

Total No. of Questions : 3]

SEAT No. :

PA-1945

[Total No. of Pages : 4

[5953]-603

T.Y. B.B.A.

**603 : Business Project Management  
(2019 Pattern) (Semester - VI)**

*Time : 2½ Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 70*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

- 1) *All questions are compulsory.*
- 2) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

**Q1) A) Multiple Choice questions. (Attempt any 5 out of 6) : [5 × 1 = 5]**

- 1) Capacity Planning \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Increase cost
  - b) Save time
  - c) Increases waste
  - d) Increases production
- 2) The scope of the work is defined in which phase of the Project management?
  - a) Planning
  - b) Executing
  - c) Closing
  - d) Initiating
- 3) Five dimensions that must be managed on a project \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Features, Quality, Cost, Schedule, Staff
  - b) Constraint, Quality, Cost, Schedule, Staff
  - c) Features, Priority, Cost, Schedule, Staff
  - d) Features, Quality, Cost, Schedule, Customer

**P.T.O.**

- 4) SIPOC stand for ( ) :
  - a) suppliers, inputs, process, outputs, clients
  - b) suppliers. inputs, process, outputs, customers
  - c) strategies, inputs, process, outputs, customers
  - d) suppliers, investment, process, outputs, customers
- 5) What is the first step in a business project planning?
  - a) Establish the objectives and scope.
  - b) Determine the budget.
  - c) Select the team organizational model.
  - d) Determine project constraints.
- 6) Training requirement is a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Financial Factor
  - b) HR Factor
  - c) Marketing Factor
  - d) Administrative Factor

**B) Match the following :** **[5 × 1 = 5]**

- |   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| a) A central document that defines the basis of all project work. | 1) Cost schedule control system. |
| b) Earned Value Analysis  | 2) Return On investment          |
| c) Discounted Cash Flow Method                                    | 3) Project Management Plan       |
| d) Non-Discounting Cash Flow Method                               | 4) Dummy Activity                |
| e) Constructed only to establish sequence                         | 5) Net Present value             |

**C) Answer in one sentence (Attempt any 5 out of 6) :** **[5 × 1 = 5]**

- 1) Which chart is used to control the project activities?
- 2) What is a Project?
- 3) What is Scheduling in project management?
- 4) What is a Fishbone diagram?
- 5) What is NPV?
- 6) What is PERT in Project Management?

**D) Fill in the Blanks (Attempt any 5 out of 6) : [5 × 1 = 5]**

1) Projects involving an investment level of less than rupees five crore are considered as \_\_\_\_\_.

(Big Projects, Small scale projects, Project Management, Medium scale project)

2) \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the art of motivating others towards the attainment of particular goals.

(Leadership, Motivation, Increment, Enrichment)

3) A feasibility study is also known as a \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_

(Analysis & Scaling, Feasibility analysis & Feasibility report, Reporting & Execution)

4) A \_\_\_\_\_ chart visually represent a project schedule.

(Gantt chart, Pert chart, Project status chart, Flow chart)

5) \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the process of initiating a project, making a plan, executing and completing task and closing a project.

(Product Life Cycle, New Product Launch, Family Life Cycle, Project Life Cycle)

6) \_\_\_\_\_ are used to find the time required for completion of the job and helps in the allocation of resources.

(PERT/CPM, Analysis estimate, Resource planning, Alternative analysis)

**Q2) Long Answer (Attempt any 3 out of 4) : [3 × 10 = 30]**

a) Why Project management is important? Enumerate the tool and techniques of Project Management.

b) Why Project implementation is important? Discuss the steps for implementation of a Business Project.

c) Discuss the types, advantages & disadvantages of Fishbone diagram.

d) Explain Project life cycle in detail.

**Q3) Short Answer (Attempt any 4 out of 6) :**

**[4 × 5 = 20]**

- a) Project management process.
- b) Managing the risk and explain its process.
- c) Functional & Matrix Organisational Structure.
- d) Steps of Project review
- e) Critical Path Analysis and its steps.
- f) Advantages of PERT

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