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ARKAJAIN
University
Jharkhand

5th Semester Examination -2021-22

Subject : Management Information System
Course : BBA
Full Marks : 70

Roll No:

Time : 3 Hours.

Instructions to the Candidates:

- Read the question paper very carefully.
- Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- Question Paper is divided into Three Parts –A, B & C.
- Part-A is containing 12 multiple choice questions.
- Part- B containing SIX questions out of which FOUR questions are to be answered.
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PART A

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

(12x1=12)

1. Production bottleneck, variance analysis, performance appraisal come under which functional discipline?
a. Strategic Function
b. Operational function
c. Tactical Function
d. None of these
2.is a computer program designed to manage a large amount of structured data, and run operations on the desired data requested by the users.
a. Database management system (DBMS)
b. Management Information System (MIS)
c. Information technology (IT)
d. MS Access
3. MIS plays the vital roles for a business organization, which includes
a. It supports the business process
b. It supports the decision making
c. It supports the strategies of an organization
d. All the above
4. Operational decisions are taken by which level of Management
a. Top level
b. Middle level
c. Lower-level
d. All of the above
5. Strategic decisions are taken by which level of Management
a. Top level
b. Middle level
c. Lower-level
d. All of the above.
6. Automatic Teller Machine (ATM) is an example of
a. Decision Support System (DSS)
b. Management Information System (MIS)
c. Transaction Process System (TPS)
d. Executive Support System (ESS)
7. GPS route planning determines the fastest and best route between two points by analyzing and comparing multiple possible options” It is an example of
a. Executive Support System (ESS)
b. Decision Support System (DSS)
c. Management Information System (MIS)
d. Knowledge Management System (KMS)

8. Which is more necessary to ensure effective and efficient decision – making leading to prosperity of the Organization?
- a. Information
b. Data
c. System
d. Education
9. Which systems are typically a major source of data for other systems?
- a. Transaction processing systems
b. Management information systems
c. Executive support systems
d. Decision support systems
10. Which of the following is NOT an available computer-based Group Decision Support System (GDSS)
- a. Decision Network
b. Decision Room
c. Teleconferencing
d. Skype
11. A Computer security Protocol for logging in would be an example of an information system.
- a. Software
b. Hardware
c. Data
d. Procedure
12. Which of the following is not a limitation of TPS?
- a. Managing operations with the TPS can be complicated if the company is not big enough.
b. TPS needs both hardware and software components to efficiently manage high data volume.
c. A Transaction Processing System or TPS is software that keeps track of transactions by processing the data in an online recording system.
d. Effective integration of a TPS in a company operation requires skilled personnel.

PART B

ANSWER ANY FOUR OUT OF SIX

(4x7=28)

1. Short Notes :-
 - a) Decision Support System.
 - b) Transaction Processing System.
2. State the importance of MIS in an organization.
3. Planning, Designing, and Implementation of MIS.
4. State the Advantages & Disadvantages of DBMS.
5. Explain Transaction Processing System with proper examples.
6. Explain the concept, classification and value of information in an organization with regards to MIS.

PART C

ANSWER ANY TWO OUT OF FOUR

(2x15=30)

1. Explain the Concept of DBMS with regards to MIS with example and diagram.
2. Explain in detail: System Development Life Cycle; with example and diagram.
3. Definition, Purpose, Objectives of MIS with proper example and diagram.
4. Explain the role of MIS in Business Organization with particular reference to Management Levels Elucidate with example and diagram.



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5th Semester Examination –2021-22

Subject : International Economics
Course : BBA
Full Marks : 70

Roll No:

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PART A

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

(12x1=12)

1. What is comparative advantage?

- a. When a country can produce a good and service for lower unit cost than another product.
- b. When a country can produce a good and service for lower unit cost than another country.
- c. When a country can produce a good and service for a lower opportunity cost than another country.
- d. When a country can produce a good and service for lower opportunity cost than another product.

2. What is absolute advantage?

- a. When a country can produce a good and service for lower opportunity cost than another country.
- b. When a country can produce a good and service for lower opportunity cost than another product.
- c. When a country can produce a good and service for lower unit cost than another country.
- d. When a country can produce a good and service for lower unit cost than another country.

3. Which of the following is following statements is true about the following countries a and b?

- a. It will be always advantageous for both nations to trade providing a suitable exchange rate can be negotiated
- b. It will be advantageous for both the nations to trade providing at least one has an absolute advantage.
- c. It will be advantageous for both the nations providing they have different factor resource endowments
- d. It will be advantageous for both the nations provided both have comparative advantage

4. Which of the following is the weakness of the comparative advantage theory?
- It assumes constant returns of the scale
 - It ignores the fact that in the real world countries have different factor resources
 - It ignores the fact that country may also want to be self sufficient
 - The gains of trades is not equally distributed with losers as well as winners from the trade
5. Huckster – Ohlin theory of International trade assumes _____ (Countries* Commodities* factors of production)
- 2*2*2
 - 2*3*2
 - 2*2*1
 - 3*2*2
6. PPP theory is associated with the determination of _____
- Exchange rate
 - Tariffs
 - Money value
 - Quotas
7. The balance on current account includes all of the following items except one?
- Merchandise exports minus merchandise imports
 - Exports of services minus imports of services
 - Income receipts minus income payments on investments
 - Changes in countries assets owned abroad and foreign assets owned in the country
8. What does E_x in the formula $E_m + E_x > 1$ in the elasticity approach represent?
- Price elasticity of exports
 - Price elasticity of domestic production
 - Price elasticity of imports
 - Total exports of the country
9. Which is/are the correct monetary measures to correct the balance of payment?
- Deflation
 - Exchange rate depreciation
 - Inflation
 - All of the above
10. Which of the following is not the objective of the IMF?
- To promote international monetary cooperation
 - To ensure balanced international trade
 - To ensure exchange rate stability
 - To provide loan to private sector
11. Who does receive largest share of total Indian exports?
- America
 - China
 - United Arab Emirates
 - Britain
12. What is the abbreviation of IBRD?
- International Bank for Recovering and Development
 - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
 - International Bank for Reassurance and Development
 - International Bank of Reconstruction and Development

PART B

ANSWER ANY FOUR OUT OF SIX

(4x7=28)

1. Discuss the nature and scope of the international economics, and why there is need for this as a separate branch of knowledge?
2. What do you mean by foreign exchange rate? What are the different types of exchange rate?
3. What are the relative merits and demerits of fixed and flexible exchange rates?
4. Compare and contrast the two concepts of adverse balance of payment v/s unfavorable balance of trade?
5. Explain various functions and working of the international monetary fund.
6. Briefly explain about the following organizations: IBRD and IFC.

PART C

ANSWER ANY TWO OUT OF FOUR

(2x15=30)

1. State the concept of 'Absolute Cost Advantage' and 'Comparative Cost Advantage' critically examine the Ricardo's theory of comparative cost advantage.
2. Distinguish between balance of trade and balance of payments. Indicate various items in the balance of payments of a country.
3. Discuss the process of the exchange rate determination. Compare and contrast with the Purchasing power parity and mint parity theory.
4. Discuss the important trends and features of India's Trade. Also, critically examine India's foreign trade policy.



Subject: Entrepreneurship Development
Course : BBA
Full Marks: 70

Roll No:

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PART A

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

(12x1=12)

1. A person who undertakes the risk of starting a new business venture is called:
a. Entrepreneur
b. Doctor
c. Teacher
d. None of the above
2. The characteristics of Entrepreneurship are:
a. Open Minded
b. Flexible
c. Innovation
d. All of the Above
3. These type of Entrepreneurs are considered as 'old school':
a. Fabian
b. Drone
c. Researchers
d. Hustlers
4. To develop a Business Plan is the ____ phase of Entrepreneurial process:
a. First Phase
b. Second Phase
c. Third Phase
d. Fourth Phase
5. Which one of the following is an important source of idea generation due to their familiarity with the needs of market?
a. Existing products and services
b. Distribution channels
c. Federal government
d. Consumers
6. Having less than 50 percent of equity share in an international venture is called:
a. Joint Venture
b. Majority interest
c. Minority interest
d. Exporting
7. Members of distribution channels are excellent sources for new ideas because:
a. They earn a handsome profit from new business
b. They are familiar with the needs of the market
c. They do not bother if entrepreneur bears a loss
d. They have well-developed sales force

8. Venture capital is concerned with:
- New project having potential for higher profit
 - New project of high technology
 - New project having high risk
 - All the above.
9. Commercial Banks and Community Based Financial Institutions are the type of source of funds of:
- Equity
 - Debt
 - a & b both
 - None of the Above
10. To provide financial assistance to entrepreneurs the government has set up a number of _____.
- Financial advisors
 - Financial intermediaries
 - Industrial estates
 - Financial institutions.
11. Why are small businesses important to a country's economy?
- They give an outlet for entrepreneurs.
 - They can provide specialist support to larger companies.
 - They can be innovators of new products.
 - All the above
12. Someone who improves an existing business can be called _____.
- An Entrepreneur
 - A professional
 - A co-worker
 - A changeling

PART B

ANSWER ANY FOUR OUT OF SIX

(4x7=28)

- What are the Various Problems that are faced by an entrepreneur? Give Suggestions to such problems
- Write Short notes on the following:**
 - Entrepreneurship and Innovation.
 - Role of EDI's
 - Role of NIESBUD
 - Role of NSIC
- Explain the role of family and society in entrepreneurship development. Bring out the role and methods of entrepreneurial development training.
- What do you mean by Entrepreneurship development programme? Discuss the objectives of Entrepreneurship development programme
- Define incubation. Discuss the services offered by incubators
- Differentiate between Entrepreneurs and Entrepreneurship Explain the Qualities of an Entrepreneur.

PART C

ANSWER ANY TWO OUT OF FOUR

(2x15=30)

- What are the stages of a Venture Life Cycle? State the strategies to be adopted at every stage.
- Write short notes on the types of Entrepreneurs:
 - Innovative entrepreneurs
 - Imitating Entrepreneurs
 - Fabian Entrepreneurs
 - Drone Entrepreneurs
 - Classical Entrepreneur.
 - Modern Entrepreneur

3. Sanchit, after completing his entrepreneurship course from Sweden returned to India and started a coffee shop 'Aroma Coffee Can' in a famous mall in New Delhi. The specialty of the coffee shop was the special aroma of coffee and wide variety of flavors to choose from. Somehow, the business was neither profitable nor popular. Sanchit was keen to find out the reason. He appointed Sandhya, an MBA from a reputed college, as a manager to find out the cause for the same. Sandhya took feedback from the clients and found out that they loved the special unique aroma of coffee but were not happy with the long waiting time being taken to process the order. She analyzed and found out that there were many unnecessary obstruction in between which could be eliminated. She fixed a standard time for processing the order. She also realized that these were some flavors when demand was not enough. So, she also decides to stop the sale of such flavors. As a result within a short period Sandhya was able to attract the customers

- a. What was the name of the venture started by Sanchit and what was its specialty?
- b. What problem was identified in the business?
- c. What changes did Sandhya bring to the venture?
- d. State the difference between an Entrepreneur and Businessman

4. Yash was not too keen to take up his family run business of making bamboo baskets. But due to the bad condition of the family business he had no option except to take up this business. He started thinking about the new ways of using bamboo. One day while having lunch in a restaurant he overheard the owner talking about the difficulty in disposing the plastic and thermacol crockery that was being used in the restaurant. This provided him the stimulus for a new venture creation. Yash started looking into various options of making bamboo plates which could be used in the restaurants. He discussed the idea with his father who advised Yash that ideas should lead to commercially viable forms in order to survive and grow.

- a. Why did Yash finally take up his family business?
- b. What made Yash change his decision?
- c. Identify and explain the concept discussed in the above situation.
- d. State the pros and cons of having your own business