CMR
INSTITUTE OF
TECHNOLOGY

|--|



Internal Assessment Test - II / Set 3

Sub: **Human Resource Management** Code: 20MBAHR402

Date: 07/08/2023 Duration: 90 mins Max Marks: 50 Sem: II Branch: MBA

OBE

Marks CO RBT

What is To	tal Compensation	in HRM?		[0]	3]
The term to	otal compansation	is used to describe of	ll forms of monetary paymen	-0	
_		g employees, uns can	include both base pay as we	11	
as incentive		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1 . 1	5073	_
_		ess in recruitment in	detail.	[07]	
	ume screening				
2. Scre	ening cover letters	5			
3. App	lication form				
4. Scre	ening video applica	ation			
	ening over phone				
	assessment tests	can			
	sonality tests				
	tten tests				
9. Face	e-to face interviews	S			
10. Bac	kground checks				
Show the d Manageme	ifferences betweent.		ment & Human Resource	[10]
Show the d Manageme	ifferences betweent.	HUMAN RESOURCE	ment & Human Resource	[10]	
Show the d Manageme	ifferences betweent. PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT The aspect of	HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT The branch of management	ment & Human Resource	[10]	
Show the d Manageme	ifferences betweent. PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	ment & Human Resource	[10]]
Show the d Manageme	ifferences betweent. PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT The aspect of management that is	HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT The branch of management that focuses on the most	ment & Human Resource	[10]]
Show the d Manageme	ifferences betweent. PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT The aspect of management that is concerned with the work force and their relationship with the entity is known as	HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT The branch of management that focuses on the most effective use of the manpower of an entity, to achieve the organizational goals is known as Human	nent & Human Resource	[10]	I
Show the d Manageme	ifferences betweent. PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT The aspect of management that is concerned with the work force and their relationship with the	HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT The branch of management that focuses on the most effective use of the manpower of an entity, to achieve the organizational	ment & Human Resource	[10]	
Show the d Manageme BASIS FOR COMPARISON Meaning Approach Treatment of	ifferences betweent. PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT The aspect of management that is concerned with the work force and their relationship with the entity is known as Personnel Management.	HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT The branch of management that focuses on the most effective use of the manpower of an entity, to achieve the organizational goals is known as Human Resource Management.	nent & Human Resource	[10]	
Show the d Manageme BASIS FOR COMPARISON Meaning Approach Treatment of manpower	ifferences betweent. PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT The aspect of management that is concerned with the work force and their relationship with the entity is known as Personnel Management. Traditional	HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT The branch of management that focuses on the most effective use of the manpower of an entity, to achieve the organizational goals is known as Human Resource Management. Modern	ment & Human Resource	[10]	1
Show the d Manageme BASIS FOR COMPARISON Meaning Approach Treatment of manpower	ifferences betweent. PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT The aspect of management that is concerned with the work force and their relationship with the entity is known as Personnel Management. Traditional Machines or Tools	HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT The branch of management that focuses on the most effective use of the manpower of an entity, to achieve the organizational goals is known as Human Resource Management. Modern Asset	ment & Human Resource	[10]	1
Show the d Manageme BASIS FOR COMPARISON Meaning Approach Treatment of manpower Type of function Basis of Pay Management	ifferences betweent. PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT The aspect of management that is concerned with the work force and their relationship with the entity is known as Personnel Management. Traditional Machines or Tools Routine function	HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT The branch of management that focuses on the most effective use of the manpower of an entity, to achieve the organizational goals is known as Human Resource Management. Modern Asset Strategic function	nent & Human Resource	[10]	l
Show the d Manageme BASIS FOR COMPARISON Meaning Approach Treatment of manpower Type of function Basis of Pay	ifferences betweent. PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT The aspect of management that is concerned with the work force and their relationship with the entity is known as Personnel Management. Traditional Machines or Tools Routine function Job Evaluation Transactional	HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT The branch of management that focuses on the most effective use of the manpower of an entity, to achieve the organizational goals is known as Human Resource Management. Modern Asset Strategic function Performance Evaluation	ment & Human Resource	[10]]
Show the d Manageme BASIS FOR COMPARISON Meaning Approach Treatment of manpower Type of function Basis of Pay Management Role Communication Labor	ifferences betweent. PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT The aspect of management that is concerned with the work force and their relationship with the entity is known as Personnel Management. Traditional Machines or Tools Routine function Job Evaluation Transactional Indirect Collective Bargaining	HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT The branch of management that focuses on the most effective use of the manpower of an entity, to achieve the organizational goals is known as Human Resource Management. Modern Asset Strategic function Performance Evaluation Transformational	ment & Human Resource	[10]	l
Show the d Manageme BASIS FOR COMPARISON Meaning Approach Treatment of manpower Type of function Basis of Pay Management Rote Communication	ifferences betweent. PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT The aspect of management that is concerned with the work force and their relationship with the entity is known as Personnel Management. Traditional Machines or Tools Routine function Job Evaluation Transactional Indirect	HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT The branch of management that focuses on the most effective use of the manpower of an entity, to achieve the organizational goals is known as Human Resource Management. Modern Asset Strategic function Performance Evaluation Transformational Direct	ment & Human Resource	[10]	
Show the d Manageme BASIS FOR COMPARISON Meaning Approach Treatment of manpower Type of function Basis of Pay Management Role Communication Labor Management	ifferences betweent. PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT The aspect of management that is concerned with the work force and their relationship with the entity is known as Personnel Management. Traditional Machines or Tools Routine function Job Evaluation Transactional Indirect Collective Bargaining Contracts	HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT The branch of management that focuses on the most effective use of the manpower of an entity, to achieve the organizational goals is known as Human Resource Management. Modern Asset Strategic function Performance Evaluation Transformational Direct Individual Contracts	ment & Human Resource	[10]	
Show the d Manageme BASIS FOR COMPARISON Meaning Approach Treatment of manpower Type of function Basis of Pay Management Role Communication Labor Management Initiatives Management	ifferences betweent. PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT The aspect of management that is concerned with the work force and their relationship with the entity is known as Personnel Management. Traditional Machines or Tools Routine function Job Evaluation Transactional Indirect Collective Bargaining Contracts Piecemeal Procedure	HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT The branch of management that focuses on the most effective use of the manpower of an entity, to achieve the organizational goals is known as Human Resource Management. Modern Asset Strategic function Performance Evaluation Transformational Direct Individual Contracts Integrated	ment & Human Resource	[10]	
Show the d Manageme BASIS FOR COMPARISON Meaning Approach Treatment of manpower Type of function Basis of Pay Management Role Communication Labor Management Initiatives Management Actions	ifferences betweent. PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT The aspect of management that is concerned with the work force and their relationship with the entity is known as Personnel Management. Traditional Machines or Tools Routine function Job Evaluation Transactional Indirect Collective Bargaining Contracts Piecemeal Procedure	HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT The branch of management that focuses on the most effective use of the manpower of an entity, to achieve the organizational goals is known as Human Resource Management. Modern Asset Strategic function Performance Evaluation Transformational Direct Individual Contracts Integrated Business needs	ment & Human Resource	[10]	
Show the d Manageme BASIS FOR COMPARISON Meaning Approach Treatment of manpower Type of function Basis of Pay Management Role Communication Labor Management Initiatives Management Actions Decision Making	ifferences betweent. PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT The aspect of management that is concerned with the work force and their relationship with the entity is known as Personnel Management. Traditional Machines or Tools Routine function Job Evaluation Transactional Indirect Collective Bargaining Contracts Piecemeal Procedure	HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT The branch of management that focuses on the most effective use of the manpower of an entity, to achieve the organizational goals is known as Human Resource Management. Modern Asset Strategic function Performance Evaluation Transformational Direct Individual Contracts Integrated Business needs Fast	ment & Human Resource	[10]	

1. Figure out where the gaps are in your current team.			
2. See if there is an increase in workload that needs to be addressed by hiring.			
3. Regularly analyse performance and make a list of missing qualities,			
qualifications, skills and proficiencies that you need to add to your team.			
4. Be mindful of existing employees leaving.			
(b) Explain job analysis, job description and job evaluation.	[07]	CO2	L2
Job Analysis: Job analysis is the process of gathering and analyzing information			
about the duties, responsibilities, and requirements of a specific job.			
Job Description: A job description is a written explanation that outlines the			
essential responsibilities and requirements for a vacant position. Job descriptions should be thorough, clear, and concise and include: A brief			
introduction to the company and its mission. An overview of the job			
responsibilities.			
Job Evaluation: Job evaluation, on the other hand, is the process of determining			
the relative worth of different jobs within an organization.			
(c) Explain the stages in the interview process.	[10]	CO2	L2
Recruitment Process			
Recruitment Process			
Identifying attracting screening			
shortlisting interviewing selecting & hiring			
3 (a) List the pre-employment tests.	[03]	CO2	L1
Pre-employment Tests			
Believe in having a fair process while conducting tests to evaluate and filter candidates			
Job knowledge tests Emotional Intelligence tests Cognitive ability tests Personality tests			
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR			
tegrity & culture fitment tests Skills assessment tests Physical ability tests Aptitude & reasoning tests			
(b) Illustrate the future trends in recruitment.	[07]	CO2	L3

	Eutomo Tuon de la Deemitro ent			
	Future Trends in Recruitment			
	AI, VR & Chat Bots/Automation			
	Diversity & Inclusion			
	Candidate Experience			
	Greater influence of Social Media			
	Predictive analysis			
	Gamification			
	Remote/Flexible Work & wellbeing			
	Data-Driven Strategy			
	Analytics Analytics			
(c)	Examine the common problems that affect performance appraisal	[10]	CO3	L4
	Halo Effect - The halo/horns effect occurs when a manager allows one positive			
	or negative trait to 'color' their whole evaluation of an employee. In other			
	words, the manager becomes either too lenient or too critical of the employee			
	based on a single trait.			
	Leniency Error - Leniency error is defined as an error that impels to make			
	higher appraisals compared to other raters and a valid/reliable tendency as to			
	certain raters.			
	Central Tendency Error - Central tendency error is the raters' tendency to			
	avoid making "extreme" judgments of employee performance resulting in			
	rating all employees in the middle part of a scale.			
	Recency Error - The recency error is another of the most common errors in			
	performance appraisal. This occurs when the appraiser only bases their			
	feedback on the last few weeks of work.			
	First Impression Error - The tendency for a manager to make an initial favorable or unfavorable judgment about someone, and then ignore			
	, 3			
	subsequent information that does not support this impression. Similar-to-Me Effect – The tendency to more favorably judge those people perceived as			
	similar to the leader.			
	Similar-to-me Error - is when the rater's tendency is biased in performance			
	evaluation toward those employees seen as similar to the raters themselves.			
	Part B - Compulsory (01*10=10marks)			
4.	Electronic industries Ltd, Faridabad is producing electronic bulbs, water			
	coolers, air coolers and refrigerators. Recently it added a new line of production			
	i.e., electric motors both for domestic and agricultural purposes. It needed one		CO2	L4
	electric engineer with B.Tech qualification to look after the new plant producing			
	electric motors. Presently five electric engineers with B.E qualification are			
	working as assistant engineers in the existing plant. The company advertised for			
	the post of chief engineer (electrical) for its new plant. It received twelve			
	applications out of which five are assistant engineers working in the existing			
	plant. The company used techniques of preliminary interviews, tests, final interview and medical examination and finally selected Mr. Ashok, employed in			
	the existing plant of the company. He is fourth in the seniority list of assistant			
	engineers in the present plant. The company served the appointment order to			
	engineers in the present plant. The company served the appointment order to		1	

Mr.Ashok and he joined as chief engineer in the new plant. But the three assistant engineers in the existing plant moved the issue to the court of law contesting that the selection of Mr. Ashok is not valid as he does not have seniority among the assistant engineers in the existing plant.

- (a) Analyze the situation if someone external was hired.
- (b) Analyze if it is necessary to promote only seniors to higher posts in an organization. Why? Why not?

Students are expected to analyse and provide their insights on how they would respond if an external candidate was hired instead of providing opportunity to an internal employee.

Also, students are expected to provide their opinions and perceptions about appraisal and promotions w.r.t seniority.

	Course Outcomes	Blooms Level	P01	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PS01	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	Gain practical experience in the field of Human Resource Concepts, functions and theories	L1	1a,3a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Acquire the conceptual insight of Human Resource and various functions of HR.	L2	2b,	1c,1b,2a,2c	3b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CO3	Apply personnel, managerial and welfare aspects of HR	L2	0	0	0	3c	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Develop a greater understanding about HR practices, analyze the trends in the field of HR.	L3	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0

Cognitive level	KEYWORDS
L1	list, define, tell, describe, recite, recall, identify, show, label, tabulate, quote, name, who, when, where, etc.
L2	describe, explain, paraphrase, restate, associate, contrast, summarize, differentiate interpret, discuss
L3	calculate, predict, apply, solve, illustrate, use, demonstrate, determine, model, experiment, show, examine, modify
L4	classify, outline, break down, categorize, analyze, diagram, illustrate, infer, select
L5	grade, test, measure, defend, recommend, convince, select, judge, support, conclude, argue, justify, compare, summarize, evaluate
L6	design, formulate, build, invent, create, compose, generate, derive, modify, develop, integrate

PO1–Theoretical Knowledge; PO2–Effective Communication Skills; PO3–Leadership Qualities; PO4 –Sustained Research Orientation; PO5 –Self-Sustaining Entrepreneurship