SUBMS (OB + HRM) (03)

DURATI	ON: - 21/2 hrs 53H2081123	MARKS:- 75	
Note: -	(1) All questions are compulsory.		
	(2) All questions carry equal marks.		
	(3) Figures to the right Indicate full marks.		
Q.1 A)	Fill in the blanks with appropriate words.(Any 8)	(CO1,2,3(R) 8M	
1	The science that seeks to measure explain and sometime change the		
	behavior of human and animals is called		
	a) Phychology b) Sociology c) Anthropology d)Science		
2	is defined as the set of assumption beliefs, values and normal	S /	
	that are shared by an organizations members.		
	a) Organizational Learning b) Organizational Culture c) Power		
	d)Collectivism.		
3	Inmodel,the managerial approach towards employees is ve	ery	
	dictatorial in nature.		
	a) Supportive b)Collegial c) Structure d)Autocratic		
4	is the tendency of the receiver to process information base	d on their	
	interestd, backgrounds, experience and attitudes.		
	a)Filtering b) Information overload c) Selective perception d)		
	Information underload.		
5	An organization with a structure combines two forms of		
5	departmentalization, functional and product.		
	a)Matrix b) Mental models c) Systems thinking d) Learning labs.		
6	is credited for the development of Management by objective	es.	
U	a)Henry Fayol b)Peter Drucker c) Koonz and D'Donnell d)F.W.T	avlor.	
7	strategy emphasizes tight cost controls, avoidance of unnec	essary	
,	innovation or marketing expense and price cutting.		
	a)Matrix b)Mental models c)System thinking d)Cost-minimization.		
8	relates to hoe the work gets done.		
	a)Task conflict bRelationship conflict c)Process conflict d)Production	on	
	conflict.		
9	are small –scale models of real –life settings.		
	a)Learing labs b)Matrix c)Mental models d)System.		
10	National cultures withorientation emphasize more on the past	and present.	
	a)Long term b)Short term c)Masculine d)Feminine.	20 12 2(P) 5M	
Q.1 B)		CO-1,2,3(R) 7M	
1	Each individual is unique and differnet.		
2	There is no need for organization to innovate and change.		
3	Group behavior is not merely a sum of individual behaviors.		
4	Grapevine is controlled by management.		

5	Centralization refers to the degree to which decision making is		
	concentrated at a single point in the organization.		
6	The scope of HRM does not includes HRD.		
7	In central tendency, the rater tends to play safe and they avoid giving		
0	either very high or low ratings.		
8	There are only formal channels of communication in organizations.		
9 10	Modern managers face the challenge of improving quality and productivit	y.,	
	Electronic communication is very slow in nature.		
Q.2 A)	What are the different levels at which OB studies the behavior of people?	CO-1,(R)	8M
(B)	What measures can managers take to create an ethical organizational culture?	CO-2,(U)	7M
	OR		
(C)	Explain in brief the different forces that affect modern		
	organizations	CO-1,2(R)	8M
(D)	Explain the importance of OB.	CO-3(U)	7M
Q.3 A)	Define communication . What are the different barriers to		
	communication?	CO-1(U)	8M
(B)	Explain the common ways of time wastage. OR	CO-3(R)	7M
C)	Outline the different factors that affect organization design.	CO-2 (U)	8M
D)	Explain in brief the different types of separation.	CO-3(R)	
Q.4 A)	Explain the scope of Human Resource Management	CO-3(U)	
(B)	What are the various factors affecting Human Resource Planning?	CO-2,3(U)	
9	OR	0.0-2,3(0)	/ NI
(C)	What are the objective of HRD?	CO-3(R,U)	8M
(D)	Explain the significanace of Human Resource planning.	CO-2,3(U)	7M
Q.5 A)	Define performance appraisal and discuss its uses.	CO-2(U)	8M
B)	What are the advantages and disadvantages of incentives	CO-3(R)	
	OR		
Q5 C)	Write short note. (Any 3) CO 1,2,3 (U,AN)		15M
1	Fringe Benefits.		
2	Human Relations and Organizational bahaviour		
3	Upward Communication.		
4	Career Planning and Development.		
5	MBO.		