Note:— Attempt Five questions in all. Solve any two questions from Section I. Solve at least one question from each Section II, III and IV. All questions carry equal marks.

Section I

1. (a) “There are various factors affecting organisational behaviour. Some of the factors are identified and can be dealt accordingly but some factors are not identified, hence cannot be dealt precisely.” What do you infer from the above statement? Identify factors affecting the behaviour in the organisation in respect of social and psychological set up with real time example.
(b) Examine:

(i) Spiral information and its effect.

(ii) Impact of small group, grapevine and intergroup on the performance.

5×2 = 10

2. (a) "There was desktop computer, largely replaced by laptop, soon to be replaced by tab and palm-top, 5½" smart phone and so on yet role of computer in management is strengthening day by day". What perceptible changes do you observe in role of computer in management and management information system with respect of cloud computing, Big data analysis etc.?
(b) Write short notes on:

(i) 'Apps only' shopping syndrome.

(ii) McGregor's motivation theory.  \( 5 \times 2 = 10 \)

3. (a) "Organisational design is a step by step methodology which identifies dysfunctional aspects of work, flow, procedures, structures and systems to meet current situation and to develop plan to implement the new changes."

Examine the statement. How would you undertake OD task in case of family run business goes for professional run organisation?

Illustrate.  

20

P.T.O.
(b) Explain:

(i) Holland's typology of personality.

(ii) Satisfiers and dis-satisfiers.  \(5 \times 2 = 10\)

4. Explain:

(i) Decision-making process in uncertainty and certainty.

(ii) Dynamics of organisation behaviour.

(iii) Effect and implication of informal communication.  \(10 \times 3 = 30\)

Section II

5. "The Sensex is down, Gold prices are at the lowest, property market is down by 30%, market in China
sustained deepest fall in the last 8 years. IIP and PMI and corporate performance are negative.” What inference can you draw for Indian Economy vis-a-vis tall promises of Economic reforms made by the present ruling Govt. at the centre? Where is Indian Economy heading for? What are silver linings and grey sheds in Indian Economy? Explain.

10+10+10=30

6. Explain:

(i) Role of SEBI Vs. Sahara Group and implication for investors Protection.
(ii) Role of Repo, Reverse Repo and RBI for Inflation, Price Stability and Growth.

(iii) Economics Reforms Land, Insurance, FDI, Banking and Unfinished Agenda. 10×3=30

Section III

7. Solve the following LPP by simplex method : 30

Max. \[ Z = 12x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 \]

S.t. \[ 10x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 \leq 100 \]

\[ 7x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3 \leq 77 \]

\[ 2x_1 + 4x_2 + x_3 \leq 80 \]

and \[ x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \geq 0, x_3 \geq 0. \]
8. Calculate the coefficient of correlation from the following data and interpret it:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Labours ('000)</th>
<th>Bales Consumed by Mills (in lacs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>368</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section IV

9. (a) The employees of a certain company have elected five of their members to represent them on the employee-management productivity council. Profiles of the five are as follows:

1. Male age 30
2. Male age 32
3. Female age 45
4. Female age 20
5. Male age 40

This group decides to elect a spokesperson by drawing a name from a hat. What is the probability that the spokesperson will either be female or over 35?
(b) A taxi driver has two taxies, which he hires out day by day. The number of taxies demanded each day is distributed as a Poisson distribution with mean = 1.5. Calculate the proportion of days on which:

(i) neither taxi is used

(ii) some demand is refused.

(Given \( e^{-1.5} = 0.22313 \)).

10. (a) A boy purchases a news magazine for Rs. 13 and sells it for Rs. 15 per magazine. He can return the unsold magazine for Re. 1 each.
Past records of the sales are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sales of Magazine</th>
<th>Probability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>.04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Find the optimal order quantity by using EMV (Expected Monetary Value) criterion.
(b) The Indian Yatch Company has developed a new cabin, cruiser which they have earmarked for medium to large boat market. A market analysis has a 30% probability of annual sales being 5000 boats, a 40% probability of 4000 annual sales and a 30% probability of 3000 annual sales. This company can go into limited production, where variable costs are Rs. 10,000 per boat and fixed costs are Rs. 8 lacs p.a. Alternately, they can go into full scale production where variable costs are Rs. 9000 per boat and fixed costs are Rs. 50 lacs p.a. If the new boat is to be sold for Rs. 11000 should company go into limited or full scale production when their objective is to maximise expected profit?