



**GRT INSITUTE OF
ENGINEERING AND
TECHNOLOGY –TIRUTTANI – 631209**



Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering
Final Year / Seventh Semester

MG8591 PRINCIPLES OF MANAGEMENT (Regulation 2017)

Multiple Choice Questions

UNIT-I

S.No. QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS

The Practice of Management written by _____.

A. Peter F. Drucker.

1. B. Terry.
C. Louis Allan.
D. Henry Fayol.

Management is an organ, organs can be described and defined only through their functions. This definition was given by _____.

2. **A. Peter F. Drucker.**
B. Terry.
C. Louis Allan.
D. Henry Fayol

Management is what a manger does _____.

3. A. Peter F. Drucker.
B. Terry.
C. Louis Allan.
D. Henry Fayol.

To manage is to forecast and plan, to organize, to compound, to co-ordinate and to control. This definition was given by _____.

4. A. Peter F. Drucker.
B. Henry Fayol.
C. Louis Allan.
D. Terry.

Management is the art of getting things done through and with an informally organized _____.

5. **A. Harold Koontz.**
B. Terry.
C. Louis Allan.

D. Henry Fayol.

Management is the art and science of decision making and leadership _____.

A. Harold Koontz.

6. **B. Donald J. Clough.**

C. Louis Allan.

D. Terry.

Luther Gullik classifies the function of management as _____.

A. POSDCORB.

7. B. POSTCARD.

C. POSDCORB.

D. POSDORBC.

Father of Administrative management _____.

A. Mary Parkett.

8. B. Lillian Gilbert.

C. Henry Fayol.

D. Elton Mayo.

Pioneer of Human Relations is _____.

A. Mary Parkett.

9. B. Lillian Gilbert.

C. Henry Fayol.

D. Elton Mayo.

Henry Fayol laid down _____.

A. 12 principles.

10. B. 13 principles.

C. 14 principles.

D. 15 principles.

UNIT-II

S.No.

QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS

Allotment of work to each worker on the basis of the capacity of an average worker functioning in the normal working condition is _____.

1. A. social task planning.

B. scientific task planning.

C. not a planning.

D. scientific organizing.

Study of the movements of both the workers and the machine to eliminate wasteful movement is _____.

_____.

A. fatigue study.

B. time study.

C. motion study.

D. work-study.

A study relating to the fixing of the working hours with rest periods to recoup the energy while performing in a job is called _____.

3. **A. fatigue study.**

B. time study.

C. motion study.

D. work-study.

The first and foremost function of management is _____.

A. planning.

4. B. organizing.

C. controlling.

D. coordination.

Planning lays down the overall objective, strategies and policies for the total enterprise is _____.

5. **A. corporate planning.**

B. divisions planning.

C. unit planning.

D. department planning.

Strategic planning is _____.

A. long term planning.

6. B. medium term planning.

C. short term planning.

D. annual planning.

The assumptions about future derived from forecasting and used in planning are known as _____.

7. **A. planning premises.**

B. freehold premises.

C. business premises.

D. corporate premises.

Goals, aims, purposes, missions and target is also known as _____.

A. objective.

8. B. strategies.

C. policies.

D. rules.

Contingent plan to meet environmental pressures is _____.

A. objective.

9. **B. strategies.**

C. policies.

D. rules.

A chronological sequence of steps to be undertaken to enforce a policy and to attain an

10. objective is known

as _____.

D. methods.

Employees will be promoted on the basis of seniority is an example of _____.

A. rules.

8. B. procedures.

C. policy.

D. methods.

Steps to be taken for selecting salespersons is an example of _____.

A. rules.

9. **B. procedures.**

C. policy.

D. methods.

An identified group of people contributing their efforts towards the attainment of goals is called an

_____.

10. **A. organization.**

B. business.

C. management.

D. department.

UNIT-IV

S.No.

QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS

Informal authority flows upwards to downwards or horizontally in _____.

A. formal organization.

1. **B. informal organization.**

C. business or organisation.

D. strategic organization.

Rules, duties and responsibilities of workers are given in writing in _____.

A. formal organization.

2. B. informal organization.

C. business or organisation.

D. strategic organization.

Which is created for technological purpose?

A. formal organization.

3. B. informal organization.

C. business or organisation.

D. strategic organization.

Which organisational relationship gives a greater job satisfaction and results in maximum production?

A. formal organization.

4. B. informal organization.

C. business or organisation.

D. strategic organization.

- Which type of organization gives importance to people and their relationships?
- A. formal organization.
5. **B. informal organization.**
- C. business or organisation.
- D. strategic organization.
- A system of co-operative activities of two or more persons is called _____.
- A. department.
6. B. co-ordination.
- C. organization.**
- D. control
- Decision making is the selection based on some criteria from two or more possible alternatives is defined by_____.
7. A. Farland.
- B. Mac Donald.
- C. Terry.**
- D. M.C. Nites.
- The selection of best alternative from many alternatives is known as_____.
- A. selection.
8. **B. decision-making.**
- C. organizing.
- D. budgeting.
- Deal with routing and repetitive problems is a _____.
- A. programmed decision.**
9. B. non-programmed decision.
- C. major decision.
- D. minor decision.
- The decision taken by lower-level management is a _____.
- A. programmed decision.
10. **B. non-programmed decision.**
- C. major decision.
- D. minor decision.

UNIT-V

S.No.

QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS

- The process whereby a manager shares his work and authority with his subordinates is_____.
1. A. Decentralisation
- B. Responsibility.
- C. Delegation.**
- D. decision making

The subordinate is granted authority to perform all the functions in his department or division is ____.

2. **A. general delegation.**
B. formal delegation.
C. specific delegation.
D. informal delegation.

The orders, instructions or direction are delegated to a particular person specifically is known as ____.

3. A. general delegation.
B. formal delegation.
C. specific delegation.
D. informal delegation.

Departmentation on the basis of activities grouped according to the type of customer is ____.

4. A. departmentation by function.
B. departmentation by products.
C. departmentation by territory.
D. departmentation by customers.

The process of dividing the large monolithic functional organization into small and flexible administrative units is called ____.

5. A. staffing.
B. delegation.
C. departmentation.
D. control.

Banks, insurance companies and distribution agencies are examples of ____.

6. A. departmentation by function.
B. departmentation by products.
C. departmentation by territory.
D. departmentation by customers.

Departmentation on the basis of the production process is called ____.

7. **A. equipment department.**
B. departmentation by products.
C. departmentation by territory.
D. departmentation by customers.

The term span of management is also known as ____.

8. A. span of business.
B. span of control.
C. span of activity.
D. span of planning.

The number of subordinates that report directly to a single supervisor is ____.

9. **A. span of supervision.**
B. span of activity.
C. span of business.
D. span of organizing.

10. Few subordinates report directly to a manager is ____.
A. wide span of management.

- B. large span of management.
- C. small span of management.
- D. narrow span of management.**