

- Q10. An Integrated application of windows that used to prevent computer from unauthorized sites is:
- a. Grate wall
 - b. Computer wall
 - c. Fire wall
 - d. None of the above
- Q11. A table in a database is the combination of the followings.
- a. Row and column
 - b. Field and Tuple
 - c. Both a&b
 - d. None of the above
- Q12. In the context of decision making process, OLAP stands for:
- a. Offline analytical Processing
 - b. Online Analytical Processing
 - c. Open Analytical Processing
 - d. All of the above
- Q13. Data mining is a process of:
- a. Storing of data in database.
 - b. Accessing of data from database
 - c. Editing of data on database
 - d. None of the above
- Q14. Succession planning of every organization refers to:
- a. A process of finding a successful sales man.
 - b. A process of finding a successful candidate for the chair post.
 - c. Process of hiring employee for the organization.
 - d. All of the above.
- Q15. In terms of decision making process, the types of decision structures are classified as:
- a. Unstructured decision
 - b. Semi structured & Structured
 - c. Both a&b
 - d. None of the above



MID-WESTERN UNIVERSITY
EXAMINATIONS MANAGEMENT OFFICE
FINAL EXAMINATION 2019
BACHELOR IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (BBA)
SEMESTER –VI

Subject: Management Information System
Full Marks: 100

Course Code: MGT 361
Time: 3 Hours

You are required to answer in your own words as far as applicable. The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (8 × 5 = 40 MARKS)

Answer any EIGHT questions:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Q1. Define the term Management Information System. Enlist any three prominent features of MIS. | 2+3 |
| Q2. Describe the managerial challenges of MIS in the context of developing country like Nepal. | 5 |
| Q3. What do you mean by Information technology? Define any three essential components of IT. | 2+3 |
| Q4. Write about the database of information system and describe any three characteristics of database. | 2+3 |
| Q5. Explain the concept of data mining. | 5 |
| Q6. Explain the system development life cycle in brief. | 5 |
| Q7. Define the term decision support system and describe the major characteristics of the business decision makings. | 2+3 |
| Q8. Write, how in E-enterprises, Manager's roles and responsibilities are changed. How managers are knowledgeable workers in E-enterprises? | 2+3 |
| Q9. Clearly define the data database and DBMS of computing database system. | 5 |
| Q10. Write short notes on the followings: | 2.5+2.5 |
| a. Table | |
| b. Antivirus Software | |

SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (3 × 10 = 30 MARKS)

Answer any THREE questions:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Q11. Briefly explain any five major types of database with suitable examples. | 10 |
| Q12. Enlist the components of computer and explain in brief. | 10 |
| Q13. How can expert systems be useful in MIS and management decision making process? | 10 |
| Q14. What is malicious software? Explain any four types of malicious software. | 10 |

SECTION D: CASE STUDY (15 MARKS)

16. Read the following case carefully and answer the questions:

Rodersoft is one of the biggest design and production companies which has its headquarter in India.

The network administrator of the rodersoft knew that the 145 node network, protected only by windows 98 PC running a low-end proxy server with NAT capabilities, was insecure. "Lacking the money to upgrade the security", network administrator explained that he will be soon getting the news that their company's proxy server got hacked.

One day, after clearing the proxy server, the network administrator noticed that, without any traffic coming from within rode soft private local area network (LAN), the utilization of their server and connection moved quickly to the 70-75% range. Network the administrator noticed lots of packets with external source and destination addresses running over the proxy server. Their proxy server was loaded with someone else's data traffic. With this proof the network administrator came to know that someone was hacking their

proxy server. Finally, he thought of implementing computer data security measures and save their company from being hacked by the hackers. He informed the company's management team about this and asked them to provide the firewall facility.

After installing the firewall, the company people noticed that many hackers were trying to hack into their website but they were unable to do so, since their company was protected by the firewall. Hence the company became successful in safeguarding their company's confidential information..

Questions:

- a. Define the key problems faced by the Rodersoft Limited. 5
- b. Describe what approach they followed to overcome their problems? 5
- c. Explain the different servers and securities. 5



MID-WESTERN UNIVERSITY
EXAMINATIONS MANAGEMENT OFFICE
FINAL EXAMINATION 2019
BACHELOR IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (BBA)
SEMESTER –VI

R.No.

Subject: Auditing
Full Marks: 100

Course Code: MGT 362
Time: 3:00 Hours

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 × 15 = 15 MARKS) / (TIME: 15 MINUTES)

Tick the best answers.

- Q1. Which one of the followings is not the objective of auditing?
- a. Ascertain the profit and preparation of P/L Account, Balance sheet
 - b. Detection and prevention of frauds and errors
 - c. Give a true and fair view of financial amount
 - d. To submit the accounts to the Government
- Q2. Which one of the following is not a kind of audit?
- a. Statutory and private audit
 - b. Government and continuous audit
 - c. Continuous, final, Interim, Cash, Cost and Management audit
 - d. None of these
- Q3. An audit which is compulsory by the law _____.
- a. government audit
 - b. internal audit
 - c. cost audit
 - d. statutory audit
- Q4. Audit done by the employees of the business undertaking is called _____.
- a. final audit
 - b. management audit
 - c. government audit
 - d. company audit
- Q5. Management audit otherwise is called as _____.
- a. final audit
 - b. efficiency audit
 - c. cost audit
 - d. cash audit
- Q6. A number of checks and controls exercised in a business to ensure its efficient working are known as _____.
- a. internal check
 - b. internal control
 - c. internal audit.
 - d. interim check
- Q7. Voucher relates to _____.
- a. cash receipt
 - b. cash payment
 - c. credit transactions
 - d. all the above
- Q8. Internal check is meant for _____.
- a. prevention of frauds
 - b. detection of frauds
 - c. helping audit is dept.
 - d. detection of errors
- Q9. Internal auditor is appointed by _____.
- a. the management.
 - b. the shareholders
 - c. the government
 - d. the statutory body

Q10. Auditing begins where _____ ends.

- a. selling
- b. inventory valuation
- c. accounting
- d. purchases

Q11. A good audit report must at least meet one of the following qualifications _____.

- a. it should offer constructive and timely suggestions to the management
- b. it should not point out mistakes
- c. it should not be based on factual information
- d. it should not be based on balance sheet

Q12. Verification is _____.

- a. the art of recording the business transaction
- b. an examination of the books of accounts
- c. the act of establishing the accuracy of entries in the books of accounts
- d. none of the above

Q13. Internal controls and internal check are _____.

- a. one and the same
- b. different
- c. internal control includes internal check
- d. none of the above

Q14. Special audit is necessary for _____.

- a. inefficient concern
- b. processing concern
- c. trading concern
- d. manufacturing concern

Q15. Auditors of a joint stock company are appointed by _____.

- a. directors of the company
- b. annual general meeting
- c. election at the annual general meeting
- d. debenture holder



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FINAL EXAMINATION 2019
BACHELOR IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (BBA)
SEMESTER –VI

Subject: Auditing
Full Marks: 100

Course Code: MGT 362
Time: 3:00 Hours

You are required to answer in your own words as far as applicable. The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (8 × 5 = 40 MARKS)

Answer any EIGHT questions:

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Q1. Define audit plan. What are the objectives of an audit plan? | 2+3 |
| Q2. While conducting verifications, what should be considered by the auditor? | 5 |
| Q3. Difference between frauds and errors. | 5 |
| Q4. Write the meaning of test checking with its features. | 5 |
| Q5. Describe the basic principles which govern the auditors' professional responsibilities. | 5 |
| Q6. Point out the objectives of internal control. | 5 |
| Q7. Differentiate between vouching and verification. | 5 |
| Q8. What are the types of audit opinion? | 5 |
| Q9. What major common matters should the auditor consider major while conducting the audit of special organizations? | 5 |
| Q10. What are the major roles of Auditor General in corporate bodies wholly owned by government of Nepal? | 5 |

SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (3 × 10 = 30 MARKS)

Answer any THREE questions:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Q11. Define audit. Briefly describe any three objectives of auditing. | 3+7 |
| Q12. Describe important points to be considered while vouching transactions. | 10 |
| Q13. Define audit working papers. Describe the types of audit working papers. | 3+7 |
| Q14. What is audit sampling? Describe the methods of audit sampling. | 3+7 |
| Q15. Write the meaning of audit report. Describe contents of audit report. | 2+8 |

SECTION D: CASE STUDY (15 MARKS)

Q16. Read a case given below and answer the following questions:

An auditor is not a valuer. This statement is quite correct. S/he is only an accountant. An auditor is not a technical hand. S/he has no knowledge of the quantity of the goods and especially when a concern has a variety of goods. He does not know the value of each and every kind of asset. In spite of all this s/he has to certify the value of the assets as stated in the balance-sheet. Again, market value and the cost price may be quite different. But will the auditor be in a position to find out the market price of every article? In the

case of fixed assets, they are valued at cost price less depreciation while current assets are valued at cost price or the market price whichever the lower is. The assets are valued by the management. The auditor has only to see whether the principles of valuation stated above are applied. In case he is not satisfied with the method of valuation of any particular assets he may seek the advice of an expert. Thus, it can be observed that he does not value the assets himself/herself but depends upon the management or experts.

Questions:

- a) What is verification? 4
- b) How do you audit the following assets items as an auditor? 6
 - i. Cash at bank
 - ii. Land and building
 - iii. Plant and machinery
 - iv. Goodwill
 - v. Investments
 - vi. Stock in trade
- c) How do you audit the following liabilities items as an auditor? 5
 - i. Capital
 - ii. Loans
 - iii. Trade creditors
 - iv. Outstanding liabilities
 - v. Bills payable



MID-WESTERN UNIVERSITY
EXAMINATIONS MANAGEMENT OFFICE
FINAL EXAMINATION 2019
BACHELOR IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (BBA)
SEMESTER –VI

R.No.

Subject: Entrepreneurship Development
Full Marks: 100

Course Code: MGT 363
Time: 3:00 Hours

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 × 15 = 15 MARKS) / (TIME: 15 MINUTES)

Tick the best answers.

- Q1. Which one is the correct statement about the entrepreneurial opportunity?
- a. Opportunity exists in certainty.
 - b. An entrepreneur must follow data based decision about whether or not to act in response to opportunity.
 - c. His or her previous knowledge and willingness to bear uncertainty determine whether or not to take the risk.
 - d. The entrepreneur only responds to opportunity only in case of 100 percent surety.
- Q2. Creative mental leap occurs due to knowledge about existing market to a new technology for a products or services that satisfy the market. This means:
- a. An entrepreneur must have good knowledge about the market to identify opportunity.
 - b. He or she must have good knowledge about technology for a product.
 - c. Creative mental leaps have nothing to do with knowledge.
 - d. Customer satisfaction is a major concern of entrepreneur.
- Q3. Some entrepreneurs make "do by applying combination of the resources at hand to new problems and opportunities." What does this mean?
- a. Entrepreneurial heuristics
 - b. Bricolage
 - c. Effectuation
 - d. Structural thinking
- Q4. Mr. Saroj Sharma, an entrepreneur, is stubborn to the changes, even if he has to bear a certain amount of decrease in the profits. What type of the entrepreneur is he?
- a. Innovative
 - b. Imitative
 - c. Fabian
 - d. Drone
- Q5. How do you identify new market opportunity?
- a. Online sources
 - b. Experienced people
 - c. Entrepreneurship magazine
 - d. All of the above
- Q6. Nowadays, people seek the products which do not pollute environment. They are adopting:
- a. Economic trend
 - b. Social trend
 - c. Clean energy trend
 - d. Green trend
- Q7. Identify the correct statement in relation to brainstorming.
- a. Participants express criticism against an idea.
 - b. Freewheeling is encouraged for wilder ideas.
 - c. Limited number of ideas is considered.
 - d. Every idea must be totally original.
- Q8. Introducing Uber, Airbnb and iPod are the examples of:
- a. Disruptive innovation
 - b. Incremental innovation
 - c. Marginal innovation
 - d. Reverse innovation
- Q9. If you try to understand the acceptance rate of a new product, which option do you follow?
- a. Concept development
 - b. Prototyping
 - c. Test marketing
 - d. Commercialization

- Q10.protects original work of authorship
- a. Trademark
 - b. License
 - c. Trade secret
 - d. Copyright
- Q11. According to theory of social change, which statement do you most agree to?
- a. Cultural and religious values are irrelevant for growth of entrepreneurship.
 - b. Religious beliefs have strong connection with entrepreneurial culture.
 - c. In capitalism, developing entrepreneurship is difficult.
 - d. Hinduism promotes entrepreneurship.
- Q12. Find out the measure of degree of X efficiency.
- a. Differentiate between the actual output and the maximum output attributable to an input
 - b. Maximum output produced, given the resources it employs with the best available technology
 - c. Difference between (a) and (b)
 - d. No one is correct
- Q13. To be a successful entrepreneur, one needs –
- a. Creativity
 - b. Knowledge about product
 - c. Knowledge about market
 - d. All of the above
- Q14. Who is the pioneer of Business model canvass?
- a. Steve Blank
 - b. Simon Senek
 - c. Alexendar Osterwalder
 - d. Elon Musk
- Q15. Where do you commonly register a cottage industry?
- a. District Administration Office
 - b. District office of Cottage and Small Industries
 - c. Ministry of Industry
 - d. Municipality



MID-WESTERN UNIVERSITY
EXAMINATIONS MANAGEMENT OFFICE
FINAL EXAMINATION 2019
BACHELOR IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (BBA)
SEMESTER –VI

Subject: Entrepreneurship Development
Full Marks: 100

Course Code: MGT 363
Time: 3:00 Hours

You are required to answer in your own words as far as applicable. The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (8 × 5 = 40 MARKS)

Answer any EIGHT questions:

- Q1. Miss. Sarina is a typically successful entrepreneur. Think and outline the expected characteristics (traits) of Sarina which make her successful. 5
- Q2. Give a brief account of 'effectuation model' of entrepreneurial mindset. What are its limitations? 3+2
- Q3. How does a patent differ from a trademark? Why are they important? 3+2
- Q4. What is the first mover advantage? Identify the types of innovation you are familiar with. 1+4
- Q5. Give an introduction to venture capital. Why is it important for entrepreneurs in Nepal? 2+3
- Q6. Provide some effective selling tips for a new product in a local market. What are the important principles of sustainable marketing of a product? 2.5+2.5
- Q7. Write a short essay on Schumpeter's Theory of Innovation. Point out the basic limitations. 4+1
- Q8. Mention some points describing why it is important for an entrepreneur to develop and expand social and professional network? 5
- Q9. Does an entrepreneur have ethical standards to work? Write with reasons. What are the areas or scope of such standards? 2.5+2.5
- Q10. Write short notes: 2.5+2.5
- a. Role of angel investors
 - b. Theory of profit

SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (3 × 10 = 30 MARKS)

Answer any THREE questions:

- Q11. "Entrepreneurs are the building blocks of national economy. Justify this statement with convincing reasons. Mention the steps the government should take in order to promote entrepreneurial culture our country. 5+5
- Q12. How does an entrepreneur convert a social problem into a business opportunity? Give any two original examples in our context that illustrate ideation of a new product model based on the problems. 2+4+4
- Q13. Briefly outline the structure of a business plan. What are the roles and values of a business plan? 7+3
- Q14. Entrepreneurship finds new trends and practices globally – startup mode of doing business. What is its nature? Clarify the meaning of business incubation. How it is different from business acceleration? 3+3+4
- Q15. Why is it important to promote woman entrepreneurship in Nepal? Mention some prominent challenges of woman entrepreneurship. How can we promote its status? 4+3+3

SECTION D: CASE STUDY (15 MARKS)

Q16. Read a case given below and answer the following questions:

Sarala's Breads Gaining Widespread Distribution

Sarala's Breads didn't start out as a snack food maker. Instead, Sarala Malakar, a social worker by training, and Tina Basnet, a psychologist, wanted to open a restaurant. Their first venture was a small food cart that sold bread items in busy street in Pokhara. They were instantly successful and soon had long lines of hungry customers waiting for their freshly made wraps. Some of these potential customers tired of waiting in line and would give up before placing an order. To minimize the number of lost customers, Sarala and Tina started serving seasoned bread items, baked from the bread they had left at the end of each day. The products were a

hit. In addition to great roll-up sandwiches, customers had a delicious incentive while they waited in line. Eventually, the duo was running two businesses and had to make a choice. They chose the Baked items, figuring they'd be able to gain national growth more rapidly. A new venture was born. Even though they had a great product, the question was, "How could they reach the end consumer en masse?" Most people buy such foods in the grocery store, but getting space in the snack aisle is nearly impossible. Large distributors sell to grocery stores, and they are interested only in products that their buyers (the grocery stores) want. Recognizing this problem, Sarala decided that there was another way into this channel; Sarala's would place its product in the natural food aisle and the in-store delis. They attended trade shows and made direct contact with grocery stores, sold them on their product, and secured trial placements in the stores. Sarala supplied display racks for her products to each store and worked hard to increase consumer awareness by giving sample chips to shoppers. Without a distributor, Sarala's Breads often shipped their product via Small delivery vehicles, but once they secured 10 or more stores in a particular geographic area, they went to the stores and asked who distributed snacks to them. The stores often contacted the distributors on Saral's behalf, asking them to handle the product for them. Sarala noted, "Having customers that the distributor sold to gave us leverage. They wanted to carry our products because we created customer demand for them." Once Sarala's had a few large distributors in line, the company gained momentum, and other stores and distributors wanted to carry the product. In 2005, Sarala's Breads hit Rs. 6 million in sales, and one of the largest snack food makers in the country, finalized the acquisition of the company in January 2017.

Questions:

- a) What were the reasons for getting huge number of customers? What customer problems did they solve? 2.5+2.5
- b) What problems did they face as they started their service? Why did they think addressing the problem was necessary? 2+3
- c) What were the marketing policies of Sarala's breads? How did they specially focus on competitive dimension of the business? 4+1



MID-WESTERN UNIVERSITY
EXAMINATIONS MANAGEMENT OFFICE
FINAL EXAMINATION 2019
BACHELOR IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (BBA)
SEMESTER –VI

R.No.

Subject: Project Management

Course Code: MGT 364

Full Marks: 100

Time: 3:00 Hours

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 × 15 = 15 MARKS) / (TIME: 15 MINUTES)

Tick the best answers.

- Q1. Undefined projects are risky projects because;
- Project definition serves as a reference of authority for the future of the project.
 - Definition is essential to secure stakeholder buy-in and acceptance.
 - Improperly defined projects open the door to wasted time, effort and money, and can cost the performing organization hard won credibility.
 - A well-defined project serves as an insurance policy against unforced errors
- Q2. What is a definition of an objective?
- A defined specified outcome to be achieved in the long-term
 - A clear set of goals to be attained given a set number of resources
 - A clearly defined and measurable outcome to be achieved over a specified timeframe.
 - A set standard of performance agreed by workers and managers.
- Q3. Which one of the following statements is correct?
- A deliverable of a project is an attractive and profitable output which is expected to be gained or produced upon the successful completion of the whole project.
 - A deliverable of a project is a tangible and measurable output which is expected to be consumed by investors and project team.
 - A deliverable of a project is a tangible and measurable output which is expected to be gained or produced upon successful accomplishment of the whole project or its certain part.
 - A deliverable of a project is an output which is produced upon completion of the project definition phase.
- Q4. For an employee training project, deliverable could be;
- Use of highly skilled trainers
 - Full participation of the targeted employees
 - Employees who are well-trained with improved skills and increased performance.
 - All the staff who know how to operate and use the out-dated system.
- Q5. Which one of the following statements is most appropriate?
- Project should be successful from the eyes of only project team and customer but not the investors.
 - Project should not only be successful from the eyes of project team but also from the eyes of customers.
 - Project should not be successful but it must produce deliverables.
 - Project should not only be successful from the eyes of project team and customers but also from the eyes of investors and other stakeholders.
- Q6. “You have to work with the “x” amount of resources and only two site engineers” is the example of:
- Project uncertainty
 - Project Assumption
 - Project Resources
 - Project Constraints

- Q7. Overlapping of phases of project lifecycle occurs in:
- a. Disaster project
 - b. Crash project
 - c. Bilateral project
 - d. Capital intensive project
- Q8. Which one of the followings is not the feature of a project?
- a. Specific Objectives
 - b. Routine and cyclical tasks
 - c. Fixed life span
 - d. Temporary endeavor
- Q9. Project idea comes from:
- a. Market trend
 - b. Supermarket
 - c. Market gap
 - d. Competitive market
- Q10. Which one of the following statements is not true?
- a. Establishing a cement factory at a new location is a project work.
 - b. Serving juice daily to passengers of Manakamana Cable Car is not a project work.
 - c. Routine manufacturing of an Apple iPod is not a project work.
 - d. Serving people every day in a tax office is a project work.
- Q11. Implementation schedule is prepared on:
- a. Conception phase
 - b. Definition phase
 - c. Planning and organizing phase
 - d. Project cleanup phase
- Q12. Study of new technological development could lead to:
- a. Project cleanup activities
 - b. Project ideas
 - c. Hiring a project manager
 - d. Decrease in project deliverables
- Q13. Different work packages can be identified after breakdown of:
- a. Work structure
 - b. Organizational structure
 - c. Tasks and subtasks
 - d. Job specification
- Q14. Predecessor must start before the successor can start the situation of:
- a. Finish to start dependency
 - b. Start to finish dependency
 - c. Finish to finish dependency
 - d. Start to start dependency
- Q15. “Fish Bone Diagram” is also known as:
- a. Japanese philosophy
 - b. Ishikawa diagram
 - c. Critical path diagram
 - d. None of the above



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FINAL EXAMINATION 2019
BACHELOR IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (BBA)
SEMESTER –VI

Subject: Project Management
Full Marks: 100

Course Code: MGT 364
Time: 3:00 Hours

You are required to answer in your own words as far as applicable. The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (8 × 5 = 40 MARKS)

Answer any EIGHT questions:

- Q1. What are the different tools and techniques of project management? Describe. 2+3
- Q2. What are the project objectives? Describe the basic criteria for the developing project objectives. 2+3
- Q3. What is a project risk? How are uncertainties and risks managed under project activities? 2+3
- Q4. Discuss the different characteristics of a project. 5
- Q5. What do you understand by a project team? What are the various stages of the development of a project team and how can a manager respond to all the stages? 1+2+2
- Q6. Describe the different prospects and challenges of small scale industries in the context of Nepal. 5
- Q7. What is a project milestone? How do managers plan the milestones of a project? 2+3
- Q8. Differentiate between a “project work” and “Operation”. 5
- Q9. What is a project deliverable? Explain with examples. 2+3
- Q10. Write short notes on: 2.5+2.5
- a. Project scope management
 - b. Work breakdown structure.

SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (3 × 10 = 30 MARKS)

Answer any THREE questions:

- Q11. “Two heads are definitely better than one and by sourcing ideas from each other, you have a better chance of coming up with an appropriate solution that will allow the project to overcome a setback or challenge.” Explain the statement. 10
- Q12. You are provided with the following information of the project ABC.

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Predecessor</u>	<u>Duration (Weeks)</u>
A	--	10
B	A	20
C	B	5
D	C	10
E	D,H,G	20
F	A	15
G	C,F	5
H	A	15

Required:

- a. Prepare the an network diagram from the above information. 5
- b. Identify the critical path for a project. 2
- c. Find out the total time needed to complete the project. 1
- d. What conclusion can be drawn from the findings? 2

- Q13. Traditionally project success criteria focused on cost, time and quality, these criteria are no longer sufficient to measure the success of the project. Many researchers suggest that success can't be accessed only through these three criteria since project success is more complex. Elaborate this statement in the light of different project success criteria. 10
- Q14. Take a reference of certain project and describe in detail, the different phases of it. 10
- Q15. How can a project manager use "Fish bone diagram" as a tool for project management. Explain in detail. 6+4

5. How SECTION D: CASE STUDY (15 MARKS)

Q16. *Read a case given below and answer the following questions:*

Guri Dam Project

Project Management Brings Reliable Power and Growth to Remote Venezuelan Region . Commonly known as Guri Dam, the Central Hidroeléctrica Raúl Leoni (Raul Leoni Hydroelectric Center) is one of the largest operating hydroelectric projects in the world. It is located in the Bolívar State in Venezuela's Guayana region, and was built over a 23-year period using a phased construction concept. This design minimized the project's initial investment and matched power supply to the growth in demand on Venezuela's electrical system. At 1,300 meters long and 162 meters high, the massive Guri Dam now supplies as much as 70 percent of Venezuela's electricity, saving the country 300,000 barrels of oil a day.

Background

Venezuela's government recognized in the 1940s that the country's oil reserves would be fundamental to long-term economic development and stability. To free a greater proportion of the country's petroleum for sale and export, the Venezuelan government made the bold move to transition from hydrocarbon- to hydroelectric-generated power as the country's primary electricity source.

An international consulting firm was hired in 1949 to develop a national electric power plan. Engineering studies performed from 1953–1963 showed the great hydroelectric power of the Caroní River, Venezuela's second largest river. As a result, the Necuima Canyon, located 100 km upstream from the outlet of the Caroní River into the Orinoco River, was chosen as the Guri Dam site. The dam construction site was located in an extremely remote location, with a relatively small population and no communications system. A countrywide lack of the technical knowledge needed to perform studies of the river's hydroelectric potential required experienced use of overseas companies. A lack of national knowledge in dam construction meant only non-Venezuelan companies would compete for construction contracts.

In 1960, the Venezuelan government created Corporacion Venezolana de Guayana (CVG) to lead the development of the Guayana region. The CVG would study, develop and organize the hydroelectric potential of the Caroní River and promote the industrial development of the region in both the private and public sectors. In 1961, CVG authorized preliminary economical and technical studies, which were conducted by a North American company and completed in 1962. In 1963, with significant funding from the World Bank, CVG created Electrificadora del Caroni, C.A. (EDELCA) to coordinate the size the Guri project. EDELCA became the agency in charge of the project and its subsequent operations. During the project's inception, cost estimates included all sub-projects and bids from different consortiums. This allowed for comparison, and was critical in the shift from using international companies during the first stage of the project to domestic companies for the second phase and operation of the dam. A plan was developed to encourage the transnational companies to train and involve Venezuelan employees in the dam's construction and operation. This increased participation of Venezuelan contractors from 30 percent in the initial project phases to 60 percent during the final phase. The companies and consortiums working on the project were selected through a bidding, evaluation and selection process, which was supervised by EDELCA. With more than 70 national and transnational organizations participating in the project's development, ensuring the quality of the finished product was a main concern of both CVG and EDELCA. Skipping any preliminary steps could have resulted in additional time and cost

To mitigate these problems, all potential contractors were required to have:

- A minimum of five years of operations in the market
- A verifiable executed work curriculum
- An appropriate credit line to ensure their ability to respond to the project's financial obligations
- Defined guarantees for quality

Critical steps aimed at preventing quality issues in the project's final stages included:

- Identifying and implementing critical provisions during initial planning stages
- Conducting internal and international inspections
- Obtaining signatures of guarantee from vendors and contractors

The project also focused heavily on risk management and prevention. EDELCA integrated a communication program into the project, which included a central telephone network, mobile radio service connecting the operations, construction, guards, administration and hydrology, and a VHF system controlling the lake's navigation.

In addition, a Hydro-meteorological Forecast Center generated and disseminated hydrological, meteorological and climatological forecasts and studies, which would help prevent or diagnose any potential natural threat to the dam. EDELCA also mitigated environmental risks that could have impacted popular support by including plans to relocate both the hamlets and animal life threatened by the dam's construction and subsequent reservoir. When construction commenced in 1963, the project utilized a unique concept for the time: using phased construction to minimize initial investment and match power supply to the growth in electrical system demand. Planning for this project proved to be a very complex job, as the design had to acknowledge the interface between the old and new concrete with each increase in height. The design team developed the solution for future extensions at the start of the project, resulting in few difficulties during the final raising of the dam. During first phase construction, functionality success, coupled with the fast-growing demand for electric power in the Guayana Region and throughout Venezuela, resulted in a major change in the number of power units from five to 10. These changes were implemented within the expected time and budget, and the final stage of construction was initiated earlier than planned thanks to corrective actions taken to improve cost surpluses during construction. During the project's final stage, energy sales produced by the first stage operation not only helped finance the project, but also helped CVG and EDELCA account for the devaluation of Venezuela's currency during the project's closing stages.

Results

The economic efficiency of Guri Dam's construction can be attributed to its phased development. While other concepts called for the dam to be built to the final height at the first stage—a much easier design—the region would not have been able to absorb all of the generated power, making it more difficult to finance. In addition, the compact and incremental design of the dam resulted in inexpensive power at the time—approximately US\$550 per kW—which attracted aluminium and iron ore smelting industries to the area.

Key Achievements

- Completed 15 days ahead of schedule and in line with expected budget
- Fulfilled government's goal to significantly decrease dependence on petroleum as a domestic power source: ability to generate more than 10,000MW and produce up to 50,000GWh per year—the equivalent of 300,000 barrels of oil per day
- Extremely reliable source of power generation, with only one partial system failure since completion, which was solved in less than three hours

Questions:

- a. Discuss the challenges faced by the Guri Dam project at the beginning phase? 7.5
- b. Do you consider the project to be a great success for Venezuela? Provide your viewpoint. 7.5



MID-WESTERN UNIVERSITY
EXAMINATIONS MANAGEMENT OFFICE
FINAL EXAMINATION 2019
BACHELOR IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (BBA)
SEMESTER –VI

R.No.

Subject: Introduction to Sociology

Course Code: MGT 365

Full Marks: 100

Time: 3 Hours

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 × 15 = 15 MARKS) / (TIME: 15 MINUTES)

Tick the best answers.

- Q1. The term of sociology was first coined by :
- a. Max weber
 - b. Talcott Parsons
 - c. Auguste Comte
 - d. Maciver and page
- Q2. Who is founding father of sociology?
- a. Auguste Comte
 - b. E. B Tylor
 - c. Max Weber
 - d. R. K Merton
- Q3. Which one is the correct characteristic of society:
- a. Society is homogenous
 - b. Society is abstract
 - c. Individual feeling
 - d. None of the above
- Q4. is socially, culturally and psychologically constructed concept.
- a. Male
 - b. Female
 - c. Community
 - d. Gender
- Q5. is the means of social control.
- a. Culture
 - b. Law
 - c. Social restrictions
 - d. All of the above
- Q6. is general transformation in social structure , relationship and behaviors of human beings.
- a. Revolution
 - b. Industrialization
 - c. Modernization
 - d. Social change
- Q7. Cultural lag is introduced by:
- a. W.F. Ogburn
 - b. Horskovit
 - c. Karl Marx
 - d. Morgan
- Q8. becomes obstacle for social mobility.
- a. Caste system
 - b. Class system
 - c. Traditional system
 - d. Modernization
- Q9. Believing that the people, customs, and traditions of your own race or nationality are better than those of other races:
- a. Acculturation
 - b. Assimilation
 - c. Adaptation
 - d. Ethnocentrism
- Q10. The world system theory was introduced by
- a. Karl Marx
 - b. Max Weber
 - c. Immanuel Wallerstein
 - d. Georgre Simmel

- Q11. The process of expansion capitalism all over the world is called
- a. globalization
 - b. privatization
 - c. westernization
 - d. all of the above
- Q12. There are haves and have not classes in the society as argued by:
- a. Karl Marx
 - b. Max Weber
 - c. Herbert Spencer
 - d. August Comte
- Q13. The idea that a person's beliefs, values, and practices should be understood based on that person's own , rather than be judged against the criteria of another:
- a. ethnocentrism
 - b. cultural relativism
 - c. cultural shock
 - d. acculturation
- Q14. Socially, culturally and psychologically constructed concept is:
- a. festival
 - b. community
 - c. gender
 - d. human nature
- Q15. Which one is not subject matter of sociology:
- a. people
 - b. culture
 - c. social problems
 - d. biological thing



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You are required to answer in your own words as far as applicable. The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (8 × 5 = 40 MARKS)

Answer any EIGHT questions:

- Q1. Define sociology of management. Highlight the relationship of sociology with economics and management. (1+4)
- Q2. Give the meaning of organizational culture. Highlight its application in management. (1+4)
- Q3. Define social cultural change. Describe the factors of social cultural change. (1+4)
- Q4. What do you mean by social control? Discuss the types of social control. (1+4)
- Q5. Compare and contrast between cultural relativism and ethnocentrism. (5)
- Q6. Define the term of liberalization. Describe its social positive impacts in business administration and management. (1+4)
- Q7. What do you mean by postmodernism? Highlight its premises and application in management. (1+4)
- Q8. Compare and contrast between community and society. (5)
- Q9. What do you mean by dynamics of social capital? Discuss its importance in management. (1+4)
- Q10. Highlight the subject matter of sociology. (5)

SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (3 × 10 = 30 MARKS)

Answer any THREE questions:

- Q11. What do you mean by sociological imagination? Highlight the nature and application of sociological knowledge in business administration. (2+8)
- Q12. Define theory. Examine the relevance the of world system theory and Marxist theory in management. (2+8)
- Q13. Define social stratification. Describe the various dimensions of social stratification. (2+8)
- Q14. What do you mean by market and policy? Highlight the competencies of a manger for understanding cultural diversity. (2+8)
- Q15. Define the concept of globalization. What are the opportunities and challenges for entrepreneurs in the context of Nepal? (2+4+4)

SECTION D: CASE STUDY (15 MARKS)

Q16. Read the following case carefully and answer the questions:

There is a sharp gap at the level of per capita income of the population. As measured by the Nepali Living Standard Survey 2003-04, the annual average per capita income in Nepal is NRs 15,162. However, the income of over 80 percent of the population is less than this average figure. The share of income of the remaining 20 percent of the richest population is above 53 percent of the total income. Information available from a survey conducted in seven districts of Nepal has suggested that distribution of the rich and the poor population has no ethnic selection. Of course, there is some level of difference in the proportion of their distribution between different types of caste and ethnic categories. It is interesting to note that they are available in all of those categories and there is no uniform pattern of this distribution in all areas.

More than 75 percent of the population in all caste and ethnic categories of the survey region in the East are the poor or the very poor in terms of ranking in their well being status. Among the wealthy people of this region, the proportion among Bahuns is 12.6 percent. It is 5.9 among Newars, 4.2 among Rais and Limbus, 4.0 among Chhetris and 1.9 among Dalits and in between these figures for other ethnic categories. In the wester districts, the proportion of the poor is found the largest among the Dalits (93.3 percent) followed by 89.7 percent among Tamang and Lama, 80.7 percent among Chhetris and the lowest of 35.8 percent among the Newars. Among the wealthy people, the proportion among Newars is found the highest (42.1 Percent) followed by 25.9 percent among Magars, 6.0 among Chhetris, 4.9 for Bahuns, 4.3 for Gurungs and less than this for the remaining others.

The national level statistics on the distribution of population that remains below poverty line also support the fact that people even within the level of each caste, ethnic and regional categories have remained heterogeneous in their socio-economics standing. The data collected by the government for the year 2003-04 has suggested that about 31 percent of Nepal's population remains below poverty line. Although this figure is highly debatable given that the report on Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative produced by Oxford University in 2010 has estimated the number of Nepal's poor about 65 percent of its total population. However, even the government statistics make it clear that the population below poverty line in Nepal is distributed in all caste, ethnic and regional categories. It is true that the proportion of this economic category of the population appears different in different type of social categories. It ranges form the lowest of 14 percent among the Newars, through 18.4 percent among upper castes, 21.3 percent among Yadavs, 35.4 percent among Tharus, 44 percent among other hill Janajatis, and 45.5 percent among Dalits.

Questions:

- a. Does the poverty in Nepalese society roots in caste structure or not? Express your opinion. (5)
- b. Shortly introduce any five responsible factors for the societal poverty. (5)
- c. Derive any five genuine guidelines for the societal prosperity from the view point of business administration. (5)

