

MBA
Second Semester
PROJECT MANAGEMENT
(MBA- 13)

Duration: 3Hrs.

Full Marks: 70

(PART-B: Descriptive)

Duration: 2 hrs. 40 mins.

Marks: 50

1. A table given below shown the activity & Duration of a project. 2+2+2+2+2= 10

Activity	1-2	1-3	2-6	3-4	3-5	4-6	5-6	5-7	6-7
Duration	4	6	8	7	4	6	5	19	10

- a. Draw a network analysis b. Obtain the early and late start and completion time
c. Determine the critical activities d. And variance

2. a. State the advantages and disadvantages of Payback period calculation in a project. 6

b. The likely investment on a project is Rs. 1400000.00, it is expected to take 2 years for the implementation of the project and the project is expected to earn profits from the third year onwards. The estimated profits; tax; depreciation are as under: 9

	Operating profits(Rs.)	Tax (Rs.)	Depreciation(Rs.)
3 rd year	150000.00	50000.00	330000.00
4 th year	175000.00	60000.00	221000.00
5 th year	200000.00	68000.00	148000.00
6 th year	225000.00	75000.00	990000.00
7 th year	200000.00	68000.00	67000.00

Calculate the payback period.

3. Write short notes on: (any five)

5 x 5= 25

- a) Project management Knowledge areas
- b) Project risk management
- c) Gantt Chart
- d) Social Cost Benefit Analysis
- e) Advantages of IRR
- f) Define PERT
- g) Importance of Project Management

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(The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions)

Duration: 20 minutes

Marks – 20

(PART A- Objective)

Please tick on the relevant response against the question.

1. Project is:
 - a) An activity with a fixed start date, but no end date
 - b) A number of ongoing tasks an organisation undertakes
 - c) A set of activities with fixed start and end dates
 - d) A task without a budget
2. Project management is:
 - a) Just like any other kind of management
 - b) Done differently in the United States and Europe
 - c) A job that should only be undertaken by technical staff
 - d) The planning and controlling of resources for a specific time to achieve a predetermined goal
3. Which one of these is not part of the project life cycle?
 - a) Implementation
 - b) Ongoing maintenance
 - c) Conceptualisation
 - d) Planning
4. What project tools should be used to determine the use of external contractors and consultants?
 - a) The Gantt Chart
 - b) The Staffing Plan
 - c) RRAM
 - d) The WBS
5. What factors characterise the norming phase of team development?
 - a) Getting the job done is the important issue
 - b) Control is the driving force
 - c) Leadership struggles predominate
 - d) Basic ground rules for team performance are laid

6. Quality control is
 - a) Ensured by use of standards like ISO
 - b) The responsibility of every team member
 - c) Can be added at the end of the project
 - d) Not important in small projects

7. Project controls are used to assess:
 - a) Schedule
 - b) Budget
 - c) Quality
 - d) All of the above

8. Risk Management will only be successful if:
 - a) A thorough scope of work document has been prepared
 - b) The project success criteria are incorporated into specific phases
 - c) A risk management plan is created and monitored
 - d) Risks identified have been quantified

9. The most common factors, which contribute to the risk of a project, are:
 - a) Cost, schedule and scope
 - b) Resources and liability
 - c) A and B
 - d) Ownership and contractors

10. The project schedule:
 - a) Is used to calculate how long the project will take
 - b) Can only be done using a software program
 - c) Contains the lists of tasks, their duration and resources allocated
 - d) Is the same as the Gantt chart

11. The following are methods for project estimation:
 - a) Standards within the company
 - b) Estimates based on costing individual activities
 - c) Algorithmic techniques
 - d) All of the above

12. Any project is undertaken to deliver either _____ or _____.
 - a) Item , product
 - b) Service , product
 - c) Item , service
 - d) Report, service

13. Various parameters that affect the project in its planning and formulation refers to
 - a) Project cost
 - b) Process
 - c) Resource
 - d) Project Scope

14. That which is responsible for changing the input and giving a desired output is a
- Project cost
 - Process
 - Resource
 - Project Scope
15. That which formalizes acceptance and brings project to an orderly end is a
- control process
 - planning process
 - executing process
 - closing process
16. During the course of executing the project, it is seen that the _____ requirement increases from start to an intermediate stage of the project.
- Equipment
 - Resource
 - Design
 - Manpower
17. The project during the course of its progress may be subjected to _____ because of some external factors.
- Changes
 - Errors
 - Pressure
 - Threats
18. Project mindset lays emphasis on flexible ____.
- People
 - Timings
 - Resources
 - Processes
19. _____ helps in resetting the goals when they cannot be achieved for various reasons – shortage of resources, time etc.
- Plan
 - Guidelines
 - Review
 - Analysis
20. Risk management is _____ for projects, and can help reduce your costs and efforts when trouble strikes.
- Helpful
 - Essential
 - Insurance
 - Beneficial
