Term End Examination, December, 2018 Diploma in Office Management DOM – 01: Management Principles and Application

Total Marks: 100

Answer all questions from Group -'A', any four questions from Group-'B', any four questions from Group-'C', and any two questions from Group-'D'

Group A

	Giou	<u>p A</u>
i	 Q.1 Answer any five of the following: is defined as getting work done through others a. Management b. Planning c. Organizing 	(1 X 10= 10 Marks) d. Strategizing e. Controlling
ii	 A manager striving to improve organizational help achieve organizational objectives. a. efficiency b. effectiveness c. functionality 	d. synergy e. productivity
iii.	A manager engaged in the management function of the means for achieving them. a. planning b. organizing c. leading	d. human resources management e. controlling
iv.	The goal of scientific management is to a. make sure workers did not consider their work boring or repetitive b. decreased wages for individual workers c. eliminate conflict between workers and management	d. find the one best way to perform each taske. find different ways to motivate workers
V	At about the same time as management theorists were in the United States, Max Weber was in Europe dev a. human relations management b. group dynamics theory c. systems management	developing scientific management principles eloping d. contingency management e. bureaucratic management
vi.	is best known for developing the five functions of management. a. Henri Fayol b. Max Weber	d. Elton Mayo
	c. Frank Gilbreth	e. Mary Parker Follett

V11.	According to human relations management			
	a. success follows from strict adherence to	c. success depends on treating workers		
	the chain of command principle	well		
	b. effective managers must be able to	d. efficiency equals organizational success		
	perform all four managerial functions	e. people are simply extensions of the		
	simultaneously	machines they operate		
viii.	Planning is ultimately based upon			
	a. how a planner deals with bounded	d. whether the mission statement is		
	rationality	internally or externally oriented		
	b. choosing a goal and developing a	e. the personality type of the individual		
	method or strategy to achieve that goal	engaged in planning		
	c. the relationship between organizational	tangang and pramatal		
	line and staff personnel			
ix.	According to the S.M.A.R.T. guidelines, goals sho	ould be		
	a. Service-oriented	d. Tactical		
	b. Measurable	e. Actionable		
	c. Rational	o. Tenonate		
х.	The basic control process of business begins with			
	a. benchmarking	d. problem identification		
	b. the establishment of clear standards of	e. determining what corrective action will		
	performance	be if actual performance does not equal		
	c. the comparison of actual performance to	or exceed expected performance		
	expected performance	of eneced expected performance		
	Group B			
	Q.2 Answer any 4 out of 6 questions in not more than 50 words each. (5 \times 4 = 10 Marks)			
	a) Define efficiency and effectiveness ar	nd explain their relationship to the process of		
	management.			
	b) List the four principles of scientific management.			
	c) Identify the basic steps followed in the management by objectives (MBO) process.			
	d) What is the difference between honesty and integrity? How is each relevant to effective			
	leadership?			
	e) List the steps in effective planning.			
		ansformational and transactional leadership.		
	Group C			
	Q.3 Answer any 4 out of 6 questions in not more than 200 words each. (10 X 4 = 40 Marks)			
	a) What did Henri Fayol mean when he are	mied that "the success of an enterprise constally		
	a) What did Henri Fayol mean when he argued that "the success of an enterprise generally depends much more on the administrative ability of its leaders than on their technical			
	ability"?	tro domey of its leaders than on their technical		

- b) Give an example of one well-known needs theory. Be sure to identify the needs described by that theory.
- c) Briefly identify the difference between the formal and informal communication channels in an organization.
- d) Define the terms decision making and rational decision making. Briefly differentiate between them.
- e) Describe goal-setting theory. Briefly identify the theory's basic components.
- f) List and briefly identify traits that differentiate leaders from non-leaders.

Group D

Q.4 Answer any 2 out of 4 questions in not more than 250 words each. (15 \times 2 = 30 Marks)

- a) A daughter of a well-known financier is currently in her first year of college but has decided that she definitely wants to earn an MBA as soon as possible after earning her four-year college degree. Outline the steps in effective planning and use these planning guidelines to develop an appropriate plan for her.
- b) Define constructive and destructive feedback. Briefly describe the impact when a manager uses each of these to communicate with a work group.
- c) Top managers are responsible for (1) creating a context for change, (2) developing attitudes of commitment and ownership, (3) creating a positive organizational culture through words and actions, and (4) monitoring their company's business environment. Of these four dimensions, which ones do you think can also be significantly impacted by the day-to-day actions of middle managers, first-line managers, and team leaders? Explain the rationale for your answer.
- d) What does management research say about who leaders are and what leaders do? What is the best leadership style for all situations and employees? Provide an example of a leader that you know of or have worked with and explain how this individual demonstrates some of the typical characteristics and behaviors identified by management research as typical of leaders.

