Time	e: 2½	2 hrs.							Marks:75
Note:				1. All question	s are compulsor			mal and the co	
<ol> <li>All questions are compulsory with internal</li> <li>The figures to the right indicate full marks.</li> </ol>					nai options.				
				3. Draw a neat	diagram where	cate full m	ıar	Ks.	
				o. Diaw a neat	diagram where	ver neces:	sai	·y.	
0 1	<b>CA</b>								
Q. 1	(A)	Fill in the blanks with the correct answer from the alternatives given below. (Attempt any 8)							(08)
	(1)	D	CIL	w. (Attempt al	1 <b>y</b> 8 J				,
	(-)	(a	1)	is a Greek wo Motive	ra meaning "div				
		•	:)			7 . 7	-	Lead	
	(2)	•	-	_ = Valence X E	vnectancy	(d)	)	Motto	
	` ,	_	)		speciality.	(h)		Madantas	
		(c	-	Work-life bala	nce	(b)		Motivation	
	(3)	•	-			(d)	 	Instrumentality ne great depression and World	
	` `	Wa	ar	Il.	ing real times,	meruamg	gu	ie great depression and World	
		(a)	)	Traditionalist		(b)		Generation X	
		(c)	)	<b>Baby Boomers</b>		(d)		Generation Z	
	(4)			originally de	eveloped the Pat	h-Goal th	eo	ry in 1971.	
		(a)		Ralph M Stogdi	11	(b)		Robert Churchill	
	<b></b> >	(c)		Victor Vroom		(d)	]	Robert House	
	(5)		_	_ is a satisfacto	ry level of invol	ement or	a	'fit' among multiple roles in a	
		per	50	on Silie.					
		(c)		Leadership Bonus		(b)		Work-life balance	
	(6)				ents of	(d)	(	Commission erformance, and outcomes.	
	(-)	(a)		Expectancy the	orv	(b)			
		(c)		Equity theory	51 y	(b) (d)		`heory Z 'rait theory	
	(7)			Boomers are bo	n between	(u)	1	rait theory	
	,	(a)		1946-1960		 (b)	1	922-1945	
		(c)		1961-1980		(d)		981-2000	
	(8)		_	_ theory is calle	d a process the			2000	
		(a)	7	Z		(b)	P	ath-Goal	
		(c)		Equity		(d)	Y		
(	(9)		_ 1	eadership style i	is also called par	rticipative	e le	adership style.	
		(a)	F	Autocratic				emocratic	
	4.03	(c)		acesetter		(d)	Co	paching	
(:	10)			na Gandhi is a _	leader.				
		(a)		piritual				ıarismatic	
		(c)	S	trategic		(d)	Cr	eative	
(	B)	State	a v	whathar the fol	lovuina atatam		_		
		State whether the following statements are True or False. (Attempt any 7) Charismatic leaders are dynamic risk-takers.							
	2)	Trans	Sar	ctional and trans	sformational lea	dere ere t	-1-		
	-) 3)	Motiv	rat	idn is different i	rom esticfaction	uers are t	rije	same.	
				al incentives are					
					monetary	m nature,	•		

Leadership is a personal quality.

Motivation increases employee turnover and absenteeism.

(5)

(6)

	(7)	Work-life balance means spending sufficient time at their jobs and on other pursuits like family, hobbies, and community involvement.	
	(8)	A mentor is a junior employee.	
	(9)	Process theories focus on "How" motivation.	
	(10)	Leaders are not coaches.	
Q.2	(a)	Explain the Z theory of Motivation in detail.	(15
		OR	(15)
Q.2	(p)	What is Motivation? Explain its features.	(00
	(q)	Explain the Four-drive model of motivation.	(08) (07)
Q.3	(a)	What are the measures for work-life balance adopted by employers and employees?	(15)
		OR	
Q.3	(p)	Discuss the tips for better work-life balance.	(80)
	(q)	Explain various Generational Differences in detail.	(07)
Q.4	(a)	Explain the different leadership styles in detail.	(15)
		OR	(20)
Q.4	(p)	What are the qualities of a charismatic leader?	(08)
	(q)	Explain the Trait Theory of leadership in detail.	(07)
Q.5	(a)	Elaborate on the leadership styles, skills, and activities of Ratan Tata.  OR	(15)
Q. <b>5</b>	(p)	Write short notes on (Attempt any 3)	<b></b>
	(1)	Equity Theory	(15)
	(2)	Strategic leaders	
	(3)	Steps in the creative process	
	(4)	Financial Incentives	
	(5)	Mentoring	