26-05-25

Printing Pages : 1 Paper Code : B.BA-F010603TB (C) SVSU 2024-25/R

Enrollment No. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

B.B.A

IIIRD YEAR VI SEMESTER EXAMINATION

TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

[Time:- 3 Hrs] **[Max. Marks:-75]**

I. Long Question : Answer any three **[10 X 3= 30]**

1. Discuss Training with its objectives and significance in detail.
2. Explain Executive development program with its steps in detail.
3. Differentiate between On-the-job training and Off-the-job training with their types in detail.
4. Explain the concept of training need assessment with its purpose and methods.

II. Short Question : Answer any Six **[5X6= 30]**

1. Differentiate between training and development.
2. Describe Organizational analysis.
3. Write a short note on Sensitivity training.
4. Describe learning theories in brief.
5. Define Management Development method.
6. Discuss system approach to training.
7. Explain Induction training in brief.

III. Objectives Question: Answer all Question **[15X1= 15]**

S.No.	Questions	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D
1	The following are the factors which come under? Work planning? that is component systems of HRD	Contextual analysis	Role analysis	Performance appraisal	All of these
2	Training is most effective in resolving	Skill gaps	Attitudinal problems	Poor motivation	Attendance issues
3	The term which describes long-term training which includes a combination of both on-the job and off-the-job training is-	Mentorship	Computer based training	Vestibule training	Apprenticeship
4	Which item is NOT an example of an indirect training cost-	Overtime	Increased scrap	Room and food charges	Low productivity
5	The following is not a not the job training method	Understudy	Job rotation	Management by Objectives	Case Study Method
6	Demonstration type of training method is used to train-	Workers	Supervisors	Managers	All of these
7	The meaning of the acronym HRM is	Human Relations Management	Humanistic Resource Management	Human Resource Management	Human Resourceful Management
8	HR professional should apply risk management techniques to the different aspects of	HR Strategies	HR Competencies	Both (A) and (B)	None of the above
9	Who suggests Human Resource Strategy in itself may not be effective.	Peter Drucker	Tony Groundy	John Zimmerman	Anonymous
10	Finding ways to reduce ________ is a key responsibility of management.	Dissatisfaction	Uncertainty	Stress	None of the above
11	Which executives take a full part in the strategic planning process.	Training & Development	Human Resource	Quality Control	Production
12	What is defined as the record of outcomes produced on a specific job function or activity during a specific time period.	Performance	Work function	Evaluation	None of the above
13	The vertical extension of job is called as-	Job analysis	Job evaluation	Job enrichment	Job enlargement
14	Treating employees as precious human resources is the basis of the which approach	Hard HRM	Soft HRM	Medium HRM	Utilitarian approach
15	HRM is	Employee oriented	Employer oriented	Legally oriented	None of the above

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21-05-25

Printing Pages : 2

Paper Code : B.BA-F010602TB **(C) SVSU 2024-25/R**

Enrollment No. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

BBA
VI Sem, IIIrd YEAR EXAMINATION
International Trade (F010602TB)

[Time : 3:00 Hours] **[Max. Marks : 75]**

I Long Question : Answer Any Three **[10×3=30]**

1. Explain International trade and its advantages?
2. Explain Balance of Payments and explain its types ?
3. Explain the important point of India's Foreign Trade Policy 2023?
4. Define Comparative advantage and Absolute advantage theory of International trade ?

II. Short Question: Answer any Five **[6×5=30]**

1. Explain recent trends of India International trade?
2. Discuss the objectives of IMF?
3. Discuss the formation of World Bank?
4. Explain how international trade is important for developing countries?
5. Explain the functions of IBRD of World Bank?
6. Discuss the objectives of SAARC ?
7. Discuss the objectives of the WTO?

III. Objectives Question: Answer All Question **[15×1=15]**

1. Which of the following is not a benefit of international trade?
   a) Increased competition b) Specialization according to comparative advantage
   c) Lower prices for consumers d) Decreased variety of goods and services

2. The principle of comparative advantage suggests that countries should specialize in producing goods and services in which they have:
   a) The highest absolute productivity b) The lowest opportunity cost
   c) The highest market demand d) The most resources available

3. What is the primary goal of NAFTA?
   a) To promote economic cooperation among North American countries
   b) To establish a common currency for member countries
   c) To encourage political integration among member states
   d) To facilitate military alliances against external threats

4. A tariff is a:
   a) Subsidy given to domestic producers
   b) Tax imposed on imports
   c) Payment made by foreign governments to encourage exports
   d) Quota restricting the quantity of imports

5. Which of the following is an example of a non-tariff barrier to trade?
a) Import quotas b) Export subsidies c) Voluntary export restraints d) Value-added tax (VAT)

6. The concept of "dumping" in international trade refers to:
a) Selling goods in foreign markets at a lower price than in the domestic market
b) Importing goods without paying tariffs
c) Exporting goods without quality control standards
d) Subsidizing domestic production to reduce costs

7. Which term refers to a situation where a country exports more goods and services than it imports?
a) Trade deficit b) Trade surplus c) Balance of payments d) Current account deficit

8. When WTO was founded?
a) 1995 b) 1996 c) 1885 d) 2005

9. What is the primary goal of import substitution industrialization (ISI)?
a) To increase imports and decrease exports
b) To promote domestic production and reduce reliance on imports
c) To encourage free trade agreements
d) To maximize trade deficits

10. What is the last stage in PLC.
a) Introduction b) Decline c) Inclination d) Maturity

11. Which of the following countries is NOT a member of SAARC?
a) India b) Bangladesh c) Thailand d) Nepal

12. Which of the following is NOT a potential benefit of international trade?
a) Economic growth b) Increased competition
c) Reduced consumer choice d) Technological transfer

13. What is full form of GATT:
a) General Agreement of Trade and Team b) General Assignment of Trade and Traiffs
b) General Agreement of Trade and Traiffs d) None of these

14. Who gave the comparative advantage theory?
a) Adam Smith b) David Ricardo c) Herzberg d) None of these

15. What is the main function of the World Trade Organization (WTO)?
a) To regulate currency exchange rates b) To provide development aid to poor countries
c) To settle disputes and negotiate trade agreements d) To control global oil prices

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23-05-25

Printing Pages : 1 Paper Code: BBA-F010603TA (C) (SVSU) : 2024-2025/R

ENROLLMENT NO | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

BBA
VI Semester / III Year Examination
STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT

[Time : 3:00 Hours] **[Max. Marks : 75]**

Note : 1. Attempt all the questions as per given instructions.

Section -A MCQ

1. Multiple Choice Questions **(15X1=15)**

1. Which is NOT a component of Porter's Five Forces Model?
   A. Threat of new entrants B. Bargaining power of buyers C. Competitive rivalry D. Cost leadership strategy
2. Environmental scanning is primarily used for:
   A. Managing internal conflicts B. Monitoring external factors C. Forecasting demand only D. Auditing accounts
3. The VIRO Framework is used to evaluate:
   A. External competition B. Supplier power C. Internal resources and capabilities D. Legal threats
4. ETOP stands for:
   A. Emerging Threats and Opportunities Profile B. Environmental Threats and Organizational Priorities
   C. Environmental Threat and Opportunity Profile D. Economic Trends and Organizational Planning
5. Corporate Governance ensures:
   A. Efficient marketing B. Ethical and transparent business conduct
   C. Maximized advertising budget D. Superior employee performance
6. A characteristic of the strategic environment is:
   A. Stability B. Predictability C. Dynamism D. Inflexibility
7. SWOT analysis is a tool for:
   A. Measuring financial performance B. Internal auditing C. Strategic analysis D. Sales tracking
8. Which strategy level focuses on achieving overall organizational objectives?
   A. Functional Strategy B. Business Unit Strategy C. Corporate Strategy D. Operational Strategy
9. Strategic Advantage Profile (SAP) helps identify:
   A. Legal liabilities B. Financial statements C. Strengths and weaknesses D. Competitor pricing
10. IFAS is related to:
    A. External analysis B. Organizational change C. Internal factors D. Strategic budgeting
11. Key Success Factors (KSFs) are:
    A. Optional for small firms B. Strategic elements necessary for success
    C. Used for marketing decisions D. Applicable to only nonprofit organizations
12. The process of strategic implementation does NOT involve:
    A. Structural adjustments B. Functional execution C. Budget allocation D. External scanning
13. Which of the following is included in 7-S Framework?
    A. Strategy B. Structure C. Systems D. All of the above
14. Strategy control aims to:
    A. Monitor strategic implementation B. Design advertisement strategy
    C. Review accounting books D. Motivate employees
15. VIRO stands for:
    A. Value, Intention, Rarity, Opportunity B. Valuable, Inimitable, Rare, Organized
    C. Viable, Informed, Reactive, Oriented D. Vision, Integration, Resource, Orientation

2. Write Short Note on 5 of the Following **Section B- Short Notes** **(5x 6=30)**

1. ETOP Profile
2. Porter's Five Forces Model
3. Strategic Planning in Non-Profit Organizations
4. Organizational Change and Innovation
5. Key Success Factors (KSFs)
6. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

3. Section -C Long Answer Question Attempt Any 3 **(10x 3=30)**

1. Explain the VRIO Framework of Organizational Analysis. How can it be used to assess competitive advantage?
2. Discuss the process of Strategic Implementation in detail. How do structural, functional, and behavioral factors contribute to successful implementation?
3. Describe the Strategic Planning process for Multinational Corporations. Highlight the challenges and approaches they should onsider.
4. What is Corporate Governance? Explain its significance in maintaining ethical standards and transparency in business.

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19-05-25

Printing Pages : 1 | Paper Code : F010602TA | (B) SVSU 2024-25/R

Enrollment No. [ ]

COURSE NAME: BBA
III YEAR EXAMINATION
Subject Name: Auditing

[Time : 3:00 Hours] [Max. Marks : 75]

I	Long Question : Answer Any Three	[3×10=30]

1. Define Auditing. Write and explain about the qualification and disqualification of an auditor?
2. What is audit report? Explain the contents of audit report in brief.
3. What is efficiency audit? What are the objectives and constituents of efficiency audit?
4. What is audit of insurance company? Write the important points to be considered in case of audit of insurance company.

II. Short Question: Answer any Six [6×5=30]

1. Write and explain about reappointment of retiring auditor.
2. What is special audit explain in brief?
3. What are the liabilities of a company auditor?
4. Write a note on social audit.
5. What are the records to be verified by Auditor in Educational Institutions?
6. What is cost audit? Write the objectives and aspects of cost audit.
7. What is test checking? Explain the methods adopted by auditor for test checking.

III. Objectives Question: Answer all Question [15X1= 15]

1. __________ is a systematic examination of the books and records or a business
[A] Auditing [B] Vouching [C] Verification [D] Checking

2. Which of the following is not a kind of audit?
[A] Statutory and private audit. [B] Government and continuous audit.
[C] Continuous, final, Interim, Cash, Cost and Management audit. [D] None of these.

3. Instruction of audit issued by controller and auditor general of India ________.
[A] Statutory audit. [B] Final audit. [C] Management audit. [D] Government audit.

4. This kind of audit is conducted generally between two annual audit ______.
[A] Internal audit. [B] Interim audit. [C] Final audit. [D] Continuous audit.

5. Before the work of audit is commenced, the auditor plans out the whole of audit work is called ______.
[A] Audit plan. [B] Audit note. [C] Audit risk. [D] Audit program.

6. Voucher relates to _________.
[A] Cash receipt. [B] Cash payment. [C] Credit transactions. [D] All the above.

7. Internal auditor is appointed by ________.
[A] The management. [B] The shareholders [C] The government. [D] The statutory body.

8. Auditing begins where ______ ends.
[A] Selling [B] Inventory valuation [C] Accounting [D] Purchases

9. For which of the following, Audit is optional?
[A] Trusts [B] Joint stock companies. [C] Proprietorship concern. [D] None of the above

10. The audit that is made compulsory under statute is called _________.
[A] Statutory audit. [B] Partial audit. [C] Complete audit. [D] Continuous audit.

11. Who among the following can be appointed as auditor of a company?
[A] A partner or a director of the company. [B] A person of unsound mind.
[C] Mr. Y who owes Rs. 500 to the company. [D] Mr. Z the holder of C.A certificate.

12. Confirmation of the court is necessary for __________.
[A] Increasing the share capital. [B] Reduction of share capital.
[C] Conversion of shares into stock. [D] Issue of new shares.

13. Audit means ___________.
[A] Recording business transactions. [B] Preparing the final accounts.
[C] Examination of books, accounts, vouchers etc. [D] Preparing final accounts.

14. Auditor shall report on the accounts examined by him __________.
[A] To the shareholders. [B] To the court. [C] To the bank. [D] To the general public.

15. Sale of land is a _________.
[A] Revenue receipt. [B] Capital receipt. [C] Capital expenditure. [D] Revenue expenditure

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17-05-25

Printing Pages : 2 **Paper code : F010601TB** **(A) (SVSU): 2023-24/R**

Enrollment No. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

BBA

3rd YEAR/6th SEMESTER EXAMINATION

Subject Code- F010601TB

Subject Name - Goods and Service Tax

[Time : 03:00 Hours] **[Max.Marks:75]**

Note : Attempt all the questions as per given instructions.

I . Multiple Choice Question [MCQ] -Attempt All **[15x1=15]**

1. GST was implemented in India from

a) 1st January 2017 b) 1st April 2017 c) 1st March 2017 d) 1st July 2017

2. GST rates applicable on goods and services are:

a) 0% 5% 12% 18% 26%

b) 0% 6% 12% 18% 28%

c) 0% 5% 12% 18% 28%

d) 0% 5% 12% 16% 28%

3.GST is charged on _______

a) Sale Value b) Transaction Value c) Value Addition d) Manufacturing Cost

4.When an interstate supply is made, _______ will be levied

a) CGST b) UTGST c) CGST & SGST d) IGST

5. As per Article 366 (12A), GST covers all goods except _________

a) Motor Spirit b) Natural Gas c) Alcoholic Liquor d) Tobacco

6. Reverse charge mechanism under GST means:

a) The recipient of goods or services is liable to pay GST instead of the supplier

b) The supplier is exempted from paying GST

c) The supplier and recipient both pay GST

d) None of the above

7.Which of the following is an example of a non-GST supply?

a) Selling a laptop within the same state

b) Exporting goods to a foreign country

c) Importing goods from a foreign country

d) Providing healthcare services

8.The time of supply for goods is determined based on:

a) The date of issuance of the invoice b) The date of receipt of payment

c) The date of delivery of goods d) The date of completion of services

9. What is the procedure for GST registration?

a) Submit an application online through the GST portal and obtain a GSTIN

b) Submit a physical application to the nearest GST office and obtain a GSTIN

c) Register with the local municipal authorities to obtain a GSTIN

d) Obtain a GSTIN automatically upon starting a business

10. How many days does it take for the GST registration application to be processed?

a) 1-2 business days b) 3-5 business days

c) 7-10 business days d) It varies depending on the complexity of the application

[P.T.O.]

11.Can a casual taxable person register under GST?
a) Yes, they can register for a maximum period of 180 days
b) No, casual taxable persons are not eligible for GST registration
c) Only if they have a permanent establishment in India
d) Only if they are engaged in the supply of services

12.Can a person who is already registered under the earlier tax regime (such as VAT or Service Tax) register under GST?
a) Yes, it is mandatory to migrate the existing registration to GST
b) No, existing taxpayers are not required to register under GST
c) Only if the person has a turnover above the threshold limit
d) Only if the person is engaged in interstate supply of goods or services

13.Can Input Tax Credit be claimed on capital goods?
a) Yes, ITC can be claimed on capital goods
b) No, ITC cannot be claimed on capital goods
c) ITC can be partially claimed on capital goods
d) ITC can be claimed only on certain types of capital goods

14.What is an Input Service Distributor (ISD)?
a) An entity that distributes input tax credit to its branches or units
b) An entity that supplies inputs to other businesses
c) An entity that provides services to other businesses
d) An entity that collects input tax from other businesses

15. What is an online challan?
a) A payment voucher generated by the taxpayer for manual payment of taxes
b) A document generated by the GST portal for online payment of taxes
c) A receipt issued by the bank for cash or bank transfer payments
d) A document used by the tax authorities to track tax payments

II . Short Question-Answer any six questions. **[5x6=30]**

1. What do you mean by Taxes ? Explain its Characteristics.
2. What do you mean by Documentation under GST? Name any four documents which are required under GST.
3. What do you mean by VAT ? Explain its Variants .
4. Explain Intra-State and Inter-State supply under GST.
5. Explain Non-GST supplies Under GST.
6. What do you mean by Receipt Voucher ? Explain various key elements of Receipt Voucher.
7. What do you mean by Input Tax Credit ?
8. What do you mean by Reverse Charge Mechanism under GST ?

III. Long Question. Attempt any three questions. **[3x10=30]**

1. What do you mean by Indirect Taxes ? Give Major Defects in the structure of Indirect Taxes prior to GST.
2. What do you mean by GST ? Explain its advantages and disadvantages.
3. What do you mean by Returns ? Explain Procedure of Filing Return under GST.
4. What do you mean by Registration ? Explain various persons liable to registration under GST.
5. What do you mean by E-Way Bill ? How is it prepared ? Explain various important points which should be kept in mind by the transporter.

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14-05-25

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Enrollment No. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

B.B.A

III Year VI Semester Examination,

Project Management

[Time : 3:00 Hours] [Max. Marks : 75]

I. Objectives Question: Answer All Question [15×1=15]

S.N	Questions	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D
1	Which of the following is a method of investment appraisal	IRR	SWOT	CPM	Gantt chart
2	An example of *secondary data* is:	Focus group results	Census reports	Customer interview	Market trial
3	The first step in project identification is:	SWOT analysis	Preliminary screening	Idea generation	Feasibility study
4	Cost of capital refers to:	Cash flow from operations	Total cost of investment	Minimum required return	Government subsidy
5	The main aim of SCBA is to assess:	Private benefits	Profitability	Social desirability	Cash inflows
6	Which tool is best for tracking project activities and timelines?	Gantt chart	Cash flow chart	Income statement	Marketing plan
7	Which of the following is used to handle project delays?	Project charter	WBS	Fast tracking	Balance sheet
8	Which of the following is a project control technique?	SWOT analysis	CPM	Regression	Ratio analysis
9	Which item does not belong in projected income statement?	Sales revenue	Interest income	Asset value	Depreciation
10	The portion of total capital not raised through debt is called:	Fixed capital	Equity	Loan capital	Subsidy
11	Which organizational structure provides full authority to the project manager?	Functional	Matrix	Projectized	Line
12	Which of the following is not a phase in the project life cycle?	Initiation	Execution	Celebration	Closure
13	Which process involves monitoring the status of the project to update project progress?	Executing	Monitoring and controlling	Planning	Initiating
14	The portion of total capital not raised through debt is called:	Fixed capital	Equity	Loan capital	Subsidy
15	Selection of technology depends on:	Labor law	Tax incentives	Efficiency, cost & availability	Market structure

II Short Answer Questions (Any five) **(6x5=30)**

1. How does a Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) assist in managing a project?
2. What is project identification?
3. What are the different investment decision rules (NPV, IRR, Payback)?
4. Why is SCBA important in public sector projects?
5. Explain the significance of each phase in the project life cycle.
6. What is project management? Why is it important?
7. What are project charts and layouts? Why are they necessary?

III. Long answer questions (Any three) **(10x3=30)**

1. How does SWOT analysis assist in project planning?
2. Name and explain common tools used in project management (e.g., Gantt chart, PERT, CPM).
3. What are the key steps in a project implementation schedule?
4. What are the key components of market analysis?

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13-06-25

Printing Pages : 1 **Paper Code: BBA-F010603TA** **(B) (SVSU) : 2024-2025/R**

ENROLLMENT NO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

BBA
VI Semester / III Year Examination
STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT

[Time : 3:00 Hours] **[Max. Marks : 75]**

Note : 1. Attempt all the questions as per given instructions.

1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) **[01×15=15]**

1. Strategy concerned with day-to-day operations is:
   A. Corporate B. Business C. Functional D. Global
2. The main purpose of strategic planning is to:
   A. Increase short-term profits B. Guide decision-making C. Cut costs D. Monitor employees
3. Which one is a mode of strategy making?
   A. Imposed B. Emergent C. Ideal D. Reactive
4. What does the 'S' in the 7-S Framework not include?
   A. Skills B. Style C. Situation D. Structure
5. Strategic planning in multinational companies focuses on:
   A. Local culture B. Tax reduction C. Profit maximization D. Global integration
6. What does SWOT analysis NOT evaluate?
   A. Threats B. Strengths C. Work culture D. Opportunities
7. ETOP profile is used for:
   A. Economic planning B. Technology forecasting C. Environment scanning D. Business ethics
8. What does IFAS evaluate?
   A. External factors B. Internal strengths and weaknesses C. Organizational structure D. Market data
9. VIRO framework helps in identifying:
   A. Organizational goals B. Internal resource value C. Strategic actions D. Market share
10. Strategy formulation begins with:
    A. Control B. Resource allocation C. Mission and vision statements D. Budgeting
11. KSFs are helpful in:
    A. Training employees B. Decision-making C. Identifying critical success areas D. Avoiding risks
12. A nonprofit organization's strategic focus is usually on:
    A. Shareholder returns B. Cost reduction C. Social impact D. Tax exemption
13. Corporate strategy involves:
    A. Resource deployment B. Staff management C. Daily activities D. Operations
14. Behavioral implementation involves:
    A. Attitudes and motivation B. Finance control C. Logistics D. Pricing
15. Which of the following is part of strategic control?
    A. Fixing salaries B. Comparing performance with goals C. Hiring people D. Writing policies

2. Answer in long (any three) **[10x3=30]**

1. Describe the role and importance of Strategic Planning in Public Sector Organizations. *(Understanding)*
2. Discuss the Porter's Five Forces model with real-life examples. *(Application)*
3. Evaluate ETOP and SAP tools in external analysis. *(Evaluation)*
4. Explain the structural, functional, and behavioral aspects of strategy implementation. *(Analysis)*

3. Write Short Note on any five **[5×6=30]**

1. Modes of Strategy Making
2. Strategic Planning for SMEs
3. Need for Environmental Scanning
4. Application of Porter's Five Forces
5. Strategic Role of Ethics and CSR
6. Behavioral Implementation Explained

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16-06-25

Printing Pages : 1 **Paper Code : B.BA-F010603TB (A) SVSU 2024-25/R**

Enrollment No. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

B.B.A-

IIIRD YEAR VI SEMESTER EXAMINATION
TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

[Time:- 3 Hrs] **[Max. Marks:-75]**

I. Long Question : Answer any three **[10 X 3= 30]**

1. Explain Training and development with its characteristics and differentiate between them.
2. Explain On-the-job training with its methods.
3. Describe Executive development with its features and significance.
4. What do you understand by Management Development program, explain it with its scope in detail?

II. Short Question : Answer any Six **[5X6= 30]**

1. Differentiate between HRD and HRM.
2. Write short note on Training need assessment.
3. Discuss the requisites of effective training.
4. Describe briefly the training evaluation procedure.
5. Discuss the process executive development.
6. What are the teaching aids used in training.
7. Write a short note on off-the-job training?

III. Objectives Question: Answer all Question **[15X1= 15]**

S.No.	Questions	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D
1	The following is (are) concerned with developing a pool of candidates in line with the human resources plan	Development	Training	Recruitment	All of these
2	In an organisation initiating career planning, the career path model would essentially form the basis for	Placement	Transfer	Rotation	All of these
3	Which of the following is (are) the HRD score card?	HRD systems maturity score	Competency score	HRD competencies systems maturity score	All of these
4	Which among all is not On-the-job training	Job-instruction-Training	Induction training	Understudy	Vestibule training
5	The following are the factors which come under? Work planning? that is component systems of HRD	Contextual analysis	Role analysis	Performance appraisal	All of these
6	Training is most effective in resolving	Skill gaps	Attitudinal problems	Poor motivation	Attendance issues
7	The vertical extension of job is called as-	Job analysis	Job evaluation	Job enrichment	Job enlargement
8	HR professional should apply risk management techniques to the different aspects of	HR Strategies	HR Competencies	Both (A) and (B)	None of the above
9	Who suggests Human Resource Strategy in itself may not be effective.	Peter Drucker	Tony Groundy	John Zimmerman	Anonymous
10	Father of quality circle is	T.V Rao	Kaoru Ishikawa	Tony Groundy	None of the above
11	Which executives take a full part in the strategic planning process.	Training & Development	Human Resource	Quality Control	Production
12	Which among all is not the HR audit method	Comparative method	Outside Authority method	Compliance method	Performance appraisal method.
13	The process of analyzing jobs from which job descriptions are developed are called	Job analysis	Job evaluation	Job enrichment	Job enlargement
14	Treating employees as precious human resources is the basis of the which approach	Hard HRM	Soft HRM	Medium HRM	Utilitarian approach
15	Father of HRD is-	T.V Rao	Peter Drucker	F.W Taylor	None of the above

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