

BBM-Ist year

Honrs. - I

4007-1

Printed Pages : 4

Degree (Part-I) (Vocational) Examination, 2020

(Honours)

BBM

(GROUP-I)

**PRINCIPLES & PRACTICES OF
MANAGEMENT**

(GROUP-II)

501

QUANTITATIVE METHODS

[Paper : First]

[PPU-D-I(V) (H)-BBM-1]

Time : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 100

Note : Candidates are required to give answers in their own words as far as practicable. The figure in the margin indicate full marks. The questions are of equal value. Answer **any five** questions, selecting **three** from **Group-A** and **two** from **Group-B**.

4007-1/850

(1)

[P.T.O.]

परीक्षार्थी यथासंभव अपने शब्दों में ही उत्तर दें। उपांत के अंक पूर्णांक के द्योतक हैं। सभी प्रश्नों के मान बराबर हैं। समूह-अ में से तीन और समूह-ब में से दो प्रश्नों का चयन करते हुए किन्हीं पाँच प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

GROUP-A / समूह-अ

1. Discuss the functions and scope of Management.
प्रबन्धन के कार्यों एवं विषय क्षेत्र की विवेचना कीजिए।
2. Explain the contribution of Henry Fayol in the area of Management.
प्रबन्धन के क्षेत्र में हेनरी फेयोल के योगदान की व्याख्या कीजिए।
3. What is Policy ? Explain the various types of policies.
नीति क्या है ? नीति के विभिन्न प्रकारों की विवेचना कीजिए।
4. Define Organization. Explain its different functions.
संगठन को परिभाषित कीजिए। इसके विभिन्न कार्यों का वर्णन कीजिए।
5. Discuss the main types of Authority.
सत्ता के प्रमुख प्रकारों की विवेचना कीजिए।

6. What is Management of objectives ?

उद्देश्यों के द्वारा प्रबन्धन क्या है ?

7. Write a short note on Management decision making.

प्रबन्धन में निर्णय पर एक संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए।

GROUP-B / समूह-ब

8. What is Median ? Discuss its merits and demerits.

माध्यिका क्या है ? इसके गुणों एवं दोषों की चर्चा कीजिए।

9. What is Quartile Deviation ? Find out Quartile Deviation and its co-efficient from the following data :

Age in Years	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
No. of Students	4	6	10	15	12	9	4

चतुर्थक विचलन क्या है ? निम्न आँकड़ों से चतुर्थक विचलन तथा गुणांक ज्ञात कीजिए :

आयु वर्षों में	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
छात्रों की संख्या	4	6	10	15	12	9	4

10. Define Hypothesis. Discuss its importance in Research.

प्रकल्पना को परिभाषित कीजिए। शोध में इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

11. What do you mean by Probability Sampling ? Briefly explain its types.

संभाव्यता निर्देशन से आप क्या समझते हैं ? इसके प्रकारों की संक्षिप्त व्याख्या कीजिए।

12. What do you mean by Graphical presentation of Data ? Explain the various types of Graphs.

तथ्यों के बिन्दुरेखीय चित्रों द्वारा प्रदर्शन से आप क्या समझते हैं ? बिन्दुरेखीय चित्रों के विभिन्न प्रकारों का वर्णन कीजिए।

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BBM-Ist year

Hons. - II

4007-2

Printed Pages : 4

**Degree (Part-I) (Vocational)
Examination, 2020**

(Honours)

[Paper : Second]

BBM

[PPU-D-I(V) (H)-BBM-2]

Time : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 100

514

Note : Attempt **any five** questions, selecting not more than **three** from any group :

किसी समूह से अधिकतम तीन प्रश्नों को चयनित करते हुए
किन्हीं पाँच प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

Group-A / समूह-अ

1. What is Managerial Economics ?

प्रबंधकीय अर्थशास्त्र क्या है ?

2. Discuss the Law of Demand.

मांग के सिद्धांत पर चर्चा कीजिए।

4007-2/1050

(1)

[P.T.O.]

3. How is price elasticity of demand calculated ?

मांग की मूल्य लोच की गणना कैसे की जाती है ?

4. What is a Production function ?

उत्पादन फलन क्या होता है ?

5. Explain the long range cost function.

दीर्घ कालीन लागत फलन को समझाइए।

6. Write short notes on **any two** of the following :

निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो पर लघु टिप्पणियाँ लिखिए :

(a) Regulation of monopoly

एकाधिकार का विनियमन

(b) Concept of National Income

राष्ट्रीय आय की अवधारणा

(c) Income elasticity of demand

मांग की आय लोच

(d) Perfect Competition

पूर्ण प्रतियोगिता

Group-B / समूह-ब

7. Why is India considered a Mixed economy ?

भारत को एक मिश्रित अर्थव्यवस्था क्यों माना जाता है ?

8. How are SSIs being promoted by the Government ?

सरकार द्वारा SSI को कैसे बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है ?

9. Describe the features of Partnership form of business organization.

व्यापारिक संगठन के साझेदारी रूप की विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए।

10. What are the objectives of FEMA ?

फेमा के उद्देश्य क्या हैं ?

11.

Discuss the role of Commercial Banks in Indian economy.

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

12. Write short notes on **any two** of the following :

निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो पर लघु टिप्पणियाँ लिखिए :

(a) Social security measures

सामाजिक सुरक्षा के उपाय

(b) Poverty eradication measures

गरीबी उन्मूलन के उपाय

(c) Joint Stock Company

संयुक्त स्टॉक कंपनी

(d) Agreement to Sell

बेचने का समझौता

4007-2/1050

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(4)

BBM - 1st year

2406-1

Printed Pages : 4

Degree (Part-I) (Vocational)
Examination, 2020

(Subsidiary)

ECONOMICS

[Paper : First]

[PPU-D-I (V) (SUB)-ECO]

Time : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 100

530

Note : Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable. The questions are of equal value. Answer **any five** questions.

परीक्षार्थी यथासम्भव अपने शब्दों में ही उत्तर दें। सभी प्रश्नों के मान बराबर हैं। किन्हीं पाँच प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

1. Make comparison between positive and normative economics. Also explain nature of micro economics.

सकारात्मक और प्रामाणिक अर्थशास्त्र के बीच तुलना कीजिए।
व्यष्टि अर्थशास्त्र की प्रकृति की भी व्याख्या कीजिए।

2406-1/1000

(1)

[P.T.O.]

2. What do you understand by Mixed Economy ? Discuss its merits and demerits.

मिश्रित अर्थव्यवस्था से आप क्या समझते हैं ? इसके गुणों और अवगुणों की चर्चा कीजिए।

3. How price is determined under Monopoly ? Explain it with suitable diagram.

एकाधिकार के अंतर्गत कीमत कैसे निर्धारित किया जाता है ? इसे उपयुक्त आरेख के साथ समझाइए।

4. Critically examine the marginal productivity theory of rent.

ब्याज के सीमांत उत्पादकता सिद्धांत की आलोचनात्मक व्याख्या कीजिये।

5. What functions does Commercial Bank perform and also discuss the process of credit creation.

वाणिज्यिक बैंक के विविध कार्यों की विवेचना कीजिये और साख-सृजन की प्रक्रिया पर भी चर्चा कीजिये।

6. What do you mean by W.T.O. ? Explain its objectives and functions.

डब्ल्यू.टी.ओ. से आपका क्या तात्पर्य है ? इसके उद्देश्यों और कार्यों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

7. What is National Income ? Explain its measurement methods.

राष्ट्रीय आय क्या है ? इसके मापने के तरीके बताइए।

8. What do you mean by Monetary and Fiscal Policies ? Explain in detail.

मौद्रिक और राजकोषीय नीतियों से आपका क्या अभिप्राय है ? विस्तार में समझाइए।

9. Describe credit control methods adopted by RBI.

आर.बी.आई. द्वारा अपनाई गई साख नियंत्रण विधियों का वर्णन कीजिए।

10. Write short notes on **any two** of the following :

निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणियाँ लिखिए :

- (i) Perfect Competition

पूर्ण प्रतियोगिता

(ii) Profit

लाभ

(iii) Recession

मंदी

(iv) Helicopter Money

हेलीकाप्टर मुद्रा

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BBM-Ist year

2407-1

Printed Pages : 8

**Degree (Part-I) (Vocational)
Examination, 2020**

(Subsidiary)

ENGLISH

534

[Paper : First]

(Language and Literature)

[PPU-D-I (V) (Sub) ENG]

Time : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 100

Note : Attempt all questions.

1. Explain the following lines with reference to the context :

(a) Drive my dead thoughts over the universe

Like wither'd leaves to quicken a new birth!

And, by the incantation of this verse,

Death

Scatter, as from an unextinguish'd hearth

Ashes and sparks, my words among mankind!

Be through my lips to unawaken'd earth

2407-1/2400

(1)

[P.T.O.]

The trumpet of a prophecy! O Wind,
If Winter comes, can Spring be far behind?

OR

Away! away! for I will fly to thee,
Not charioted by Bacchus and his pards,
But on the viewless wings of Poesy,
Though the dull brain perplexes and
retards:

Already with thee! tender is the night,
And haply the Queen-Moon is on her
throne,
Cluster'd around by all her starry Fays;

- (b) And the Giant's heart melted as he looked out.
'How selfish I have been!' he said; 'now I know
why the Spring would not come here. I will put
that poor little boy on the top of the tree, and then
I will knock down the wall, and my garden shall
be the children's playground forever and ever.'
He was really very sorry for what he had done.

OR

On some evenings, seated at his desk in the corner of the big empty shed, the postmaster too would call up memories of his own home, of his mother and his sister, of those for whom in his exile his heart was sad, – memories which were always haunting him, but which he could not talk about with the men of the factory, though he found himself naturally recalling them aloud in the presence of the simple little girl. And so it came about that the girl would allude to his people as mother, brother, and sister, as if she had known them all her life. In fact, she had a complete picture of each one of them painted in her little heart.

- (c) But mercy is above this sceptred sway;
It is enthronèd in the hearts of kings,
It is an attribute to God himself;
And earthly power doth then show likest God's

When mercy seasons justice. Therefore, Jew,
Though justice be thy plea, consider this,
That, in the course of justice, none of us
Should see salvation: we do pray for mercy;

OR

Mark you this, Bassanio,
The devil can cite Scripture for his purpose.
An evil soul producing holy witness
Is like a villain with a smiling cheek,
A goodly apple rotten at the heart.
Oh, what a goodly outside falsehood hath!

2. Write a critical appreciation of the poem "Ode to a Nightingale".

OR

Comment on Hopkins's attitude to divinity with reference to the poem "God's Grandeur".

3. Critically appreciate Tagore's story "The Postmaster".

OR

What is the philosophy of life expressed in the essay "Life's Philosophy" ?

4. Comment on the Theme of the play *The Merchant of Venice*.

OR

Discuss the dramatic and symbolic significance of the lottery of the Casket.

5. Write a précis of the following paragraph :

My early approach to life's problems had been more or less scientific, with something of the easy optimism of the science of the nineteenth and early twentieth century.

A secure and comfortable existence and the energy and self-confidence I possessed increased that feeling of optimism. A kind of vague humanism appealed to me.

Religion, as I saw it practised, and accepted even by

thinking minds, whether it was Hinduism or Islam or Buddhism or Christianity, did not attract me. It seemed to be closely associated with superstitious practices and dogmatic beliefs, and behind it lay a method of approach to life's problems which was certainly not that of science. There was an element magic about it, an uncritical credulousness, a reliance on the supernatural.

Yet it was obvious that religion had supplied some deeply felt inner need of human nature, and that the vast majority of people all over the world could not do without some form of religious belief. It had produced many fine types of men and women, as well as bigoted, narrow-minded, cruel tyrants. It had given a set of values to human life, and though some of these values had no application today, or were even harmful, others were still the foundation of morality and ethics.

In the wider sense of the word, religion dealt with the uncharted regions of human experience, uncharted, that is, by the scientific positive knowledge of the day. In a sense it might be considered an extension of the known

and charted region, though the methods of science and religion were utterly unlike each other, and to a large extent they had to deal with different kinds of media. It was obvious that there was a vast unknown region all around us, and science, with its magnificent achievements, knew little enough about it, though it was making tentative approaches in that direction. Probably also, the normal methods of science, its dealings with the visible world and the processes of life, were not wholly adapted to the physical, the artistic, the spiritual, and other elements of the invisible world. Life does not consist entirely of what we see and hear and feel, the visible world which is undergoing change in time and space; it is continually touching an invisible world of other, and possibly more stable or equally changeable elements, and no thinking person can ignore this invisible world.

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