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END SEMESTER EXAMINATION, JUNE- 2024**B. B. A. Semester - IV****Course Name: Organizational Behaviour****Course Code: BBA403****Time allotted: 03 Hours****Max. Marks: 100****Note: Read all the instructions carefully.**

Q.1	VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS – Attempt All.		(10x2 = 20 Marks)
a.	Describe the three needs of motivation isolated by McClelland.		(CO1)
b.	Define organizational development?		(CO1)
c.	What is type A personality?		(CO1)
d.	Define job rotation and job enlargement.		(CO1)
e.	Explain motivation.		(CO1)
f.	Define Attitude and explain its various components.		(CO1)
g.	Differentiate between team and group.		(CO1)
h.	What are the determinants of personality?		(CO1)
i.	Differentiate between transactional and transformational leadership.		(CO2)
j.	Define perception and factors influence perception.		(CO1)
Q.2	SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS – Attempt any Five.		(5x4 = 20 Marks)
a.	Differentiate between leadership and management.		(CO2)
b.	What are the five models of organizational behavior?		(CO2)
c.	Define organizational change and write a brief on the sources of organizational change.		(CO2)
d.	What are the different types of leadership styles?		(CO2)
e.	Explain managerial roles given by Henry Mintzberg.		(CO2)
f.	Explain the framework of OB? What are the challenges and opportunities of OB?		(CO2)
g.	Explain the meaning of personality. What are the determinants of personality?		(CO2)

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Q.3 STRUCTURED QUESTIONS – Attempt any Three. (3x10 = 30 Marks)		
a.	Describe the Johari Window model?	(CO3)
b.	Explain managerial (leadership) grid and derivation of the five major styles. Define and describe each of these styles.	(CO3)
c.	Explain Lewin's three stages model of organizational change.	(CO3)
d.	What are some of the major sources of interpersonal conflict? Give a realistic organizational example of where it may occur.	(CO4)
Q.4 Case Analysis/ Situation Based QUESTIONS – Attempt any Two. (2x15 = 30 Marks)		
a.	ABC Publishers Co Ltd. In Bombay has ten thousand employees. There is a formal union. But the informal groups are diverse and dignified. The top management has explored their strength and weakness and is fully exploiting the intergroup behaviour for enhancing productivity. Mr. Swaminathan is a newly appointed managing director. He is lethargic and arrogant. The employees of Bihar objected to his perception and warned him against such attitudes because intergroup polis aaka employees. He thinks of the former as let biased opinion about Biharis and is very favourable to Karnataka employees. He thinks of the former as lethargic and arrogant. The employees of Bihar objected to his perception and warned him against such attitudes because intergroup policies would spoil the atomosphere. Mr. Swaminathan did not heed this warning. He Gave more power to Karnataka employees, ignoring the behaviour of the Bihar employees. Production declined in the unit where a large number of employees from Karnataka were employed. He became doubtful and was forced to think seriously about the intergroup behaviour. Questions - Where is the mistake in the organization? Find and reduce it. - Discuss the role of the middle manager in intergroup behaviour?	(CO5)
b.	Explain what happens in each of the five stages of group's development. When does group address interpersonal issues? Task issues? Authority issues?	(CO4)
c.	Review the hygiene and motivators in the two-factor theory of motivation. Do you agree with the distinction between hygiene factors and motivators? Are there any hygiene factors that you would consider to be motivators?	(CO5)

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END SEMESTER EXAMINATION, JUNE- 2024**B. B. A. Semester – IV/ B. Com. (Hons.) Semester - IV****Course Name: Disaster Management****Course Code: BBA407/BCM407****Time allotted: 03 Hours****Max. Marks: 100****Note: Read all the instructions carefully.****Q.1. Attempt all.****(10×2=20)**

QN	Questions	CO	PO
a.	Give two examples of pandemics.	1	3
b.	Give two examples of traditional hazards.	1	3
c.	Define focus of earthquake.	1	3
d.	Flood is an example of hydroclimatic disaster. (True/False)	1	3
e.	Define rehabilitation.	3	4
f.	Name any two phases of disaster management cycle.	3	5
g.	Write one negative effect of urbanization.	2	2
h.	Development and disasters are interrelated. (True/False)	2	2
i.	Write full form of NDRF.	3	4
j.	Tsunami is used for _____.	1	3

Q.2. Attempt any five out of Seven.**(5×4=20)**

QN	Questions	CO	PO
a.	Differentiate between flash flood and riverine flood.	1	3
b.	Write the causes of global warming.	2	2
c.	Brief the negative aspects of development.	2	5
d.	Draw DRR cycle.	3	4
e.	How development decreases the vulnerability for future disasters?	2	5
f.	Write the functions of NDMA in disaster management.	3	5
g.	Brief the causes of acid rain.	1	3

Q.3. Attempt any three out of four.**(3×10=30)**

QN	Questions	CO	PO
a.	Explain the causes of cyclone formation or atmospheric disturbances.	1	3
b.	Brief the negative effects big hydropower dams.	2	2
c.	Describe different preventive measures for landslides.	3	5
d.	Brief the national framework for disaster management in India.	3	5

Q.4. Attempt any two out of three.**(2×15=30)**

QN	Questions	CO	PO
a.	Discuss the need for and importance of sustainable development in disaster risk reduction.	2	5
b.	Describe the structural and non-structural mitigation measures for disasters.	3	5
c.	Explain the process of preparedness and communication at family and community level.	4	4

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END SEMESTER EXAMINATION, JUNE- 2024**B. B. A. Semester - IV****Course Name: Business Laws****Course Code: BBA402****Time allotted: 03 Hours****Max. Marks: 100****Note: Read all the instructions carefully.**

Q.1	VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS – Attempt All.			(2x10 = 20 Marks)
	a.	What is Coercion? Explain with example.		CO1
	b.	What is Quasi contract?		CO1
	c.	An agreement enforceable by law is a.....		CO1
	d.	What do you mean by a Statutory company?		CO1
	e.	What do you mean by discharge of contract?		CO1
	f.	Explain Doctrine of Indoor Management.		CO2
	g.	Discuss the concept of quantum merit.		CO2
	h.	Explain memorandum of Association under the companies Act.		CO2
	i.	What is contract?		CO2
	j.	Differentiate between a guarantee and a warranty in the context of contracts.		CO2
Q.2	SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS – Attempt any Five.			(4x5 = 20 Marks)
	a.	Can minors enter into contracts in India? Explain with examples.		CO3
	b.	Discuss the rights of an unpaid seller under the Sale of Goods Act.		CO3
	c.	Describe the different types of company.		CO3
	d.	Explain Subsidiary company and holding company.		CO3
	e.	Distinguish between right to lien and right to stoppage in transit.		CO4
	f.	R gives his umbrella to M during raining season to be used for two days during Examinations. M keeps the umbrella for a week. While going to R's house to return the umbrella, M accidentally slips and the umbrella is badly damaged. Who bear the loss and why?		CO4
	g.	Discuss the rights and duties of a Bailor.		CO4

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Q.3	STRUCTURED QUESTIONS – Attempt any Three.			(3x10 = 30 Marks)
	a.	Explain the different reasons behind discharge of any contract with examples.		CO4
	b.	What is free consent? Explain different conditions related to it with suitable examples?		CO4
	c.	Distinguished between private company and public company.		CO5
	d.	State the different ways in which the contract may be said to be discharged and explain in detail discharge by agreement.		CO5
Q.4	Case Analysis/ Situation Based QUESTIONS – Attempt any Two.			(2x15 = 30 Marks)
	a.	ABC Limited was into sale and purchase of iron rods. This was the main object of the company mentioned in the Memorandum of Association. The company entered into a contract with Mr. John for some finance related work. Later on, the company repudiated the contract as being ultra vires. With reference to the same, briefly explain the doctrine of “ultravires” under the Companies Act, 2013. What are the consequences of ultravires acts of the company?		CO5
	b.	Explain the essentials of a valid contract with examples.		CO6
	c.	Explain different types of companies with examples.		CO6

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END SEMESTER EXAMINATION, JUNE- 2024**B. B. A. Semester - IV****Course Name: Supply Chain & Distribution Management****Course Code: BBA405****Time allotted: 03 Hours****Max. Marks: 100****Note: Read all the instructions carefully.**

Q.1 VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS – Attempt All.		(10x2 = 20 Marks)
a.	LIFO	CO1
b.	Pipeline inventory	CO1
c.	Number of orders per year	CO1
d.	Reorder level	CO1
e.	Reliability	CO1
f.	Downstream SC	CO1
g.	Retailer role in SC	CO1
h.	Consolidation	CO1
i.	Cycle Service Level	CO2
j.	Inventory turnover ratio	CO2
Q.2 SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS – Attempt any Five.		(5x4 = 20 Marks)
a.	A firm's cost of goods sold last year was Rs. 90,000,00, and the firm operates 50 weeks per year. The average inventory level for last year was Rs. 80,000. i. How many weeks of supply does the firm maintain? ii. What was the inventory turnover last year?	CO3
b.	What are various types of physical inventories?	CO5
c.	How is the material management department in organized?	CO3
d.	Consider the example of Electronics Manufacturing industry (LG, Sony, ETC.) ... chart out Supply chain for them.	CO4
e.	What are various reason behind occurrence of bullwhip effect?	CO5
f.	What are various cost categorized under acquisition cost?	CO4
g.	Explain major objectives of the supply chain management.	CO5

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Q.3		STRUCTURED QUESTIONS – Attempt any Three.	(3x10 = 30 Marks)										
a.	Terminator, Inc., manufactures a motorcycle part in lots of 250 units and annual demand for the part is 4000 units. The company is planning to purchase the part from following supplier and the details are provided as follows.	<table><tr><td>Supplier</td><td>Birlaaz Cement</td></tr><tr><td>Cost per part</td><td>Rs. 550</td></tr><tr><td>Lead time</td><td>3 weeks</td></tr><tr><td>Safety Stock</td><td>2 times of weekly demand</td></tr><tr><td>Working weeks</td><td>52 weeks</td></tr></table>	Supplier	Birlaaz Cement	Cost per part	Rs. 550	Lead time	3 weeks	Safety Stock	2 times of weekly demand	Working weeks	52 weeks	CO4
Supplier	Birlaaz Cement												
Cost per part	Rs. 550												
Lead time	3 weeks												
Safety Stock	2 times of weekly demand												
Working weeks	52 weeks												
		Determine: Cycle inventory, Pipeline Inventory, safety stock and total average inventory.											
b.	Explain various drivers of Supply chain management.		CO2										
c.	You must have gone through the term stores. Explain the major functions of stores and store types.		CO2										
d.	Explain FIFO and LIFO accounting process for material management.		CO4										
Q.4		Case Analysis/ Situation Based QUESTIONS – Attempt any Two.	(2x15 = 30 Marks)										
a	A store purchases specialized LED strips from a Taiwanese manufacturer. The store operates 6 days per week, 52 weeks per year. Only when it is open for business can orders be received. The following data are estimated for the strips: Annual demand = 62,400 units Average daily demand = 200 units per day Standard deviation of daily demand = 30 units Lead time = 3 days Standard deviation of lead time = 1.5 days Holding cost = Rs. 10/unit/year Ordering cost = Rs. 300/order Cycle service level = 92 percent (z- value is 1.41) The distributor uses a continuous review (Q) system. Determine EOQ, Safety stock, reorder level, Annual ordering cost, annual carrying cost, and annual total cost.		CO3										
b	Being Materials Department Manager, you are required to explain the importance of Materials management in supply chain to the new recruits. Explain them with respect to functions of materials management and financial importance.		CO4										
c	You are appearing for the interview at the well-known multi-chain store. The position is for the purchasing executive. The interviewer has asked you regarding the purchasing activity. As you have mentioned in your resume regarding completion of SCM course, you are required to elaborate purchasing process in detail.		CO5										

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END SEMESTER EXAMINATION, JUNE- 2024**B. B. A. Semester - IV****Course Name: Quantitative Techniques For Management****Course Code: BBA404****Time allotted: 03 Hours****Max. Marks: 100****Note: Read all the instructions carefully.**

Q.1	VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS – Attempt All.	(10 x 02 = 20 Marks)
a.	What are the key components of a typical OR problem?	(CO 1)
b.	What are constraints in LP?	(CO 1)
c.	What is the northwest corner method?	(CO 1)
d.	What is an assignment problem?	(CO 1)
e.	What are the key components of the transportation problem?	(CO 1)
f.	What are the key components of an assignment problem?	(CO 1)
g.	What is slack variable in LP?	(CO 1)
h.	What is the dual of the assignment problem?	(CO 1)
i.	What is a decision criterion?	(CO 1)
j.	What is decision under risk?	(CO 1)
Q.2	SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS – Attempt any Five.	(5x4 = 20 Marks)
a.	State and explain characteristics of Operations Research.	(CO 2)
b.	How does Operations Research assist management in decision making?	(CO 2)
c.	Hens of two types are available viz. old hens and young hens. Old hen can be bought for Rs. 2 each but young costs Rs. 5 each. The old hens lay 3 eggs per week and young ones lay 5 eggs per week. Each egg costs Rs. 0.30. A hen costs Rs. 1 per week to feed. It is decided to spend Rs. 80 per week for hens and total number of hens cannot exceed 20. Formulate the Linear Programming Model.	(CO 2)
d.	A fruit seller invests Rs. 500 in apples and oranges. He has a space to store at most 12 boxes. A box of oranges costs Rs. 50 and a box of apples costs Rs. 25. He can sell oranges at a profit of Rs. 10 per box and apples at a profit of Rs. 6 per box. Assuming that he can sell all the items that he buys, how many boxes of apples and oranges should he buy so as to maximize the profit. Formulate the Linear Programming Model.	(CO 2)
e.	A company has two grades of inspectors, I and II to undertake quality control inspection. At least, 1500 pieces must be inspected in an 8-hour day. Grade I inspector can check 20 pieces in an hour with an accuracy of 96%. Grade II inspector checks 14 pieces in an hour with an accuracy of 92%. Wages of grade I inspector are Rs. 5 per hour while those of Grade II inspector are Rs. 4 per hour. Any error made by an inspector costs Rs. 3 to the company. If there are, in all, 10 grade I inspectors and 15 grade II inspectors in the company, find the optimal assignment of inspectors that minimizes the daily inspection cost using LPP.	(CO 2)
f.	Define Linear Programming. State its basic concepts.	(CO 2)
g.	Briefly describe the step by step construction of linear programming model.	(CO 2)
Q.3	STRUCTURED QUESTIONS – Attempt any Three.	(3x10 = 30 Marks)
a.	What is unbalanced assignment problem? How is the Hungarian Method applied in respect of such a problem?	(CO 3)

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b.	Determine the Initial Basic Feasible solution to the following transportation problem using NWCM and LCM. Also calculate the total transportation cost.	(CO 3)																																				
<table><tr><td></td><td colspan="4">Destinations</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Sources</td><td>I</td><td>II</td><td>III</td><td>IV</td><td>Supply</td></tr><tr><td>A</td><td>10</td><td>2</td><td>20</td><td>11</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>12</td><td>7</td><td>9</td><td>20</td><td>25</td></tr><tr><td>C</td><td>4</td><td>14</td><td>16</td><td>18</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>Demand</td><td>5</td><td>15</td><td>15</td><td>15</td><td></td></tr></table>				Destinations					Sources	I	II	III	IV	Supply	A	10	2	20	11	15	B	12	7	9	20	25	C	4	14	16	18	10	Demand	5	15	15	15	
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Demand	5	15	15	15																																		
c.	The following matrix gives payoffs (in Rs.) of different alternatives A1, A2 and A3 against states of nature N1, N2, N3 and N4. Indicate the decision taken under both optimistic and pessimistic criterion.	(CO 4)																																				
<table><tr><td></td><td colspan="4">States of Nature</td></tr><tr><td>Alternatives</td><td>N1</td><td>N2</td><td>N3</td><td>N4</td></tr><tr><td>A1</td><td>4000</td><td>-100</td><td>6000</td><td>18000</td></tr><tr><td>A2</td><td>20000</td><td>5000</td><td>400</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>A3</td><td>20000</td><td>15000</td><td>-2000</td><td>1000</td></tr></table>				States of Nature				Alternatives	N1	N2	N3	N4	A1	4000	-100	6000	18000	A2	20000	5000	400	0	A3	20000	15000	-2000	1000											
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A3	20000	15000	-2000	1000																																		
d.	The Funny Toys Company has four men available for work on four separate jobs. Only one man can work on any one job. The cost of assigning each man to each job is given in the following table. The objective is to assign men to jobs in such a way that the total cost of assignment is minimum. Find the solution using Hungarian Method.	(CO 4)																																				
<table><tr><td></td><td colspan="4">Job</td></tr><tr><td>Person</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>A</td><td>20</td><td>25</td><td>22</td><td>28</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>15</td><td>18</td><td>23</td><td>17</td></tr><tr><td>C</td><td>19</td><td>17</td><td>21</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>D</td><td>25</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>24</td></tr></table>				Job				Person	1	2	3	4	A	20	25	22	28	B	15	18	23	17	C	19	17	21	24	D	25	23	24	24						
	Job																																					
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Q.4 Case Analysis/ Situation Based QUESTIONS – Attempt any Two. (2x15 = 30 Marks)																																						
a.	M&D Chemicals produces two products that are sold as raw materials to companies manufacturing bath soaps and laundry detergents. Based on an analysis of current inventory levels and potential demand for the coming month, M&D's management specified that the combined production for products A and B must total at least 350 gallons. Separately, a major customer's order for 125 gallons of product A must also be satisfied. Product A requires 2 hours of processing time per gallon and product B requires 1 hour of processing time per gallon. For the coming month, 600 hours of processing time are available. M&D's objective is to satisfy these requirements at a minimum total production cost. Production costs are \$2 per gallon for product A and \$3 per gallon for product B. Determine the optimal solution by graphical method.	(CO 5)																																				
b.	What is meant by unbalanced transportation problem? Explain the method for solving such a problem.	(CO 5)																																				
c.	Solve the following transportation problem using Vogel Approximation whose cost matrix, availability at each plant and requirements at each warehouse are given as follows:	(CO 5)																																				
<table><tr><td></td><td colspan="4">Warehouse</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Plant</td><td>W1</td><td>W2</td><td>W3</td><td>W4</td><td>Availability</td></tr><tr><td>P1</td><td>190</td><td>300</td><td>500</td><td>100</td><td>70</td></tr><tr><td>P2</td><td>700</td><td>300</td><td>400</td><td>600</td><td>90</td></tr><tr><td>P3</td><td>400</td><td>100</td><td>600</td><td>200</td><td>180</td></tr><tr><td>Requirement</td><td>50</td><td>80</td><td>70</td><td>140</td><td></td></tr></table>				Warehouse					Plant	W1	W2	W3	W4	Availability	P1	190	300	500	100	70	P2	700	300	400	600	90	P3	400	100	600	200	180	Requirement	50	80	70	140	
	Warehouse																																					
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