

**2023**

*Time : 3 hours*

*Full Marks : 70*

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.*

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

*Answer from **all** the Sections as directed.*

**Section – A**

**(Multiple Choice Questions)**

1. Choose the correct answer of the following :

2×10 = 20

(i) Which of the following is best describes Organizational Behavior ?

(a) The study of how organizations make a profit.

(b) The study of individual behavior within organizations.

(c) The study of how organizations interact with the external environment.

- (d) The study of how employees interact with each other.
- (ii) Which of the following is an example of a personality trait ?  
 (a) Intelligence (b) Gender  
 (c) Experience (d) Performance
- (iii) Which of the following is NOT a stage in the perception process ?  
 (a) Attention (b) Interpretation  
 (c) Retention (d) Execution
- (iv) Which of the following is an example of operant conditioning ?  
 (a) Learning by observation  
 (b) Learning through trial and error  
 (c) Learning through positive reinforcement  
 (d) Learning through classical conditioning
- (v) Which of the following is NOT a characteristics of effective group dynamics ?  
 (a) Cohesion (b) Diversity  
 (c) Participation (d) Communication
- (vi) Which of the following is NOT a leadership style ?  
 (a) Transformational (b) Autocratic  
 (c) Laissez-faire (d) Passive

MO - 19/2

(2)

Contd.

- (vii) Which of the following is a characteristics of successful organizational change ?  
 (a) Resistance (b) Autonomy  
 (c) Flexibility (d) Stability
- (viii) Which of the following is NOT a factor influencing job satisfaction ?  
 (a) Pay  
 (b) Company reputation  
 (c) Workload  
 (d) Technology
- (ix) Which of the following is NOT a type of organizational commitment ?  
 (a) Affective (b) Continuance  
 (c) Normative (d) Passive
- (x) Which of the following is NOT a characteristics of organizational culture ?  
 (a) Shared values (b) Formal rules  
 (c) Language (d) Physical setting

**Section - B**

**(Very Short-answer Type Questions)**

2. Answer any four questions in short : 5×4 = 20
- (i) Define Organizational Behavior.
- (ii) What is perception ?

MO - 19/2

(3)

(Turn over)

- ~~(iii)~~ What is operant conditioning ?
- (iv) Name three types of leadership styles.
- ~~(v)~~ What is job satisfaction ?
- (vi) Name three types of organizational commitment.

### Section – C

#### ( Long-answer Type Questions)

3. Answer any **three** of the following in detail :

10×3 = 30

- ~~(i)~~ What is Personality and how does it influence behaviour in the workplace ?
- ~~(ii)~~ Discuss the various factors that influence perception.
- ~~(iii)~~ Explain the concept of *learning in organizational behavior and its significance in the workplace.*
- (iv) Discuss the various types of group dynamics and their impact on organizational behavior.
- (v) Discuss the role of leadership in organizational behavior and the different styles of leadership that can be employed to manage employees effectively.

3/10





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**MB — 201 (New)**

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**Answer from all the Parts as directed.**

**Part – A**

**(Objective Type Questions)**

1. Select the correct answer of the following questions :  $2 \times 10 = 20$

(a) Organisational behaviour interprets people-organisation relationship in terms of :

- (i) Whole person
- (ii) Whole organisation
- (iii) Whole Social System
- (iv) All of these

**XN – 27/2**

**(Turn over)**



- (b) Organisational behaviour models are concerned with :
- (i) Autocratic model (ii) Custodial model
  - (iii) Supportive model (iv) All of these
- (c) Classical Conditioning theory of Learning is given by :
- (i) Ivan Pavlov (ii) Skinner
  - (iii) Adam Smith (iv) Kohler
- (d) Leadership styles are concerned with :
- (i) Autocratic (ii) Democratic
  - (iii) Participative (iv) All of these
- (e) Communication is transfer of :
- (i) Ideas (ii) Opinion
  - (iii) Concept (iv) All of these
- (f) On the basis of expression, communication of grouped into :
- (i) Verbal communication
  - (ii) Written communication
  - (iii) Non-Verbal communication
  - (iv) All of these
- (g) Levels of conflict may be :
- (i) Inter-personal conflict
  - (ii) Intra-group conflict

XN - 27/2

(2)

Contd.

- (iii) Intra-organisational conflict
  - (iv) All of these
- (h) Fiedler's theory of Leadership is a :
- (i) Contingency theory
  - (ii) Behavioural theory
  - (iii) Situational theory
  - (iv) All of these
- (i) Forces of change can be :
- (i) People
  - (ii) Global compression
  - (iii) Technology
  - (iv) All of these
- (j) Organisational behaviour is :
- (i) A Science
  - (ii) An Art
  - (iii) Science as well as Art
  - (iv) None of these

#### Part - B

#### (Short-answer Type Questions)

2. Answer any four questions of the following : 5×4 = 20
- (a) What are the determinants of personality ?
  - (b) Explain the roles and skills of a Manager.

XN - 27/2

(3)

(Turn over)

- (c) Explain various sources of conflict in an organisation.
- (d) Explain the term leadership.
- (e) Why organisation need for a change ? Discuss ?
- (f) Explain various barriers of communication.

### Part – C

#### (Long-answer Type Questions)

3. Answer any three questions of the following :

10×3 = 30

- (a) What do you mean by Learning ? Explain various learning theories in brief.
- (b) Enumerate the Situational theory of Leadership.
- (c) Define Communication. Describe communication process.
- (d) Explain why organisational change takes place. Discuss how change can be effectively managed.
- (e) What do you mean by organisational behaviours ? Describe importance of studying organisational behaviour.



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**Answer from all the Parts as directed.**

**Part – A**

**(Objective Type Questions)**

1. **Select the correct answer of the following :**

**2×10 = 20**

**(a) Organisational Behaviour is \_\_\_\_\_.**

**(i) A Science**

**(ii) An Art**

**(iii) A Science as well as an Art**

**(iv) None of the above**



(b) Communication begins with \_\_\_\_\_

(i) Encoding

(ii) Idea origination

(iii) Decoding

(iv) Channel Selection

(c) A study of the culture and practices in different societies is called \_\_\_\_\_

(i) Personality

(ii) Anthropology

(iii) Perception

(iv) Attitude

(d) Forces affecting organisational behaviour are \_\_\_\_\_

(i) People

(ii) Environment

(iii) Technology

(iv) All of the above

Sweta

(e) Scope of organisational Behaviour does not include \_\_\_\_\_.

(i) Leadership

(ii) Perception

(iii) Job Design

~~(iv) Technology~~

(f) In present context, challenges for organisational behaviour are \_\_\_\_\_.

(i) Employee expectation

(ii) Workforce diversity

(iii) Globalization

~~(iv) All of the above~~

(g) \_\_\_\_\_ is recognised as father of "Human relation".

(i) William Gilbreth

(ii) Henri Fayol

(iii) F. W. Taylor

~~(iv) Elton Mayo~~

Sweta

Sweta

SWETA



(h) Contribution/s of human relations movements is/are :

- (i) Great Depression
- (ii) Labour Movement
- (iii) Hawthorne studies
- (iv) All of these

(i) Organisational Behaviour is the study of \_\_\_\_\_ in the organisation.

- (i) Human
- (ii) Employer
- (iii) Human Behaviour
- (iv) Employees

(j) OB does not contribute to improve :

- (i) Motivation
- (ii) Efficiency
- (iii) Interpersonal relations
- (iv) Communication



## Part – B

### (Short-answer Type Questions)

Answer any four questions of the following :

5×4 = 20

- (a) Explain the concept of Learning Organisation.
- (b) What do you mean by personality ? Discuss.
- (c) Define "Groups" along with their types.
- (d) Discuss on the topic "Grapevine".
- (e) What is meant for Leadership ? What are the essential traits of a leader ?
- (f) Outline the concept of organisational change.

## Part – C

### (Long-answer Type Questions)

3. Answer any three questions of the following :

10×3 = 30

- (a) Discuss the challenges and opportunities of Organisational Behaviour.

SWETA  
\*

- (b) Explain the classical conditioning theories of Learning.
- (c) What do you mean by Negotiation ? Which type of skills are required for manager in Negotiation Process ?
- (d) Define communication. Explain its process in detail.
- (e) Enumerate the behavioural theories of Leadership.



Authenticity  
Machiavellianism

*[Handwritten scribbles and signatures]*

KJ - 27/3 (150)

(6)

MB - 201 (New)

*[Handwritten signature]*

**2023**

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*Answer from all the Sections as directed.*

**Section – A**

**(Multiple-Choice Questions)**

1. Choose the correct answer of the following :

2×10 = 20

- (i) Which of the following is not a step in the research process ?
- (a) Data collection
  - (b) Research design
  - (c) Data analysis
  - (d) Marketing



- (ii) What is a research problem ?
- (a) A statement of the research objectives
  - (b) A statement of the research question
  - (c) A statement of the research hypothesis
  - (d) A statement of the research variables
- (iii) Which of the following is a non-probability sampling technique ?
- (a) Simple random sampling
  - (b) Stratified random sampling
  - (c) Convenience sampling
  - (d) Cluster sampling
- (iv) What is a questionnaire ?
- (a) A form used to collect data in face-to-face interviews
  - (b) A list of questions used to collect data from a sample
  - (c) A form used to collect data from a group of people
  - (d) A form used to collect data from an individual

MO - 20/2

( 2 )

Contd.

- (v) Which of the following is a primary data collection technique ?
- (a) Surveys
  - (b) Observation
  - (c) Internal data sources
  - (d) Secondary research
- (vi) What is data processing ?
- (a) The analysis of data
  - (b) The collection of data
  - (c) The organization of data
  - (d) The interpretation of data
- (vii) What is a research design ?
- (a) A plan or blueprint for conducting research
  - (b) A plan for analyzing data
  - (c) A plan for collecting data
  - (d) A plan for selecting a sample
- (viii) What is the purpose of a business research report ?
- (a) To summarize the research findings

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( 3 )

( Turn over )

- (b) To present the research methodology
  - (c) To provide a detailed account of the research process
  - (d) All of these
- (ix) What is the difference between quantitative and qualitative research ?
- (a) Quantitative research focuses on numerical data, while qualitative research focuses on descriptive data
  - (b) Quantitative research involves statistical analysis, while qualitative research does not
  - (c) Qualitative research is more objective than quantitative research
  - (d) None of these
- (x) What is a Sample ?
- (a) A subset of the population
  - (b) The entire population
  - (c) A group of individual
  - (d) A group of businesses

MO – 20/2

( 4 )

Contd.

**Section – B**  
**(Short-answer Type Questions)**

2. Answer any four questions : 5×4 = 20
- (i) What is the difference between exploratory and conclusive research ?
  - (ii) What is a research hypothesis ?
  - (iii) What is a probability sampling technique ?
  - (iv) What is a scale in research ?
  - (v) What is data analysis ?
  - (vi) What is the purpose of a pilot study ?

**Section – C**  
**(Long-answer Type Questions)**

3. Answer any three of the following : 10×3 = 30
- (i) Explain the research process in detail.
  - (ii) What are the different types of research designs ? Explain with examples.
  - (iii) Discuss the various sampling techniques used in research.

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( 5 )

( Turn over )

(iv) What are the different types of data collection tools used in research ? Explain with examples.

(v) Explain the steps involved in writing a business research report.





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**Section – A**

**(Objective Type Questions)**

1. Select the correct answer of the following :

**2×10 = 20**

(a) Questionnaire is filled by :

(i) Respondent (ii) Researcher

(iii) Every one (iv) None of these

(b) How can we enhance the Research Objectives ?

(i) By making it more valid

(ii) By making it more reliable

(iii) By making it more impartial

(iv) All of these

(c) Research is :

(i) Searching again and again

(ii) Finding solution to any problem

(iii) Scientific way to search truth

(iv) None of these

(d) Survey is a study of :

(i) Descriptive (ii) Systematic

(iii) Fact finding (iv) Analytical

(e) The existing company information is the example of which data ?

(i) Primary (ii) Secondary

(iii) Both (i) and (ii) (iv) None of these

(f) How is Random Sampling helpful ?

(i) For more accurate

(ii) Economical

(iii) Free from personal biases

(iv) All of these

(g) Evaluation Research is concerned with :

(i) How well are we doing

(ii) What are we doing

(iii) Why are we doing

(iv) None of these

(h) Who can wisely Conduct Research ?

(i) A hard worker

(ii) A post-graduate degree holder

(iii) Studied Research methodology

(iv) Having thinking and reasoning skills

(i) Which of the following is not the method of Research ?

(i) Survey (ii) Observation

(iii) Historical (iv) Philosophical

(j) What do you understand by the term "Anusandhan" ?

(i) Goal-oriented

(ii) Attaining an aim

(iii) Following an aim

(iv) Praying to active an aim

#### Section - B

#### (Short-answer Type Questions)

Answer any four questions of the following :

5×4 = 20

2. What are the sources of Secondary Data ?

3. What Observation ? Explain its types.
4. Discuss significance of Research.
5. Throw light on the types of Business Research.
6. What do you mean by statistical tools ?
7. Explain various approaches to Research.

### Section – C

#### (Long-answer Type Questions)

Answer any three questions of the following :

10×3 = 30

8. What is Hypothesis ? Explain various types of hypothesis.
9. What is Questionnaire ? Explain features of good questionnaire.
10. What is Interview ? Explain various types of interview.
11. Define the term Sampling. Discuss its various types.
12. What is Research ? Explain its objectives.





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**Group – A**

**(Objective Type Questions)**

1. Select the correct answer of the following :

2×10 = 20

(a) Research can either be \_\_\_\_\_ or applied.

(i) Basic

(ii) Fundamental

(iii) Pure

~~(iv) All of these~~

(b) \_\_\_\_\_ is the characteristics of research.

(i) Direct experience or observation

(ii) Precise Judgement

(iii) Cyclical

(iv) All of these

(c) \_\_\_\_\_ is an important components of scientific enquiry.

(i) Observation

(ii) Hypothesis

(iii) Verification

(iv) All of these

(d) \_\_\_\_\_ is not a part of modern methods of research.

(i) Basic research

(ii) Conceptual research

(iii) Philosophical research

(iv) Empirical research

(e) After collecting research data, it is necessary to \_\_\_\_\_ and interpret them.

- (i) Conclude
- ~~(ii) Analyse~~
- (iii) Write findings
- (iv) Observe

(f) \_\_\_\_\_ are generally information gathered or generated by the research for the purposes of the project immediately at hand.

- ~~(i) Primary data~~
- (ii) Secondary data
- (iii) Tertiary data
- (iv) Ready-made data

(g) Data that have already been collected for some other purpose is termed \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Primary data
- ~~(ii) Secondary data~~
- (iii) Tertiary data
- (iv) Ready-made data



(h) \_\_\_\_\_ is treated as the "heart of the survey operation".

- (i) Observation
- (ii) Secondary data
- (iii) Interview
- ~~(iv) Questionnaire~~

(i) How is random sampling helpful ?

- (i) Reasonably accurate
- (ii) An economical method of data collection
- (iii) Free from personal biases
- ~~(iv) All of these~~

(i) What is the name of the conceptual framework in which the research is carried out ?

- (i) Research hypothesis
- (ii) Synopsis of Research
- (iii) Research paradigm
- ~~(iv) Research design~~

## Group – B

### (Short-answer Type Questions)

Answer any **four** questions :  $5 \times 4 = 20$

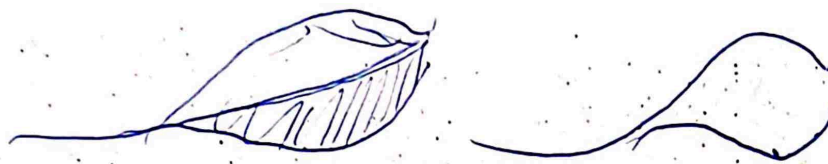
2. Define Research. Discuss the process of Research.
3. What do you mean by Business Research Problem ?
4. Explain the important scalling techniques.
5. Write the importance of the Report and Presentation.
6. What is meant for Sampling Errors ?
7. Describe the Descriptive Research Design.

## Section – C

### (Long-answer Type Questions)

Answer any **three** questions :  $10 \times 3 = 30$

8. Explain the different approaches to Research.
9. What are the Ethics in Business Research ?  
Discuss.



10. Give a brief note on Causal Research Design.
11. Discuss, in detail, about the sampling design process.
12. How Scholar will analyse the collected data ?  
Explain with a suitable example.





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**MB — 203**

**2023**

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*Full Marks : 70*

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*Answer from all the Parts as directed.*

**Part – A**

**(Multiple-Choice Questions)**

1. Choose the correct answer of the following :

$2 \times 10 = 20$

(i) What is Operation Research ?

(a) The study of operations in a company

(b) The use of mathematical models and techniques to solve complex business problems

(c) The study of management principles

(d) The use of financial models to predict business outcomes

**MO – 21/2**

**(Turn over)**

(ii) What is Linear Programming ?

- (a) A method for optimizing linear functions
- (b) A method for analyzing financial statements
- (c) A method for analyzing consumer behaviour
- (d) A method for analyzing market trends

(iii) What is the transportation problem ?

- (a) A problem in which goods must be transported from one location to another
  - (b) A problem in which individuals must be transported from one location to another
  - (c) A problem in which machines must be transported from one location to another
  - (d) A problem in which raw materials must be transported from one location to another
- (iv) What is a network diagram ?
- (a) A graphical representation of the critical path in a project

MO-21/2

(2)

Contd.

(b) A graphical representation of financial data

(c) A graphical representation of market trends

(d) A graphical representation of customer behaviour

(v) What is game theory ?

(a) The study of mathematical models of conflict and cooperation between intelligent rational decision-makers

(b) The study of financial models

(c) The study of management principles

(d) The study of consumer behavior

(vi) What is simplex method ?

(a) A method for solving linear programming problems

(b) A method for analyzing market trends

(c) A method for analyzing financial statements

(d) A method for analyzing consumer behaviour

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(3)

(Turn over)



(vii) What is the objective function in linear programming ?

- (a) The function being optimized
- (b) The function that defines the constraints
- (c) The function that defines the decision variables
- (d) The function that defines the feasibility

(viii) What is the feasibility region in linear programming ?

- (a) The set of all feasible solutions
- (b) The set of all infeasible solutions
- (c) The set of all optional solutions
- (d) The set of all non-optimal solutions

(ix) What is the optimal solution in linear programming ?

- (a) The solution that maximizes the objectives function
- (b) The solution that minimizes the objectives function

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(4)

Contd.

(c) The solution that satisfies all the constraints

(d) The solution that violates some of the constraints

(x) What is a mixed integer programming problem ?

(a) A linear programming problem in which some of the decision variables are required to be integer

(b) A linear programming problem in which all of the decision variables are required to be integer

(c) A linear programming problem in which some of the constraints are required to be integer

(d) A linear programming problem in which all of the constraints are required to be integer

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(5)

(Turn over)



**Part - B**

**(Very Short-answer Type Questions)**

2. Answer any four questions in short :  $5 \times 4 = 20$

- (a) What is duality in linear programming ?
- (b) What is the difference between primal and dual problems in linear programming ?
- (c) What is a feasible solution ?
- (d) What is the purpose of sensitivity analysis in linear programming ?
- (e) What is the difference between a minimum cost flow problem and a maximum flow problem ?
- (f) What is the difference between a tree and a network in network analysis ?

**Part - C**

**( Long-answer Type Questions)**

3. Answer any three of the following in detail :

$10 \times 3 = 30$

- (a) Explain the steps involved in solving a linear programming problem.

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(6)

Contd.

(b) What is the transportation problem ? Explain the steps involved in solving it.

(c) What is network analysis ? Explain the different types of network analysis.

(d) What is game theory ? Explain the different types of games.

(e) Explain CPM method with an example.



MO - 21/2 (150)

(7)

MB - 203

**2022**

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*Answer from all the Groups as directed.*

**Group – A**

**(Compulsory)**

1. Answer the following questions :  $2 \times 10 = 20$

(a) OR gives Qualitative Solution. (True / False)

(b) One of the OR phases is the Action Phase.

(True / False)

(c) Diagram belongs to the Physical Model.

(True / False)

(d) OR imbibes inter-disciplinary Team approach. (True / False)

(e) Linear programming is the tool of or. (True / False)

(f) Solution of decision variable can be fraction. (True / False)

(g) The feasible region is a convex set. (True / False)

(h) Artificial variable inter as basic variable. (True / False)

(i) Dual simplex method was introduced by Lemk. (True / False)

(j) PERT is activity oriented network. (True / False)

#### Group – B

2. Answer any four questions of the following:

5×4 = 20

(a) Explain features of OR.

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(2)

Contd.

(b) Highlight advantages of OR.

(c) Differentiate between CPM and PERT model.

(d) Explain North-West Corner rule.

(e) Write a general mathematical model of transportation problem.

(f) Describe modified Distribution Method (MODI method).

#### Group – C

3. Answer any three questions of the following :

10×3 = 30

(a) Explain various objectives of OR. Discuss technique and tools of OR.

(b) Discuss significance and scope of OR in modern management.

(c) Throw light on the role of OR model in decision making.

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(3)

(Turn over)



(d) Explain the different models of transportation problem along with their applications.

(e) What is Game theory ? Discuss Maximum, Minimum and Mixed Strategies.



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Answer from all the Groups as directed.

**Group – A**

**(Compulsory)**

1. Answer the following questions :  $2 \times 10 = 20$

(a) O. R. gives quantitative solution.

(True/False)

(b) Allocation problems are represented by iconic model.

(True/False)

(c) Linear programming is tool of O.R.

(True/False)

- (d) Transportation problems can also solved by simplex method. (True/False)
- (e) In A. P. the constraints are of equality typ. (True/False)
- (f) Project consists of interrelated activities. (True/False)
- (g) PERT and CPM identifies non critical activites. (True/False)
- (h) PERT is activity oriented network. (True/False)
- (i) CPM is used for projects that are repetitive in nature. (True/False)
- (j) A network may include more than one critical path. (True/False)

**Group – B**

2. Answer any four questions of the following :

5×4 = 20

- (a) Explain the nature and scope of Operation Research.



- (b) What do you mean by Transportation Problems ? Discuss its initial Basic Feasible Solution.
- (c) Explain the application of Networks in Project Management.
- (d) What is meant for Payoff Making ? Discuss.
- (e) Explain the North West Corner Rule.
- (f) How critical path can be determined ? Explain.

**Group – C**

**(Long-answer Type Questions)**

3. Answer any three questions of the following :

10×3 = 30

- (a) Explain the duties and responsibilities of personnel in Operation Research.
- (b) What do you mean by Simplex Method ? Explain its application in detail.
- (c) Differentiate between Modified Distribution Method (MODI) and Stepping Stone Method.



**2023**

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*Answer from all the Sections as directed.*

**Section – A**

**(Multiple-Choice Questions)**

1. Choose the correct answer of the following :

$2 \times 10 = 20$

(a) What is Management Accounting ?

(i) The preparation of financial statements

(ii) The use of financial information to make business decisions



- (iii) The management of financial resources
  - (iv) The management of human resources
- (b) What is Break-even Analysis ?

(i) A technique for analyzing the profitability of a business

(ii) A technique for analyzing the cost of production

(iii) A technique for analyzing the revenue of a business

(iv) A technique for analyzing the financial statements

(c) What is marginal costing ?

(i) A costing method that includes fixed costs

(ii) A costing method that excludes fixed costs

(iii) A costing method that includes variable costs

(iv) A costing method that excludes variable costs

**(d) What is Budgeting ?**

- (i) The process of creating a financial plan for a business**
- (ii) The process of preparing financial statements**
- (iii) The process of analyzing financial data**
- (iv) The process of managing financial resources**

**(e) What is Variance Analysis ?**

- (i) A technique for analyzing financial statements**
- (ii) A technique for analyzing the profitability of a business**
- (iii) A technique for analyzing the variance between actual and budgeted results**
- (iv) A technique for analyzing the cost of production**

(f) What is standard costing ?

- (i) A costing method that uses actual costs
- (ii) A costing method that uses standard costs
- (iii) A costing method that uses both actual and standard costs
- (iv) A costing method that does not use any costs

(g) What is a flexible budget ?

- (i) A budget that is fixed for a particular period
- (ii) A budget that is flexible for a particular period
- (iii) A budget that is fixed for a particular activity
- (iv) A budget that is flexible for a particular activity

(h) What is a cost-volume-profit analysis ?

- (i) An analysis of the relationship between cost, volume and profit

(ii) An analysis of the relationship between cost and revenue

(iii) An analysis of the relationship between profit and revenue

(iv) An analysis of the relationship between cost and profit

(i) What is a cash budget ?

- (i) A budget that includes all expenses and revenues
- (ii) A budget that includes only cash inflows and outflows
- (iii) A budget that includes only expenses
- (iv) A budget that includes only revenues

(j) What is the difference between absorption costing and marginal costing ?

- (i) Absorption costing includes all costs, while marginal costing excludes fixed costs



- (ii) Marginal costing includes all costs, while absorption costing excludes variable costs
- (iii) Absorption costing includes only variable costs, while marginal costing includes both variable and fixed costs
- (iv) Marginal costing includes only variable costs, while absorption costing includes both variable and fixed costs

**Section – B**

2. Answer any four questions in short :  $5 \times 4 = 20$

- (a) What is cost behavior ?
- (b) What is a cost driver ?
- (c) What is the difference between a direct cost and an indirect cost ?
- (d) What is the difference between a fixed cost and a variable cost ?
- (e) What is the purpose of a cost center ?
- (f) What is the purpose of a profit center ?

**Section – C**

3. Answer any three of the following in detail :

$10 \times 3 = 30$

- (a) Explain the concept of Break-even Analysis. How is it useful for business decision-making ?
- (b) Explain the difference between marginal costing and absorption costing. Which costing method do you think is more appropriate and why ?
- (c) What is Budgeting ? Explain the different types of budgets.
- (d) What is Variance Analysis ? Explain the different types of variances.
- (e) Explain the concept and applications of marginal income accounting.



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**MB — 204 (New)**

**2022**

**Time : 3 hours**

**Full Marks : 70**

**Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.**

**The figures in the margin indicate full marks.**

**Answer from all the Parts as directed.**

**Part – A**

1. Choose the correct answer of the following questions :  $2 \times 10 = 20$

(a) Management accounting deals with :

(i) Quantitative information

(ii) Qualitative information

(iii) Both (i) and (ii)

(iv) None of these

(b) Who coined the concept of Management Accounting ?

- (i) R. N. Anthony
- (ii) James H. Bliss
- (iii) J. Batty
- (iv) American Accounting

(c) The main role of Management Accounting is :

- (i) Decision making
- (ii) Planning
- (iii) Direction
- (iv) Provision of information to management

(d) Contribution is also known as :

- (i) Share Capital
- (ii) Gross Profit
- (iii) Gross Margin
- (iv) Margin of Safety

(e) Sales X PV Ratio is equal to \_\_\_\_\_

- (i) Profit
- (ii) Contribution
- (iii) BEP
- (iv) Margin of Safety

(f) Cost accounting helps :

- (i) Cost controlling
- (ii) Strategic planning
- (iii) Decision on improving cost
- (iv) All of these

(g) Zero based budgetary is also known as :

- (i) Scratch based budgeting
- (ii) De nova budgeting
- (iii) Priority based budgeting
- (iv) All of these



(ii) Rs. 760 Adverse

(iii) Rs. 500 Adverse

(iv) Rs. 100 Adverse

### Part – B

2. Answer any four questions of the following in short :  $5 \times 4 = 20$

(a) Discuss the functions of Management Accounting

(b) From the following data, calculate P/V Ratio

Year	Sales	Profit
2020	1,50,000	20,000
2021	1,70,000	25,000

(c) Discuss the importance of P/V Ratio.

(d) What do you understand by budget ?

(e) The standard and actual data of a manufacturing concern are given

Standard time 2,000 Hrs

Standard rate per hour Rs.2  
 Actual time taken 1:900 Hrs  
 Actual wages paid per hour  
 Rs. 2.50

Calculate Labour variance.

**Part – C**

3. Answer any three questions of the following in detail :  $10 \times 3 = 30$

- (a) Define Management Accounting. Discuss its nature and scope. What are its limitations ?
- (b) Define Standard Costing. Explain the steps involved for installing Standard Costing System.
- (c) Following are the particular of S. K. Ltd.

Year	Sales	Profit
2020	1,00,000	15,000
2021	1,20,000	23,000

XN – 30/3

(6)

Contd.

**Find out :**

- (i) P/V ratio
- (ii) Fixed cost
- (iii) Break-even point
- (iv) Profit when sales are Rs. 1.25,000
- (v) Sales required to each profit of Rs. 20,000

(d) Prepare a budget for the production of 8,000 units. The expenses for the budget production 10,000 units in a factory are furnished below :

Items	Per Unit Rs.
Material	70
Variable Cost	25
Labour	20
Fixed Cost (Rs,1,00,000)	10
Variable expenses	5

XN – 30/3

(7)

(Turn over)

Items	Per Unit Rs.
Selling expense (10% fixed)	13
Distribution expenses (20% fixed)	7
Administration expenses	<u>5</u>
Total cost	155

(e) What are the assumptions of break-even analysis ?





**2021**

**Time : 3 hours**

**Full Marks : 70**

**Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.**

**The figures in the margin indicate full marks.**

**Answer from all the parts as directed.**

**Part – A**

- 1. Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives: 2×10 = 20**

**(a) Which one of the following is not a technique of Management Accounting ?**

- (i) Break-even Analysis**
- (ii) Variance Analysis**
- (iii) Budgetary Control**
- (iv) None of these**

- (b) Contribution is equal to :
- (i) Sales-variable cost
  - (ii) Sales-fixed cost
  - (iii) Sales-profit
  - (iv) None of these
- (c) The difference between actual sales and break even sales is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (i) Break-even Point
  - (ii) Standard Cost
  - (iii) Marginal Cost
  - (iv) Margin of Safety
- (d) Which of the following is not the benefit of budgetary control ?
- (i) Aid in co-ordination
  - (ii) Aid in market segmentation
  - (iii) Improvement in planning
  - (iv) None of these

(e) Under budgetary control detailed analysis is possible :

- (i) Both of income and expenses
- (ii) Only of Revenue
- (iii) Only of expenses
- (iv) None of these

(f) The difference between actual cost and standard cost is known as :

- (i) Profit
- (ii) Differential Cost
- (iii) Variance
- (iv) None of these

(g) Basic standard is established for a :

- (i) Indefinite Period
- (ii) Current Period
- (iii) Short Period
- (iv) None of these

(h) BEP is that where :

- (i) There is maximum profit



(ii) There is minimum profit

(iii) There is neither profit nor loss

(iv) None of these

(i) BEP is equal to :

(i)  $\frac{\text{Fixed Cost}}{\text{P/V Ratio}}$

(ii)  $\frac{\text{Fixed Cost}}{\text{P/V Ratio}} \times 100$

(iii)  $\frac{\text{P/V Ratio}}{\text{Fixed Cost}}$

(iv) None of these

(i) P/V Ratio is :

(i)  $\frac{\text{Contribution}}{\text{Sales}} \times 100$

(ii)  $\frac{\text{Contribution}}{\text{Sales}}$

(iii)  $\frac{\text{Sales}}{\text{Contribution}} \times 100$

(iv) None of these

## Part – B

2. Answer any four of the following questions in short:  $5 \times 4 = 20$

(a) Mention the types of budget that the management of a big industrial enterprise would normally prepare.

(b) Distinguish between Financial Accounting and Management Accounting.

(c) What is budgetary control ? Explain in brief.

(d) The standard and actual figures of Ashok Metal works are as under :

Standard Time for the Job – 1,000 hours

Standard rate per hour – Re. 0.50

Actual time taken – 900 hours

Actual wages paid – Rs. 360.00

Compute (i) Labour rate variance.

(ii) Labour cost variance.

(e) The following information of XYZ Ltd. are available :

Fixed expenses — Rs. 20,000

Variable expenses — Rs. 10 per unit

Selling price — Rs. 15 per unit

Calculate (i) BEP in unit and (ii) Sales to earn a profit of Rs. 20,000

### Part – C

3. Answer any three of the following questions in detail :  $10 \times 3 = 30$

(a) What do you understand by Management Accounting ? How does it help in Managerial Decision Making ?

(b) With the following data for 60% activity, prepare a budget for production at 80% capacity.

Production at 60% capacity – 600 units

Materials – Rs. 100 per unit

Labour – Rs. 40 per unit

Direct expenses – Rs. 10 per unit

Factory overheads – Rs. 40,000 (50% fixed)

Administrative expenses – Rs. 3,000 (60% fixed)



(c) What do you mean by Break-Even Point ?

How it is calculated ?

(d) The following information of XYZ Ltd. are available :

Fixed expenses : Rs. 25,000

Variable expenses : Rs. 20 per unit

Selling Price : Rs. 30 per unit

Calculate the following :

(i) BEP in units.

(ii) Sales volume to earn a profit of Rs. 25,000.

(iii) What additional units would be necessary to increase the profit by Rs. 10,000 ?



KJ - 30/4 (150)

(7)

MB — 204 (New)

*Dr. S. S. Srinivasan*  
*Srinivasan*

**2023**

*Time : 3 hours*

*Full Marks : 70*

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.*

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

*Answer from **all** the Sections as directed.*

**Section – A**

**(Multiple-Choice Questions)**

1. Choose the correct answer of the following :

$2 \times 10 = 20$

(i) Which of the following is NOT a component of Working Capital ?

(a) Accounts payable

(b) Inventory

- (c) Accounts receivable
- (d) Long-term debt
- (ii) The cost of debt is also referred to as :
  - (a) Cost of equity
  - (b) Weighted average cost of capital
  - (c) After-tax cost of debt
  - (d) Cost of retained earnings
- (iii) A firm's capital structure refers to :
  - (a) Its mix of debt and equity financing
  - (b) Its total assets minus total liabilities
  - (c) The number of outstanding shares of stock
  - (d) The current market value of the firm
- (iv) The time value of money is based on the concept that :
  - (a) Money today is worth more than money in the future
  - (b) Money today is worth less than money in the future

- (c) Money today is worth the same as money in the future
- (d) Money today is worth more or less than money in the future, depending on the interest rate
- (v) Which of the following is NOT a type of financial ratio ?
  - (a) Liquidity ratio
  - (b) Profitability ratio
  - (c) Solvency ratio
  - (d) Operational ratio
- (vi) A company's dividend payout ratio is calculated by :
  - (a) Dividing the total dividends paid by the net income
  - (b) Dividing the total dividends paid by the total assets
  - (c) Dividing the total dividends paid by the total equity
  - (d) Dividing the net income by the total dividends paid



(vii) A stock's beta coefficient measures :

- (a) Its return relative to the market
- (b) Its risk relative to the market
- (c) Its dividend yield relative to the market
- (d) Its price relative to the market

(viii) The Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) is :

- (a) The cost of equity financing
- (b) The cost of debt financing
- (c) The average cost of all financing sources weighted by their proportions
- (d) The cost of retained earnings

(ix) A company's inventory turnover ratio is calculated by :

- (a) Dividing the cost of goods sold by the inventory
- (b) Dividing the inventory by the cost of goods sold

MO - 23/2

(4)

Contd.

(c) Dividing the sales by the inventory

(d) Dividing the inventory by the sales

(x) The cost of preferred stock is calculated as :

(a) The preferred dividend divided by the current market price

(b) The preferred dividend divided by the par value

(c) The preferred dividend multiplied by  $(1 - \text{tax rate})$

(d) The preferred dividend multiplied by the tax rate

#### Section - B

2. Answer any four questions in short :  $5 \times 4 = 20$

(i) What is the Break-even Point ?

(ii) What is Working Capital Management ?

(iii) What is a time value of money ?

(iv) What is the Modigliani-Miller theorem ?

MO - 23/2

(5)

(Turn over)

0326

1) 1000 (2.7)  
22  
100

(v) What is the difference between equity and debt financing ?

(vi) What is Budgeting ?

(vii) What is Marginal Costing ?

**Section - C**

3. Answer any three of the following in detail :

10×3 = 30

(i) Discuss the various sources of finance available to a company.

(ii) Explain the concept and principles of capital structure.

(iii) Describe the dividend decision and its determinants.

(iv) What is the time value of money ? Explain its importance in financial decision-making.

(v) Explain the concept of working capital management and the factors that influence it.

MO - 22/2

(6)

Contd.

(vi) What is budgeting ? Discuss the different types of Budgets.

(vii) Explain the concept and importance of capital budgeting in financial management.



MO - 23/2 (150)



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**MB — 205 (New)**

**2022**

**Time : 3 hours**

**Full Marks : 70**

**Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.**

**The figures in the margin indicate full marks.**

**Answer from all the Parts as directed.**

**Part – A**

1. Choose the correct answer of the following :

**2×10 = 20**

(a) \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are the two versions of goals of the financial management of the firm :

(i) Profit maximization, Wealth maximization

(ii) Production maximization, Sales maximization

**XN –31/3**

**(Turn over)**



- (iii) Sales maximization, Profit maximization
- (iv) Value maximization, Wealth maximization
- (b) Net working capital refers to :
  - (i) Total assets minus fixed assets
  - (ii) Current assets minus current liabilities
  - (iii) Current assets minus inventories
  - (iv) Current assets
- (c) Capital structure is an optimal mix of which one of the following options ?
  - (i) Sales and Profit
  - (ii) Debt and Equity
  - (iii) Current assets and Fixed assets
  - (iv) None of these
- (d) The volume of sales is influenced by \_\_\_\_\_ of a firm.
  - (i) Finance Policy
  - (ii) Credit Policy
  - (iii) Profit Policy
  - (iv) Fund Policy

- (e) The dividend irrelevance theorem to share valuation was propounded by :
  - (i) James E. Walter
  - (ii) Myron Gordon
  - (iii) Modigliani and Miller
  - (iv) None of them
- (f) Stock dividend is also known as :
  - (i) Scrip dividend
  - (ii) Bonus shares
  - (iii) Right shares
  - (iv) Property dividend
- (g) Which of the following is not an approach to the Capital Structure ?
  - (i) Gross profit approach
  - (ii) Net operating income approach
  - (iii) Net income approach
  - (iv) M M approach

- (h) The concept that value of a rupee to be received in future is less than the value of a rupee on hand today is known as :
- Recovery factor concept
  - Time value of money
  - Compounding factor concept
  - None of these
- (i) The difference between present value of cash inflows and present value of cash outflows is known as :
- Gross present value
  - Capital
  - Net present value
  - None of these
- (j) Which of the following factors affects the Working Capital Requirement of a business unit ?
- Nature of business
  - Credit policy
  - Production policy
  - All of these

XN-31/3

(4)

Contd.

### Part - B

#### (Short-answer Type Questions)

2. Answer any four questions of the following :

5×4 = 20

- Define Financial Management.
- State the factors affecting Working Capital Requirements.
- What do you mean by time value of money ?
- Briefly discuss about dividend policy.
- What do you mean by Wealth Maximization ?

### Part - C

- Answer any three questions of the following :

10×3 = 30

- What is Financial Management ? Discuss the nature and scope of Financial Management.

XN-31/3

(5)

(Turn over)

(b) What is Capital Budgeting ? Discuss the steps in Capital Budgeting.

(c) An investment proposal would initially cost Rs. 25,000 and would generate year-end cash inflow of Rs. 9,000, Rs. 8,000, Rs. 7,000, Rs.6,000 and Rs. 5,000 in one through five years.

The required rate of return is assumed to be 10%.

Calculated Net present value :

Year	PV@ 10%
1	0.909
2	0.826
3	0.751
4	0.683
5	0.621

(d) A firm is considering on expenditure of Rs. 60 lakhs for expending its operations. The relevant information is as follows :

Number of existing equity shares = 10 lakhs

Market value of existing share = Rs. 60

Net earnings = Rs. 90 lakhs

Compute the cost of existing equity share capital and of new equity Capital assuming that new shares will be issued at a price of Rs. 52 per share and the costs of new issues will be Rs. 2 per share.





**2021**

Time : 3 hours

Full Marks : 70

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Answer from all the parts as directed.

**Part – A**

1. Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives :  $2 \times 10 = 20$

(a) Investment decision include :

- (i) Expansion of existing business
- (ii) Expansion of new business
- (iii) Replacement
- (iv) All of these

(b) Retained earnings is \_\_\_\_\_ a cost free source of capital.

- (i) Not
- (ii) Sometimes
- (iii) Compulsorily
- (iv) Consistently

(c) Which one is not an important objective of Financial Management ?

- (i) Profit Maximisation
- (ii) Wealth Maximisation
- (iii) Value Maximisation
- ~~(iv) Maximisation of social benefits~~

(d) The concern of the financing decision is with :

- (i) Cost of capital
- (ii) Capital budgeting
- (iii) Assets structure
- (iv) Capital structure

- a cost

- (e) Financial decision involves :
- (i) Investment, financing and dividend decision
  - (ii) Investment, financing and sales decisions
  - (iii) Financing, dividend and cash decisions
  - (iv) None of these
- (f) Which one of the following is a method of Capital Budgetary ?
- (i) Net present value method
  - (ii) Payback period method
  - (iii) Internal rate of return method
  - (iv) All of these
- (g) Working Capital Management deals with :
- (i) Cash Management
  - (ii) Inventory Management
  - (iii) Receivable Management
  - (iv) All of these



(h) Leverage may be :

- (i) Operating Leverage
- (ii) Financial Leverage
- (iii) Combined Leverage
- ~~(iv) All of these~~

(i) Which one of the following is not considered while formulating dividend policy of a company ?

- (i) Nature of Industry
- (ii) Age of the Company
- (iii) Taxation Policy
- (iv) Capital Structure

(i) Which one of the following is widely used technique of inventory control ?

- ~~(i) ABC Analysis~~
- (ii) Lock Box System
- (iii) Concentration Banking
- (iv) Profitability Index

## Part – B

2. Answer any four of the following questions in short:  $5 \times 4 = 20$

(a) Compute the financial leverage based on the given data below:

Networth – Rs. 25,00,000

Debt/Equity – 3 : 1

Interest Rate – 12%

Operating Profit — Rs. 20,00,000.

- (b) Briefly discuss about various components of working capital.
- (c) What is the importance of financial management?
- (d) What do you mean by capital structure?
- (e) Explain the factors affecting dividend policy.

## Part – C

3. Answer any three of the following questions in detail:  $10 \times 3 = 30$

- (a) Critically evaluate the Modigliani and Millar Theory on Capital Structure.

- (b) Define Financial Management: Discuss the functions of financial management.
- (c) Calculate Operating Leverage, Financial Leverage and Combined Leverage :

	Rs.
Sales (100 units)	50,000
Variable Costs	25,000
Fixed Costs	15,000
Interest	5,000

- (d) A choice is to be made between two competitive projects which require an equal investment of Rs. 50,000 each and are expected to generate net cash inflows as under:

End of the Year	Project – I Rs.	Project – II Rs.
1	25,000	10,000
2	15,000	12,000
3	10,000	18,000
4	Nil	25,000
5	12,000	8,000
6	6,000	4,000



The cost of capital is 10%. You are required to suggest which project is to be preferred on the basis of (i) Payback period and (ii) NPV :

Year	PV@10%
1	0.909
2	0.826
3	0.751
4	0.683
5	0.621
6	0.564



**2023**

*Time : 3 hours*

*Full Marks : 70*

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.*

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

*Answer from all the Sections as directed.*

**Section – A**

1. Answer the multiple-choice questions :

2×10 = 20

(a) What is the first step in project management ?

(i) Project planning

(ii) Project execution

(iii) Project monitoring

(iv) Project initiation

(b) Which of the following is not a project constraint ?

(i) Scope

- (ii) Time
- (iii) Cost
- (iv) Quality
- (c) What is the critical path in a project network diagram ?
  - (i) The longest path in the diagram
  - (ii) The shortest path in the diagram
  - (iii) The path with the most activities
  - (iv) The path with the least activities
- (d) What is the purpose of risk management in project management ?
  - (i) To eliminate all risks associated with the project
  - (ii) To reduce the impact of risks on the project
  - (iii) To ignore risks and proceed with the project
  - (iv) To increase the likelihood of risks occurring

- (e) What is the formula for calculating net present value (NPV) ?

- (i)  $NPV = \text{Present value} - \text{Future value}$
- (ii)  $NPV = \text{Future value} - \text{Present value}$
- (iii)  $NPV = \text{Present value} / \text{Future value}$
- (iv)  $NPV = \text{Future value} / \text{Present value}$

- (f) Which of the following is not a type of project organization ?

- (i) Functional
- (ii) Matrix
- (iii) Network
- (iv) Projectized

- (g) Which of the following is not a phase of project management ?

- (i) Planning
- (ii) Execution
- (iii) Monitoring and control
- (iv) Completion



(h) Which of the following is a tool used for project time management ?

- (i) Gantt chart
- (ii) Pareto chart
- (iii) Control chart
- (iv) Scatter diagram

(i) What is the formula for calculating payback period ?

- (i)  $\text{Payback period} = \text{Investment} / \text{Net income}$
- (ii)  $\text{Payback period} = \text{Investment} \times \text{Net income}$
- (iii)  $\text{Payback period} = \text{Net income} / \text{Investment}$
- (iv)  $\text{Payback period} = \text{Investment} / \text{Cash inflows}$

(j) What is the main objective of project management ?

- (i) To complete the project within the given time

(ii) To complete the project within the given cost

(iii) To complete the project within the given scope

(iv) To complete the project within the given time, cost and scope

#### Section - B

#### (Very Short-answer Type Questions)

2. Answer any four of the following :  $5 \times 4 = 20$

(a) What is project management ?

(b) What is market feasibility study in project management ?

(c) What is technical feasibility study in project management ?

(d) What is financial analysis in project management ?

(e) What is a work breakdown structure (WBS)?

(f) What is the critical path method (CPM)?

**Section - C**

**(Long-answer Type Questions)**

3. Answer any three questions :  $10 \times 3 = 30$

(a) Explain the concept of project management and its importance in modern organization.

(b) Describe the steps involved in conducting a market feasibility study for a project.

(c) Explain the process of conducting a technical feasibility study for a project.

(d) What is financial analysis in project management? How is it different from financial accounting?

MO-24/2

(6)

Contd.

(e) Explain the steps involved in project planning and implementation.

(f) What is project review? How is it conducted? Why is it important.



MO-24/2 (150)

(7)

MB-206

**2022**

*Time : 3 hours*

*Full Marks : 70*

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.*

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

*Answer from **all** the Parts as directed.*

**Part – A**

**(Compulsory)**

1. Select the correct answer of the following :

$2 \times 10 = 20$

- (a) What are the responsibility of a Project Manager ?

(i) Planning

(ii) Organising

(iii) Controlling

(iv) All of these

- (b) A project is concerne with :

(i) Quality

(ii) Time

(iii) Budget

(iv) All of these



(c) Factors affecting project is :

- (i) Lockout
- (ii) Shortage of material
- (iii) Power cut
- (iv) All of these

(d) Phases of project life cycle are :

- (i) Clean up phase
- (ii) Rest phase
- (iii) Slow-down phase
- (iv) Go slow phase

(e) Which one is the type of feasibility analysis ?

- (i) Technical feasibility
- (ii) Social feasibility
- (iii) Relation feasibility
- (iv) Motion feasibility

(f) Sources of new project ideas may average from :

- (i) Performance of existing industries
- (ii) Availability of Raw Material
- (iii) Availability of skilled labour
- (iv) All of these

(g) Importance of project management is due to :

- (i) Corporate downsizing
- (ii) Development of third world
- (iii) Global Composition
- (iv) All of these

(h) Which one of the following is project scheduling and progressing techniques ?

- (i) Bar charts
- (ii) Project Execution Plan
- (iii) Control Room
- (iv) Cost Benefit Analysis

(i) Plant Layout is governed by the principle :

- (i) Flexibility
- (ii) Flow
- (iii) Safty
- (iv) All of these

(j) Project can be classified in :

- (i) National Project
- (ii) Industrial Project
- (iii) Joint Project
- (iv) All of these

## Part – B

2. Answer any **four** questions of the following :

5×4 = 20

- (a) Explain the concept of Project Management.
- (b) Highlight the factors of site selection.
- (c) Explain demand forecasting technique.
- (d) What do you understand by Market feasibility ?
- (e) Explain the concept of Break Even Analysis.

## Part – C

3. Answer any **three** questions of the following :

10×3 = 30

- (a) Describe various phases of Project Life Cycle in brief.
- (b) What do you mean by Project Planning ? Describe different steps involved in Project Planning.
- (c) What do you understand by Project Financing ? Explain its advantages and disadvantages.
- (d) What do you mean by Plant Layout ? Focus on different types of plant layout.



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**MB — 206 (New)**

**2021**

**Time : 3 hours**

**Full Marks : 70**

**Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.**

**The figures in the margin indicate full marks.**

**Answer from all the Groups as directed.**

**Group – A**

**(Objective Type Questions)**

**1. Select the correct answer of the following :**

**2×10 = 20**

**(a) Technical Analysis broadly involves :**

**(i) Material inputs**

**(ii) Technology**

**(iii) Product Mix**

**(iv) All of these**

**KJ – 32/3**

**(Turn over)**



- (b) What are the responsibility of a Project Manager ?
- (i) Planning
  - (ii) Organising
  - (iii) Controlling
  - (iv) All of these
- (c) Project can be classified in :
- (i) National project
  - (ii) Industrial project
  - (iii) Joint project
  - (iv) All of these
- (d) PERT uses time estimate for an activity these may be :
- (i) Optimistic time
  - (ii) Most link time
  - (iii) Pessimistic time
  - (iv) All of these
- (e) Advantage of CPM is :
- (i) To Provide an analytical approach
  - (ii) To encourage Management

- (iii) To enable forward working
  - (iv) To rescheduling the activity
- (f) The statistical method which are frequently used for making demand projections is :
- (i) Graphic method
  - (ii) Selection method
  - (iii) Target method
  - (iv) Recording method
- (g) Information sought in market survey is concerned with :
- (i) Total Demand
  - (ii) Motives of Seller
  - (iii) Total Supply
  - (iv) All of these
- (h) Which one is the type of feasibility analysis ?
- (i) Technical feasibility
  - (ii) Social feasibility
  - (iii) Relation feasibility
  - (iv) Motion feasibility



- (i) Sources of new project ideas may emerge from :
- (i) Performance of existing industries
  - (ii) Availability of skilled labour
  - (iii) Availability of Raw Material
  - (iv) All of these
- (j) Importance of Project Management is due to :
- (i) Corporate downsizing
  - (ii) Development to third world
  - (iii) Global composition
  - (iv) All of these

**Group – B**

**(Short-answer Type Questions)**

2. Answer any four questions of the following :

5×4 = 20

- (a) Describe importance of project management.
- (b) Highlight the importance of project management with general management.



- (c) Throw light on project feasibility Report.
- (d) What is Break-Even Analysis ?
- (e) What do you mean by Project Evaluation ?

**Section – C**

**(Long-answer Type Questions)**

3. Answer any three questions of the following :

10×3 = 30

- (a) What do you mean by monitoring of a project ?  
Focus on the need of monitoring a project.
- (b) What should be the qualities of project manager ? Explain his role and responsibilities.
- (c) What is meant by site location ? Explain different factors influencing site location.
- (d) What is Plant Layout ? Explain various types of plant layout.

