# 2022

**Full Marks - 70**

**Time - As in the Programme**

*The figure in the right hand margin indicate marks.*

*Answer ALL questions.*

## Section – A

### (Word Limit - 700-1000)

Answer any THREE :                    [12 x 3 = 36

1.  Define Management ? Discuss the nature and process of Management ?

2.  What is Planning ? Discuss the importance and types of planning.

3.  Discuss the principles of management as developed by Henry Fayol.

4.  Discuss the different role played by a manager in the changing environment.

5.  What is Decision Making ? Explain the types of importance of decision making in organization.

## Section – B

### (Word Limit - 500)

Answer any THREE :                     [8 x 3 = 24

1.  What is Coordination ? Discuss the objectives and principles of coordination.

2.  What is Departmentation ? Discuss the bases of departmentation ?

3.  Discuss the merits and demerits of line and staff organization structure.

4.  Design and discuss a Matrix Organization Structure.

5.  What is MBO ? Briefly discuss the process of MBO.

## Section – C

### (Word Limit - 300)

Answer any TWO :                     [5 x 2 = 10

1.  Distinguish between administration and management.

2.  Discuss the different levels of management.

3.  What is Centralization ? How does it differ from decentrialization ?

4.  Distinguish between PERT and CPM.

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**(5 Yr.) - I - S - IMBA - DDCE -**

**P - 1330702101 - (MCP)**

**Dt. 04/03/2023**

# 2022

**Full Marks - 70**

**Time - As in the Programme**

*The figure in the right hand margin indicate marks.*
*Answer ALL questions.*

## Section – A

### (Word Limit - 700-1000)

Answer any THREE :                    [12 x 3 = 36

1.   What is Verbal Communication ? Write in your own words the merits and demerits of written communication ?

2.   Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

The world is awash in conventional weapons, like tanks, firearms and aircraft, with the market valued at $ 40 billion to $ 60 billion a year. Far too many of these arms are fueling conflicts and atrocities in Syria,

*[ Cont....*

Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo and beyond. They have been used to kill countless innocent civilians, and they will be used against countless more if the international community does not find a way to keep them out of the hands of unscrupulous regimes, militants and criminals.

The United Nations is trying to do just that. Last Monday, after a decade of lobbying by human rights groups, United Nations members began negotiating a global treaty to regulate international trade in conventional arms. Agreeing on a strong treaty will not be easy. The pact is supposed to be adopted by consensus at the end of the month, and a single country could block any deal.

The talks bogged down on the first day on an unrelated issue involving the Palestinians. It was eventually resolved, but time was wasted. That was a warming to the countries and the coalition of arms control and human rights groups supporting the treaty that success will require vigorous efforts to keep to negotiations on track.

To be effective, any treaty should be legally binding and cover a broad range of weapons, including ammunition. Governments should be required to regulate the international sale and transfer of these weapons, perform risk assessments before authorizing a sale, and track the use of the arms. The treaty should bar governments from selling arms to any states under a United Nations arms embargo and when there are human rights concerns.

Not surprisingly, Russia, China, Iran, Cuba and Pakistan are balking at the human rights criteria. They are also resisting the ammunition provision, as is the United States, which says it is impractical because ammunition is difficult to track.

The United States is the world's main arms exporter, and former President Obama deserves credit for reversing American Policy in 2009 and agreeing to back an arms trade treaty. Now he must lead the way in ensuring that the final document is robust enough to make a difference. Predictably, the administration is under pressure from the gun lobby even though it has vowed that it will not approve any treaty that impinges on Second Amendment Rights.

Only 52 of the world's 192 governments have laws regulating arms brokers, and fewer than half of those penalize violators. The United States and a few others have good national controls, and there are 26 United Nations, Regional and Multilateral arms embargoes in place.

Still, the international system is so haphazard and has so many loopholes that weapons still get through. A study by Oxfam, the international relief organization, found that from 2000 to 2010, arms worth $ 2.2 billion were imported by countries under embargo. Syria, for instance, still receives weapons from Russia and Iran even though its security forces have killed more than 13,000 protesters. *Trade in virtually every major commodity, from oil to bananas, is subject to international agreements.* It is absurd that conventional arms are not subject to strong controls.

(1) Find out words from the passage which mean the following. (2)

(a) General agreement of opinions after discussions –

(b) Any imposed impediment or authoritative stoppage of any commerce -

(c) Unprincipled -

(d) To refuse to consider or act upon -

(2) Find out words from the passage which are opposites of words given below. (2)

(a) Streamlined -

(b) Rational -

(3) Find out words from the passage which are similar to the words given below. (2)

(a) Violence

(b) Disorganized

(4) Name some countries that are balking at the human rights criteria. (2)

(5) Why is the UN trying to initiate a global treaty to control conventional arms ? (2)

(6) What does the author advocate to make the treaty more effective ? (2)

3. Human Voice is an extremely valuable resource and contributes significantly to the effectiveness of speaking. Discuss the statement with reference to the key elements of voice.

4. What is a topic sentence ? Develop the following topic sentence into a coherent paragraph. 'Time Management leads to effective learning.'

5. What are the important aspects to be considered while planning for a public speech ?

## Section – B

### (Word Limit - 500)

Answer any THREE :                    [8 x 3 = 24

1. Write a note on the importance of oral communication.

2. 'Body Language speaks louder than words'. Explain.

3. Transitional Linkers play an important role in smooth flow of a paragraph. Explain citing few examples of linkers.

4. Discuss the contents of an introduction to a speech.

5. Write two different ways of asking for help, how to accept, how to refuse, how to persuade as part of day-to-day conversation.

## Section – C

*(Word Limit - 300)*

Answer any TWO :                    [5 x 2 = 10

1.    Bring out the differences between verbal and non-verbal communication.

2.    What is the role of visual element in presentation ?

3.    Give two examples of each of these formula expression.

  (i)   How to make a request.

  (ii)  How to give command.

4.    How can you ensure unity in a paragraph ?

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**(5 Yr.) - I - S - IMBA - DDCE - P - 1330702102 - (Eng. - I)**
**Dt. 06/03/2023**

# 2022

**Full Marks - 70**

**Time - As In the Programme**

*The figure in the right hand margin indicate marks.*

*Answer ALL questions.*

## Section – A

### (Word Limit - 700-1000)

Answer any THREE :                    [12 x 3 = 36

1.(a)  A sold an article to B at a profit of 20%. B sold the same to C at a profit of 25%. If C pays Rs. 15,600 then for how much did A buy it ?

(b)  Find a single equivalent rate of discount for a series of successive discount of 25%, 20% and 10%.

2.(a)  A started a business with a capital of Rs. 15,000. B joined after 6 month with a capital of Rs. 25,000.

At the end of another 3 month C joined with a capital of Rs. 40,000. If net profit for the year is Rs. 11,250. Find the share of each.

(b) A, B and C formed a partnership with capital of Rs. 80,000, Rs. 60,000 and Rs. 40,000. It was agreed that :

(i) Interest on capital at 5% p.a. will be given.

(ii) A will take a monthly salary of Rs. 1,500.

(iii) B will get an allowance of Rs. 500 per month.

(iv) 40% of the profit to be divided equally and balance in capital ratio.

If profit during the year is Rs. 63,000 find total share of each partner.

3. What is Logarithm ? Discuss fundamental laws of logarithm with suitable example ?

4.(a) Find out the time by which a sum of Rs. 20,000 fetches interest of Rs. 7,000 at 10% p.a. ?

(b) Find amount and compound interest on Rs. 80,000 for 4 years at 10% per annum ?

5. Define a Set ? Discuss Demogan's Law of Set theory with example ?

## Section – B

### (Word Limit - 500)

Answer any THREE :                    [8 x 3 = 24

6.  If the function $f : R \rightarrow R$ is given by

$f(x) = x^2 + 1$ and $g : R \rightarrow R$ is given by

$g(x) = \dfrac{x}{x-1}$ find fog and gof of the function.

7.  Find the limiting value of following function :

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left( \frac{4x^4 + 7x - 5}{5x^4 + 3x^3 - 2x + 6} \right).$$

8.  Examine the continuity of the following function f (x) at x = 2.

$\dfrac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2}$          When x < 2

$4$                    When x = 2

$\dfrac{3x + 2}{2}$          When x > 2

9.  Expain the concept of union of sets, intersection of sets and difference of two sets with the help of example and Venn diagram.

10. Draw the graph of the following functions :

(a) $f(x) = |x|$.

(b) $y = x^2$.

## Section – C

### (Word Limit - 300)

Answer any TWO :                    [5 x 2 = 10

11. Give the specimen of an invoice ?

12. What is the difference between Equal Sets and Equivalent Sets ?

13. If A and B are two sets prove that $A - B \neq B - A$.

14. Find the limit of the following function :

$$\lim_{x \to 2} \left( \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{x^2 - 7x + 10} \right).$$

# 2022

**Full Marks - 70**

**Time - As in the Programme**

*The figure in the right hand margin indicate marks.*

*Answer ALL questions.*

## Section – A

### (Word Limit - 700-1000)

Answer any THREE :                    [12 x 3 = 36

1.    Discuss the basic structure and function of neurons.

2.    Explain the information processing approach of memory.

3.    Discuss the organizing principles of perception.

4.    What is Motivation ? Elaborate different types and processes of motivation.

5.    What is Obedience ? Discuss the factors leading to obedience.

[ *Cont...*

## Section – B

### (Word Limit - 500)

Answer any THREE :                                      [8 x 3 = 24

1.    Elaborate different methods of psychology.

2.    What is classical conditioning ? Explain.

3.    Discuss the role of heredity and environment in determining humand intelligence.

4.    Define Emotion. Discuss the nature and expression of emotion.

5.    Discuss the factors influencing interpersonal attraction.

## Section – C

### (Word Limit - 300)

Answer any TWO :                                        [5 x 2 = 10

1.    What is illustion ? Discuss.

2.    Explain episodic and semantic memory.

3.    Explain prejudices and discrimination with suitable examples.

4.    Explain prosocial behavior with suitable example.

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**(5 Yr.) - I - S - IMBA - DDCE -**
**P - 1330702104 - (Psy.)**
**Dt. 10/03/2023**

# 2022

**Full Marks - 40**

**Time - As in the Programme**

*The figure in the right hand margin indicate marks.*

*Answer ALL questions.*

## Section – A

### (Word Limit - 700-1000)

Answer any TWO :                    [12 x 2 = 24

1.    Define Computer. List down the characteristics of computer.

2.    Give a brief description on types of memory in a computer system.

3.    Carry out the following conversions.

(a)    $(45)_8 = ()_{10}$

(b)    $(1010)_2 = ()_{10}$

(c)    $(1AF)16 = ()_8$

*[ Cont...*

(d) $(23)_{10} = ()_4$

(e) $(1.55)_{10} = ()_2$

(f) $(0.1101)_2 = ()_{10}$

4. Give a brief account on history of internet.

## Section – B

### (Word Limit - 500)

Answer any TWO :                    [8 x 2 = 16

1. State the characterizing features of various generations of computers.

2. How computers may be classified ?

3. Differentiate between :

(a) Positional and non-positional number system.

(b) Hardware and Software.

4. Write down the DOS commands for following operations :

(a) Change Directory.

(b) Make Directory.

(c)   Remove Directory.

(d)   Create File.

(e)   Rename File.

(f)   Copy File.

(g)   Delete File.

(h)   Edit and Save File.