

**COURSE: B. Com(H)**  
**SEMESTER: IV**  
**PAPER: Project Management and Techniques**

**Assignment**

- Q1. "Plant location is an important strategic decision in Project Analysis." Explain the factors which affect the choice of a location. Why selection of a good location is crucial for the success of a project? Give examples.
- Q2. What is demand forecasting? Discuss various techniques of estimating the demand. How is it different from market feasibility studies? Give examples.
- Q3. What are the prominent networking techniques? Make a distinction between them And also state the importance of networking in a project.
- Q4. Discuss various sources of finance which a start up venture may explore. Also Explain who are Angel investors? How do they provide finance to young aspirational? Investors who want to start their start-up venture. Give examples.
- Q5. What is a project idea? How project ideas are generated? How will you decide Whether an idea is worth pursuing or it is a raw idea only? Give examples.

**Internal Test**

1. What are the key features of market planning?
2. Differentiate between PERT and CPM.
3. What are various sources of finance to implement a project.
4. Mention the key factors for project control and monitoring.
5. What is social-cost benefit analysis and what is its role in project management?
6. What are the different types of risk in a project? How is risk measured?
7. What is a project team and roles and responsibilities of project team members?

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. Assembling project team and assigning their responsibilities are done during which phase of a project management?  
(A) Initiation  
(B) Planning  
(C) Execution  
(D) Closure
2. The basic nature of a project is a/an \_\_\_\_\_ one.  
(A) permanent  
(B) temporary

- (C) (A) or (B)
- (D) Both (A) and (B)

3. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a set of activities which are networked in an order and aimed towards achieving the goals of a project.

- (A) Project
- (B) Process
- (C) Project management
- (D) Project cycle

4-Resources refers to

- (A) Manpower
- (B) Machinery
- (C) Materials
- (D) All of the above

5-Developing a technology is an example of

- (A) Process
- (B) Project
- (C) Scope
- (D) All of the above

6-The project life cycle consists of

- (A) Understanding the scope of the project
- (B) Objectives of the project
- (C) Formulation and planning various activities
- (D) All of the above

7-Following is(are) the responsibility(ies) of the project manager.

- (A) Budgeting and cost control
- (B) Allocating resources
- (C) Tracking project expenditure
- (D) All of the above

8. The process of Control Procurements falls under which process group

- A. Planning
- B. Closing
- C. Monitoring and Control
- D. Executing

9. Project manager will also be involved in making choices that require balancing in :

- A. Goals of the firm
- B. Goals of the project
- C. Both A and B
- D. Goals of the resources

10. The project manager must perceive sufficient technical knowledge to

- A. Outsiders
- B. Clients
- C. Senior Executives
- D. Both B and C

11. The technical plans to accomplish the project have been translated into a

- A. Service
- B. Budget
- C. Schedule
- D. Both B and C

12. CPM is:

- A. Critical Project Management
- B. Critical Path Management

- C. Critical Path Method
- D. Crash Project Method

13. Which of the following statements is not correct?

- A. PERT is probabilistic in nature.
- B. CPM is probabilistic in nature.
- C. CPM and PERT use similar terminology but were developed independently
- D. .All of these statements are correct

14. Mark the wrong statement:

- A. A project is a set of activities that can be performed in a certain logical sequence.
- B. A network is a graphic portrayal of independency relationship among the activities of a project.
- C. An arrow representing an activity can have any length and shape.
- D. An activity cannot be represented by more than one arrow but an arrow can represent one or more activities.

15. Which of the following is not a rule of network construction?

- A. Each defined activity is represented by one and only one arrow.
- B. A network should have only initial and one terminal node.
- C. Identical initial and final nodes can identify two activities.
- D. Only as few dummy activities should be included as is warranted.

16. Mark the wrong statement.

- A. Forward pass calculations yield the earliest and the latest start and finish times of various activities.
- B. The difference between the latest and the earliest finish times is the total slack
- C. Backward pass determines the latest start and the latest finish
- D. Determination of the earliest and the latest start time of various activities of a project is useful for proper planning of their execution.

17. Mark the wrong statement.

- A. All activities on a critical path are critical activities.
- B. A project network may have none, one, or more critical paths.
- C. A delay in critical activity surely delays the completion of project.
- D. Each critical activity has identical earliest and the latest start times.

18. Which of the following is not correct in respect of PERT calculations?

- A. Expected time of an activity is a weighted average of three times estimates, a, m, and b with respective weights of 1, 4, and 1.
- B. The target time minus the expected time divided by standard deviation is the z value
- C. The completion of project using PERT method follows normal distribution
- D. The sum total of variances of critical activity times gives the variance of the overall project completion time.

**19.** Mark the wrong statement.

- A. An event that represents the initiation of more than one activity is called the burst event.
- B. The longest path of a given project gives the maximum duration while its shortest path indicates the shortest duration.
- C. The resource allocation programmes aim to allocate the given resources in a manner that the project completes in minimum time.
- D. A non-critical activity may or may not have any free float.

**20.** The strategy used to correct resource over-allocations by balancing demand for resources and the available supply is known as

- A. resource assignment
- B. resource levelling
- C. resource splitting
- D. resource scheduling

**ANSWERS**

**1-(A), 2-(B), 3- (A), 4- (D), 5-(B), 6-(D), 7-(D), 8- (C), 9- (C), 10- (D), 11- (D), 12- (B), 13- (B), 14- (D), 15- (C) 16- (A) 17- (B), 18- (C), 19- (B), 20- (D)**