moral judgement
    c) Nominative science           d) All of these

12. Organizational ethics conflicts with-
    a) Gifts                        b) Bribe
    c) Both (a) and (b)             d) None of these
13. Who wrote Mahabharata?
   a) Valmiki  
   b) Ganesha  
   c) Vyaasa  
   d) None of these

14. The paintings of the Gupta period belong to-
   a) The Gupta art  
   b) Modern art  
   c) Combined cultural art  
   d) Classical art

15. The Hindustani Music was the product of-
   a) The Guptas  
   b) The Rajputas  
   c) The Mughals  
   d) The Sultans

16. The paintings of the Gupta period are preserved in-
   a) The Gwalior Fort  
   b) Delhi Museum  
   c) The Ajanta Caves  
   d) Devgarh Temple

17. Who had founded Bhopal for the first time?
   a) Ravi Shankar Shukla  
   b) Chhatrasal  
   c) Raja Bhoj  
   d) Nawab of Bhopal

18. One of the following is a very renowned institution which has been established to promote Indian Culture and Art in Bhopal.
   a) Bharat Bhawan  
   b) State Archeological Museum  
   c) Kala Parishad  
   d) Vallabh Bhawan

19. Meaning of Ashram in Sanskrit is-
   a) Shram (Labour)  
   b) Luxury  
   c) Divine Spirit  
   d) Pleasures
20. Individual ethics and values are not derived from-

a) Technology
b) Teachers
c) Parents
d) Peers

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BBA Second Semester Examination (Year 2014)
Indian Culture & Business Ethics
Subject Code: BBA -205
Paper Code: SLJ-44

Time : 2:40 hours
M.Marks : 60

Section – B
(Short Answer Type Questions)
Attempt all questions (each questions carry 4 marks)

Q.No. 2. What is culture? Discuss the characteristics of culture.

OR

What do you understand by Varna System? Discuss its main characteristics.

Q.No.3. Describe the influence of Indian Culture on the world.

OR

Write about external influence on Indian cultures in different periods.

Q.No.4. Explain the concept of Business Ethics

OR

Write a note on the Ethical Dilemma’s and Indian Corporate.

Q.No.5. What is the relationship of business and society?

OR

Write about crimes against corporate stake holders and stock holders.

Q.No.6. What do you understand by leadership? Explain with some suitable examples.

OR

How leadership is described in Indian Shastras? Also comment on its relevance to current business scenario.
Section C
(Long answer type questions)

Attempt all questions (each questions carry 8 marks)

Q.No.7. Explain the characteristics of Indian culture and how it is different from the western counterpart?

OR

Describe the elements of Indian culture in detail.

Q.No.8. Explain the Evolution of Ethics.

OR

Explain any three misconceptions. Myth about business ethics.

Q.No.9. Write a note on – Stake holder Theory
- Social Contract Theory

OR

Explain with examples how corporate social responsibility is exercised by Business Organization?

Q.No.10. Write an essay on Indian Value System and Management.

OR

Many social thinkers are of the opinion that morality and ethics are built on the foundation of religion. Do you subscribe your view? Substantiate your answer.

Q.No.11. Write about the Theory’s of Leadership.

OR

Write about challenges faced by Global Companies, its ethical dilemmas and how these challenges are faced by Indian & Global Managers.