



Hambal

Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women

Deemed to be University Estd. u/s 3 of UGC Act 1956, Category A by MHRD (now MoE)

Re-accredited with A++ Grade by NAAC. CGPA 3.65/4, Category I by UGC

Coimbatore - 641043, Tamil Nadu, India

Bachelor's Degree Examination November 2025

I Semester

Class : I UG

Time : 3 Hours

Major : Bachelor of Business Administration

Max. Marks : 100

25BBAC01 Principles and Practices of Management

Course Outcomes:

- CO1: Define application of management concepts to understand the major internal features of a business system and the environment in which it operates.
- CO2: Know and explain the managerial actions of planning, organizing, and controlling with an ethical look.
- CO3: Demonstrate critical and analytical thinking when presented with managerial problems and express their views and opinions on managerial issues.
- CO4: Understand and analyse the HR requirement in the organization.
- CO5: Analyse different controlling techniques and choose the best effective method for the organization.

Part A

10 x 1 = 10

Choose the Correct Answer

1. According to McGregor's Theory X and Theory Y, which of the following best represents the assumptions of Theory Y about employees? CO1 K1
 - a. Employees inherently dislike work and must be coerced to perform.
 - b. Employees avoid responsibility and prefer to be directed.
 - c. Employees are self-motivated, seek responsibility, and can exercise self-control.
 - d. Employees are primarily motivated by monetary rewards and job security.
2. The primary purpose of management according to Peter F. Drucker, is _____ CO1 K1
 - a. To maximize profits at all costs
 - b. To control employees strictly through authority
 - c. To make human strengths productive and weaknesses irrelevant
 - d. To enforce rigid rules and maintain hierarchy
3. Which of the following best defines business strategy? CO2 K2
 - a. A short-term plan to handle daily operations
 - b. A set of actions and decisions that help achieve long-term organizational goals
 - c. A list of rules and regulations for employee behaviour
 - d. A temporary measure to solve immediate problems
4. Which of the following is a major limitation of planning? CO2 K3
 - a. Planning eliminates all risks and uncertainties
 - b. Planning guarantees perfect implementation of decisions
 - c. Planning may lead to rigidity and reduce flexibility in operations
 - d. Planning ensures unlimited availability of resources
5. In management, the term organising refers to _____ CO1 K1
 - a. Keeping strict control over employee actions
 - b. Dividing work, grouping tasks, and delegating authority to achieve objectives
 - c. Measuring performance against set standards
 - d. Preparing financial statements for the company
6. Which of the following best highlights the true nature of authority in management? CO2 K1
 - a. Authority always exists only when accompanied by responsibility
 - b. Authority and power mean exactly the same thing in an organization
 - c. Authority can be delegated fully, including accountability
 - d. Authority arises only from personal influence, not from position
7. Which set of activities correctly represents the techniques used in directing employees within an organization? CO1 K3
 - a. Planning, organizing, staffing, and controlling
 - b. Supervision, motivation, leadership, and communication
 - c. Budgeting, cost control, auditing, and forecasting
 - d. Recruitment, selection, training, and development

8. Which of the following best explains the steps needed for effective coordination in management? CO1 K2
- Strict supervision, punishment, and control over employees
 - Clear communication, proper delegation, and establishing harmonious relationships
 - Random allocation of tasks and avoiding responsibility sharing
 - Relying only on rules and regulations to manage people
9. Which sequence best represents the steps in the control cycle in management? CO1 K2
- Planning → Staffing → Organising → Controlling
 - Setting standards → Measuring performance → Comparing results → Taking corrective action
 - Delegating authority → Motivating employees → Supervising work → Giving rewards
 - Forecasting → Budgeting → Auditing → Reporting
10. Which of the following correctly explains the control process in management? CO1K2
- It is only about punishing employees for mistakes.
 - It involves setting standards, measuring actual performance, and taking corrective action
 - It is the same as planning and organizing activities
 - It focuses only on motivating employees through rewards

Part B

5 x 6 = 30

Answer ALL questions

Each answer should not exceed 400 words or two pages

- 11.a. Differentiate Administration from Management CO2 K2
(or)
- 11.b. Bring out the various levels of Management with Suitable examples CO2 K3
- 12.a. Draw out the process of planning with an appropriate explanation. CO1 K4
(or)
- 12.b. Define Planning and explain why it is important? CO1 K4
- 13.a. Construct the Principles of Organising CO2 K4
(or)
- 13.b. Compare formal and informal organisation. CO1 K4
- 14.a. Appraise the techniques of Direction. CO2 K3
(or)
- 14.b. Discuss the various functions of a supervisor in a textile manufacturing company. CO2 K4
- 15.a. Why is Controlling important in any organisation? Explain. CO2 K4
(or)
- 15.b. What do you mean by control cycle? Explain. CO2 K4

Part C

5 x 12 = 60

Answer ALL questions

Each answer should not exceed 800 words or four pages

- 16.a. Elaborate the Principles of Management of Henry Fayol in relevance to present day Organisations. CO2 K6
(or)
- 16.b. Highlight Elton Mayo's contributions to Management. CO3 K5
- 17.a. Describe the process of Decision Making with a suitable example. CO2 K5
(or)
- 17.b. Express the different types of Plans with suitable examples. CO2 K5
- 18.a. Differentiate Responsibility from Authority and validate the same with suitable points. CO2 K5
(or)
- 18.b. Sketch out the recruitment and selection process in detail CO2 K6
- 19.a. Integrate the steps for effective co-ordination. CO3 K5
(or)
- 19.b. Organise the Meaning, Elements and features of Co-ordination. CO3 K5
- 20.a. Design the control process of an organisation CO2 K5
(or)
- 20.b. Generalise the important features of an effective control system CO2 K6