MAX MARKS: 100

Instructions to the Candidates:

- The question paper Consists of Four Parts. Part –A is objective type questions meant to test your conceptual understanding of the subject taught to you.
- Part B and Part C Consists of five marks questions and ten marks questions to test your ability to get into the subject in detail.
- Part D Consists of questions on the basis of a case study- this tests your ability to apply the knowledge to real world problem situations and scenario's.
- Part A has a weight age of 10 marks and is compulsory. Part B & C Consists of questions with weight age of 5 marks and 10 marks with a total weight age of 30 & 40 marks respectively. The total marks for section B & C Put together is 70 marks. Part D is a case study problem which is compulsory. This case study carries 20 Marks.

Q.No.	Part A	Marks
1	Fill in the Blanks with the most appropriate term by understanding the context	10
	and its relevance to project management. (1 mark each)	
1.1	The procurement planning will be viewed from the perspective, as	
	the process of identifying what products and services are best procured outside	
	the project organization.	
1.2	As per PMBOK is defined as the process required to ensure that	
	the project will satisfy the needs for which it was undertaken (by addressing)	
	both the management of the project and product of the project.	
1.3	is the process of identifying the quality standards the	
	project needs to comply with, to achieve the required condition and satisfy the	
	terms of the contract.	
1.4	The systematic process of identifying, analyzing and respond to project risk is	
	known as as per PMBOK.	
1.5	The matrix plots of the probability of risks occurring against the impact on the	
	project, Giving rise to risks and impacts Quantified as High, Medium or Low –	
	Generating a Matrix of nine possibilities is known as the matrix.	
1.6	It is the project manager's responsibility to not only develop the project	
	organization structure, but also develop the project's plan and	
	lines of communication.	

MAX MARKS: 100

1.7	"The process required to ensure timely and appropriate generation, collection,	
	dissemination, Storage and ultimately disposition (disposal) of project information It provides the critical links among people ideas and information	
	that are necessary for success.". This is the definition of as per	
	PMBOK.	
1.8	In the application of the Critical Path Method, the shows the	
	sequence of the activities where these logical relationships can be either	
1.0	mandatory or discretionary. (Also called the precedence diagram).	
1.9	The constraint denoted as FS is the most common type of	
	constraint in which other activities can not start until the previously initiated	
1 10	Abraham Maslow's experiment led to the statement that individuals always	ļ
1.10	strive to achieve the higher order needs, but this can be achieved once the	
	lower order needs have been satisfied. Thus he expressed the needs	
	achievement in the form of of needs.	
	Part B (Short Answers)	30
	(Answer any Six from the Following) Each question carries 5 Marks.	
2	Compare and Contrast the Program evaluation & review techniques with critical path method.	
3.	List out the contents of Project Communication Management Plan.	
4.	With the help of a Simple sketch or diagram explain the generalized process of communication	
5	communeation	1
5.	Give the general categorization of Project risks and Sketch the Risk Breakdown	
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5.	Give the general categorization of Project risks and Sketch the Risk Breakdown structure for a typical project as per the4 Categories of risks generally identified in any typical project environments.	
5. 6.	Give the general categorization of Project risks and Sketch the Risk Breakdown structure for a typical project as per the4 Categories of risks generally identified in any typical project environments. Quality Control is defined as "the process of monitoring specific project results to determine if they comply with Quality standards and identify ways to eliminate causes	
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5. 6. 7. 8.	Give the general categorization of Project risks and Sketch the Risk Breakdown structure for a typical project as per the4 Categories of risks generally identified in any typical project environments. Quality Control is defined as "the process of monitoring specific project results to determine if they comply with Quality standards and identify ways to eliminate causes of unsatisfactory results". Discuss the methods used for the Quality Control activities in a project taking the on-time transfer of project deliverables as the Quality standards targeted. The general risk response plan developments are a combination of eliminate, mitigate, deflect or accept risks. Take an example and clarify the meaning of the risk response strategies mentioned herein. Explain the meaning of Fixed price contract (Lump sum price) and the Cost plus	

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MAX MARKS: 100

9. 10.	Consider the problem faced by an oil company that is trying to decide whether to drill an exploratory oil well on a given site. Drilling costs \$200,000. If oil is found, it is worth \$800,000. If the well is dry, it is worth nothing. However, the \$200,000 cost of drilling is incurred, regardless of the outcome of the drilling. Construct the payoff matrix structure for this problem by identifying decision alternatives and states of nature.				
	Explain clearly the need and importance of properly defined organization structure for				
	projects using this statement as the basis.				
11	"Effective teamwork is generally at the heart of effective project management". Do				
	you agr	ee with this statement? W	'hy or why not? Explain with	an example of a	
	situation in project which may require effective team contribution.				
12	Using the information in Table, comming that the project team will work a standard				40
12	working week (5 working days in 1 week) and that all tasks will start as soon as				
	possible:				
	Task	Task Description	Duration (Working Days)	Predecessor/s	
	Α	Requirement Analysis	5	-	
	В	Systems Design	15	А	
	C	Programming	25	В	
	D	telecom	15	В	
	E	Hardware Installation	30	В	
	F	Integration	10	C,D	
	G	System Testing	10	E,F	
	Н	Training/Support	5	G	
	I	Handover and Go-Live	5	Н	
	(i) Determine the critical path of the project (3 marks) (ii) Calculate the planned duration of the project in weeks (3 marks) (iii) Identify any non-critical tasks and the float (free slack) on each. (4 marks)				
13.	Perform	ance reporting in projects u	uses any or all of the following t	types of Graphical	
	and Tab	ular Formats			
	Gantt Cl	harts, S-Curves, Histograms	& EVA Tables.		
	Discuss in detail these tools by showing the formats in which they are presented and				
	ne purp	oses they are used to effe	ecuvery monitor and control th	e performance of	
	projects.				

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MAX MARKS: 100

14.	Given that the Project HRM -	the processes that organize, manage, and lead the				
	project team. The project team – those with assigned roles to complete the project.					
	The project management team – responsible for management and leadership. Project					
	HRM can also include. Sponsors, clients, support staff. Elaborate in detail the activity					
15	and processes of Project Human Resource Management.					
15.	The major process of Project risk management includes: Risk identification: Risk					
	quantification: Risk response development: and Risk response control. Explain these					
16	Is there a difference between a le	ader and a manager? The economist says "A leader				
10.	challenges the status quo: a manager accents it " Based on your experience what					
	distinguishes individual as a lead	der or managers Give your answers with respect to				
	the following: Decision Making.	Action Centered Relationship. Motivation. Conflict				
	resolution and Delegation. Do you	u require more managers or more leaders?				
17.	Outline the procedure as envisage	ed in the format provided below for preparing a log				
	of risk identification and risk con	trol methods. Take a technical risk in drilling a bore				
	well in your campus using a tech	nique or alternatively a particular method of farming				
	and the Impact of technology o	bsolescence on this and complete the format to a				
	reasonable level of accuracy, base	ed on your own assumptions and your imagination of				
	the issue of technology obsolesce	nce.				
	Risk ID	Potential Impact				
	Functional Area Risk Factor (P*I)					
	Risk Category	Positive or Negative Impact				
	Risk Description	Response Category				
	Date Identified	Status/Comments				
	Raised By	Trigger				
	Date Assigned	Proposed/Actual Resolution				
	Assigned To	Contingency Plan				
10	Probability		ļ			
18.	Six months ago Doug Reynolds p	baid \$25,000 for an option to purchase a tract of land				
	ne was considering developing.	Another investor has offered to purchase Doug's				
	purchase the property clear the	land and prepare the site for building. He believes				
	that once the site is prepared be	can sell the land to a home builder. However, the				
	unat once the site is prepared ne can sell the rand to a nome builder. However, the					
	property. If the real estate market is down. Doug feels that he will lose \$1.5 million					
	If market conditions stay at their current level he estimates that his profit will be \$1					
	million; if market conditions are up at the time he sells, he estimates a profit of \$4					

MAX MARKS: 100

	million Because of other commitments Doug does not consider it feasible to hold the					
	land once he has developed the site: thus the only two alternatives are to sell the					
	ontion or to develop the site. Suppose that the probabilities of the real estate market					
	being down at the current level or up are 0.6, 0.3 and 0.1 respectively. Construct a					
	decision tree and use it to recommend an action for Doug to take					
10	On the basis of company history Puild Pite's management has determined that the					
19.	on the basis of company history, Bund-Kite's management has determined that the					
	optimisuc, most probable, and pessimisuc times for each activity are as follows:					
	Activity	Activity	TIME (Dava)		Time (Deve)	
	Number		TIME (Days)	PROBABLE TD((Dam)	Time (Days)	
			a	Time (Days)	D	
	1	XX7 11 1		m		
	1	Walls and	3	5		
		Ceiling				
	2	Foundation	2	3	4	
	3	Roof	1	2	3	
		Timbers				
	4	Roof	1	2	9	
		Sheathing				
	5	Electrical	4	4	4	
		Wiring				
	6	Roof	4	8	12	
		Shingles				
	7	Exterior	1	3	17	
		Siding				
	8	Window	1	2	3	
	9	Paint	2	2	2	
	10	Inside Wall	2	3	4	
		Board				
	Construct the PERT network and determine the Expected total project duration.					
	Identify the critical path. How will you compute the probability of meeting a deadline					
	for the proje	ct schedule?				
			PART	-D		20
			(CASE ST	TUDY)		
20	Project teams work together to achieve common goals. Through interaction they strive					
	to enhance their creativity Innovation Problem Solving decision making morale and					

MAX MARKS: 100

team performance. As a team leader of a motor racing team or alternatively the annual cultural festival convener, you are responsible for designing and building the	
team. There are many challenges for building a team, Outline your strategies for	
building the team for the project you consider. Your presentation should consider the	
following ;-	
i.Team Selection Techniques.	
ii.Ideal team size before subdivision.	
iii.Why teams win, Why teams fail.	
iv. Team Development phases. (Forming, Storming, Norming, Performing, Maturing,	
Declining).	
v.Does the team leader need to be a technical expert in motor racing or Convener	
possesses great talent at cultural exposition?	