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06AL51

Fifth Semester B.E. Degree Examination, May/June 2010
Management and Entrepreneurship

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks:100

*Note: Answer any FIVE full questions, selecting
at least TWO questions from each part.*

PART – A

- 1 a. What is management? Write various characteristics of management. (07 Marks)
b. Explain how management is science or art or profession. (06 Marks)
c. Explain in brief the various roles a manager plays. (07 Marks)
- 2 a. Explain the importance of planning. (05 Marks)
b. Differentiate between strategic planning and tactical planning. (05 Marks)
c. Write various steps in planning and planning premises. (10 Marks)
- 3 a. What are the various principles of organization? (10 Marks)
b. Explain the selection process of personnel. (10 Marks)
- 4 a. Discuss various principles of directing. (06 Marks)
b. Compare autocratic, participative and free-rein leadership styles. (07 Marks)
c. Write in brief, various methods of establishing control. (07 Marks)

PART – B

- 5 a. Classify various categories of entrepreneurship, based on different factors. (06 Marks)
b. Explain various stages in entrepreneurial process. (08 Marks)
c. List out different barriers of entrepreneurship. (06 Marks)
- 6 a. Define SSI. Enumerate various objectives of SSI. (08 Marks)
b. List various steps to start a SSI. (08 Marks)
c. Define ancillary industry and tiny industry. (04 Marks)
- 7 a. Write various functions of DIC. (06 Marks)
b. Enumerate functions of SISI. (08 Marks)
c. Explain the role of KSFC in setting up of industries. (06 Marks)
- 8 a. Explain various factors to be considered for selection of a project. (06 Marks)
b. List out various contents of a project report. (06 Marks)
c. Write various points to be considered for,
i) Technical feasibility study and (04 Marks)
ii) Social feasibility study. (04 Marks)

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Important Note : 1. On completing your answers, compulsorily draw diagonal cross lines on the remaining blank pages.
2. Any revealing of identification, appeal to evaluator and /or equations written eg, 42+8 = 50, will be treated as malpractice.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in financial matters. This section also touches upon the legal implications of failing to maintain such records, which can lead to severe consequences for individuals and organizations alike.

2. The second part of the document delves into the specific requirements for record-keeping, including the types of documents that must be retained and the duration for which they should be kept. It provides a detailed overview of the various categories of records, such as financial statements, contracts, and correspondence, and outlines the best practices for organizing and storing these documents to ensure they are easily accessible and secure.

3. The third part of the document addresses the challenges associated with record-keeping, particularly in the context of digital information. It discusses the risks of data loss, corruption, and unauthorized access, and offers strategies to mitigate these risks. This includes the use of secure storage solutions, regular backups, and access controls to protect sensitive information.

4. The fourth part of the document provides a comprehensive guide to the legal and regulatory requirements governing record-keeping. It covers the various laws and regulations that apply to different types of records and industries, and explains how these requirements can vary significantly. This section is particularly useful for organizations that operate in regulated sectors, where compliance with record-keeping standards is a critical part of their operations.

5. The fifth and final part of the document offers practical advice and tips for implementing an effective record-keeping system. It discusses the importance of developing clear policies and procedures, training staff on the correct use of the system, and regularly reviewing and updating the system to reflect changes in requirements and technology. The document concludes by emphasizing that a well-maintained record-keeping system is not only a legal requirement but also a valuable tool for improving organizational efficiency and decision-making.