Principle of Management
B.Com IT-I Question bank

1. Management deals with _____
A. internal environment
B. external environment
C. both internal and external environment
D. None of the above

2.According to Mary Parker, _____ is an art of getting things done through others.
A. Job
B. Behaviour
C. Management
D. Both A & B

3. Management functions include _____
A. planning & organizing
B. directing
C. controlling
D. All of the above

4. _____ is known as "the father of scientific management."
A. Fredrick W. Taylor
B. Henry Fayol
C. Robert Owen
D. None of these

5. Management is _____ in order to create a surplus.
A. an art
B. a science
C. both A & B
D. None of these

6.Management skills applies to managers at _____
A. Middle levels in an organization
B. Top levels in an organization
C. Executive levels in an organization
D. All levels in an organization

7. _____ is the basic reason for it's existence.
A. The organizational vision
B. The organizational mission
C. The organizational objectives
D. The organizations CEO

8.Planning is about deciding in advance what should be done.
A. organising
B. directing
C. planning
D. controlling

9. _____ is about grouping of jobs.
A. organising
B. directing

C. planning
D. controlling

10.Managerial skills involves _____
A. technical skills
B. human skills
C. conceptual skills
D. all of the above

11.MOST stands for _____
A. Machinery, Office, Staff and Technology
B. Mission, Objectives, Strategies and Tactics
C. Maximum Output Strategy Tools
D. Manager, Operator, Seller and Trader

12._____ basically formulate the MOST.
A. Government
B. Managers
C. Workers
D. Trademark registrar

13.Management _____ in order to achieve the goals.
A. registers trademark
B. develops tactics
C. formulates strategies
D. outsources operations

14.Functional managers are responsible _____
A. for a single area of activity
B. to the upper level of management and staff
C. for complex organizational sub-units
D. for obtaining copyrights and patents for newly developed processes and equipment

15.Policies are sometimes defined as a(n)
A. shortcut for thinking
B. action plan
C. substitute for strategy
D. substitute for management authority

16.The problem-solving process begins with
A. clarification of the situation
B. establishment of alternatives
C. identification of the difficulty
D. isolation of the cause

17Strategic planning as a broad concept consists of _____
A. corporate strategy and business strategy
B. strategy formulation and strategy implementation
C. inputs and outputs
D. environmental analysis and internal analysis

18._____ is called as father of scientific management
A. Elton Mayo

B. Hendry Fayol
C. F.W.Taylor
D. Robert Owen

19.The book "The Psychology of management" was published by
A. William Gilbreth
B. Hendry Fayol
C. F.W.Taylor
D. Robert Owen

20.The most significant management skills are _____
A. Technical, Human and Conceptual
B. Technical, behavioural and Conceptual
C. Systematic, Human and Conceptual
D. Technical, Human and cognitive

21.Management satisfies _____ characteristics of a profession.
A. few
B. many
C. all
D. zero

22.Administrative Management represents the top level management pertaining thinking and planning functions.
A. Administrative Management
B. Operative management
C. Floor level management
D. Both A & B

23._____ represents the lower level management covering execution and implementation functions.
A. Administrative Management
B. Operative management
C. Co-operative management
D. All of the above

24._____ is the important interpersonal role of manager.
A. Leader role
B. Liaison role
C. Figurehead role
D. All of the above
View Answer

25.Which is NOT an informational role of manager?
A. Monitor's role
B. Disturbance's handler role
C. Disseminator's role
D. spokesman's role

26 **Which of the following is the main objective of the Principle of Order?**
   a. It focuses on providing orderly arrangements for the resources within an organisation
   b. It concentrates on building a framework for giving orders to the employees within an organisation
   c. It focuses on creating a framework for receiving orders from the top management within an organisation
   d. None of the above

27Which of the following is the main objective of standardisation within a business?

a. It helps to establish standards of excellence within a company
b. It helps to reduce products to fixed sizes, features or types
c. It helps to bring in more significant exchangeability of various parts
d. All of the above

28 **The principles of management serve as a general guideline for _____.**
   a. Decision making
   b. Managerial actions
   c. Both a and b are correct
   d. Both a and b are incorrect

29 **Henri Fayol is known as _____.**
   a. The father of general management
   b. The father of shop floor management
   c. The father of scientific management
   d. All of the above

30 **Which of the following is true for discipline according to Henri Fayol?**
   a. Proper application of penalties
   b. Good superiors across all levels in an organisation
   c. Agreements between two parties that are always clear and fair
   d. All of the above

31 **Which of the following is the main objective of the Unity in Direction principle?**
   a. Coordination
   b. Unity in action
   c. Both a and b are correct
   d. Both a and b are incorrect

32 **Which of the following is the correct meaning of concentration of decision-making authority?**
   a. Span of management
   b. Centralisation
   c. Decentralisation
   d. None of the above

33 **Which of the following is true about Principles of Management?**
   a. The principles of management are in a continuous process of evolution
   b. The principles of management have evolved
   c. The principles of management have not evolved
   d. None of the above

34 **Which of the following best describes the Principles of Management?**
   a. They help managers take decisions while performing managerial functions
   b. They denote a cause and effect relationship
   c. They are guidelines for further action in management functions
   d. All of the above

35 **The main reason why Principles of Management do not provide readymade solutions for all management problems is that _____.**
   a. They act as general guidelines for business-related issues
   b. The real business issues are pretty complex
   c. The real business issues are very dynamic
   d. All of the above