

Roll. No.

Question Booklet Number

O.M.R. Serial No.

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602783

BBA (SEM.-VI) (NEP) EXAMINATION, 2024

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

F010601T - A : Project Management

F010601T - B : Goods & Service Tax

Paper Code

F 0 1 0 6 0 1 T

Question Booklet

Series

C

Time : 1 : 30 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

Instructions to the Examinee :

1. Do not open the booklet unless you are asked to do so.
2. The booklet contains 100 questions. Examinee is required to answer 75 questions in the OMR Answer-Sheet provided and not in the question booklet. Booklet is in two Sections : Section-A (1-50) & Section-B (51-100). Candidate should select 37 and 38 questions respectively from both Sections. All questions carry equal marks.
3. Examine the Booklet and the OMR Answer-Sheet very carefully before you proceed. Faulty question booklet due to missing or duplicate pages/questions or having any other discrepancy should be got immediately replaced.
4. Four alternative answers are mentioned for each question as - A, B, C & D in the booklet. The candidate has to choose the correct / answer and mark the same in the OMR Answer-Sheet as per the direction :

(Remaining instructions on last page)

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश :

1. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक आपसे कहा न जाए।
2. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं। परीक्षार्थी को 75 प्रश्नों को केवल दी गई OMR आन्सर-शीट पर ही हल करना है, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर नहीं। प्रश्न-पुस्तिका दो खण्डों : खण्ड-अ (1-50) तथा खण्ड-ब (51-100) में है। परीक्षार्थी को प्रत्येक खण्ड से क्रमशः 37 और 38 प्रश्न करने हैं। सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
3. प्रश्नों के उत्तर अंकित करने से पूर्व प्रश्न-पुस्तिका तथा OMR आन्सर-शीट को सावधानीपूर्वक देख लें। दोषपूर्ण प्रश्न-पुस्तिका जिसमें कुछ भाग छपने से छूट गए हों या प्रश्न एक से अधिक बार छप गए हों या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।
4. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार सम्भावित उत्तर- A, B, C एवं D हैं। परीक्षार्थी को उन चारों विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर छोटना है। उत्तर को OMR उत्तर-पत्रक में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

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SECTION-A / खण्ड-अ : PROJECT MANAGEMENT

1. Earned Value Management (EVM) is used to:
 - (A) Track the project team's performance and progress using project scope, schedule and cost measurements.
 - (B) Develop the project scope statement.
 - (C) Manage stakeholder expectations.
 - (D) Track the personal performance of team members.
2. Which tool or technique would a project manager use to facilitate communication and idea generation among project team members?
 - (A) Fishbone Diagram
 - (B) Brainstorming
 - (C) Cost-Benefit Analysis
 - (D) Gantt Chart
3. What is the primary role of the project team?
 - (A) To support the project manager with administrative tasks.
 - (B) To provide technical advice only.
 - (C) To execute tasks and activities defined in the project plan.
 - (D) To oversee the project manager's decisions.
4. Which of the following best describes a cross-functional project team?
 - (A) A team composed of members from the same department.
 - (B) A team that operates within a single functional area.
 - (C) A team composed of members from various functional areas.
 - (D) A team that only includes senior management.
5. How can conflict within a project team be beneficial?
 - (A) It can lead to increased stress and tension.
 - (B) It can prevent any single viewpoint from dominating the decision-making process.
 - (C) It typically slows down project progress.
 - (D) It diverts the team from project objectives.
6. Which attribute is essential for an effective project team member?
 - (A) Preference for working in isolation.
 - (B) Strong agreement with all team decisions.
 - (C) Ability to communicate effectively.
 - (D) Specialization in a single skill area.
7. Team development in a project environment involves:
 - (A) Focusing solely on task execution.
 - (B) Building trust and improving communication.
 - (C) Limiting feedback to avoid conflicts.
 - (D) Keeping team members from interacting to ensure independence.
8. Defining the project scope involves:
 - (A) Determining the budget required.
 - (B) Identifying the tasks that must be performed.
 - (C) Establishing the boundaries of what the project will and will not include.
 - (D) Deciding the project team size.

9. Which approach is commonly used for project selection?
- (A) The Benefit Measurement Approach.
 - (B) The Compulsory Selection Approach.
 - (C) The Arbitrary Approach.
 - (D) The External Selection Approach.
10. The Project Rating Index is used to:
- (A) Rate the performance of the project team.
 - (B) Evaluate project proposals based on multiple criteria.
 - (C) Determine the salary increments for project managers.
 - (D) Rate the effectiveness of project software.
11. Market surveys are used in project management to:
- (A) Evaluate team performance.
 - (B) Assess customer needs and preferences.
 - (C) Check the financial status of competitors.
 - (D) Evaluate project risks.
12. Trend projection methods in demand forecasting involve:
- (A) Guessing future demand based on intuition.
 - (B) Analyzing historical data to identify future trends.
 - (C) Conducting experimental simulations.
 - (D) Using current demand as the only indicator.
13. Risk identification in project management should:
- (A) Occur once at the start of the project.
 - (B) Be an ongoing activity throughout the project.
 - (C) Be avoided to save time.
 - (D) Be the sole responsibility of the project manager.
14. Which of the following is a qualitative risk analysis tool?
- (A) Monte Carlo Simulation
 - (B) Risk Probability and Impact Matrix
 - (C) Cost-Benefit Analysis
 - (D) Statistical Analysis
15. A risk response strategy that involves taking steps to remove the risk entirely is known as:
- (A) Mitigation
 - (B) Avoidance
 - (C) Transfer
 - (D) Acceptance

16. Which phase of the project life cycle involves defining the project scope?
- (A) Initiation
 - (B) Planning
 - (C) Execution
 - (D) Closure
17. During which phase of the project life cycle are deliverables handed over to the client?
- (A) Initiation
 - (B) Planning
 - (C) Execution
 - (D) Closure
18. Which of the following is a primary focus during the execution phase of a project?
- (A) Developing the project charter
 - (B) Assigning tasks
 - (C) Project performance monitoring
 - (D) Risk assessment
19. What is the purpose of the closure phase in the project life cycle?
- (A) To define the project objectives
 - (B) To develop and refine the project plan
 - (C) To complete all project work and formally close the project
 - (D) To track project progress and make adjustments
20. Which phase of the project life cycle involves the most use of resources?
- (A) Initiation
 - (B) Planning
 - (C) Execution
 - (D) Closure
21. Risk management planning is most critical in which phase of the project life cycle?
- (A) Initiation
 - (B) Planning
 - (C) Execution
 - (D) Closure
22. Change management processes are typically introduced during which project phase?
- (A) Initiation
 - (B) Planning
 - (C) Execution
 - (D) Closure
23. The project life cycle's 'planning' phase generally includes all the following EXCEPT:
- (A) Scope definition
 - (B) Cost baselining
 - (C) Quality assurance
 - (D) Staff release
24. Stakeholder engagement is often most intensive during which phase of a project?
- (A) Initiation
 - (B) Planning
 - (C) Execution
 - (D) Closure
25. Feedback and lessons learned are typically gathered during which phase of the project life cycle?
- (A) Initiation
 - (B) Planning
 - (C) Execution
 - (D) Closure

26. Scope creep can best be described as:
- (A) The reduction in project scope due to budget cuts.
 - (B) Changes in project scope agreed upon by all stakeholders.
 - (C) The expansion of the project scope without adjustments to time, cost, or resources.
 - (D) The necessary adjustments to the project plan.
27. Which organizational structure allows for the most flexibility in using project resources across multiple projects?
- (A) Functional organization
 - (B) Matrix organization
 - (C) Projectized organization
 - (D) Hierarchical organization
28. In a matrix organization, the project manager's role is often:
- (A) Limited to technical decisions only.
 - (B) Equivalent in authority to functional managers.
 - (C) Focused on administrative tasks.
 - (D) Nonexistent, as teams self-manage.
29. A projectized organizational structure is characterized by:
- (A) Teams that report to many managers.
 - (B) Teams that dissolve once the project concludes.
 - (C) Permanent project teams.
 - (D) Lack of a designated project manager.
30. Project Identification primarily involves:
- (A) Developing a detailed project plan.
 - (B) Recognizing a need or an opportunity.
 - (C) Selecting the project team.
 - (D) Performing risk analysis.
31. Idea generation for new projects can be facilitated by:
- (A) Following a strict budget.
 - (B) Limiting input to senior management.
 - (C) Brainstorming sessions.
 - (D) Reducing team size.
32. An effective project screening process should:
- (A) Exclude all high-risk projects.
 - (B) Include criteria that align with the organization's strategic goals.
 - (C) Focus solely on the financial benefits.
 - (D) Be conducted by external consultants.

33. Project Management is defined as:

- (A) The discipline of organizing and managing resources in a way that the project is completed within defined scope, quality, time and cost constraints.
- (B) A routine process that focuses on the delivery of continuous outputs.
- (C) Managing operations within an organization.
- (D) Focusing solely on the delivery of project benefits.

34. Which of the following is a primary role of a project manager?

- (A) Performing all of the project tasks themselves.
- (B) Leading the project team in planning and executing the project.
- (C) Monitoring team members' daily activities.
- (D) Handling only the financial aspects of the project.

35. A project's stakeholders can include :

- (A) Only the project team.
- (B) Only the project's customers.
- (C) Only the company's shareholders.
- (D) All individuals affected by or having an influence over the project.

36. The triple constraint in project management includes scope, time and:

- (A) Team
- (B) Cost

(C) Quality

(D) Risk

37. Effective project management typically results in:

- (A) Lower risk of exceeding the budget.
- (B) Decreased likelihood of meeting the schedule.
- (C) Increased risk of scope creep.
- (D) Less effective use of resources.

38. Which tool is commonly used for scheduling and monitoring project timelines?

- (A) Gantt Chart
- (B) Balance Sheet
- (C) Profit and Loss Statement
- (D) Cost-Benefit Analysis

39. The Critical Path Method (CPM) is a technique used to:

- (A) Estimate the shortest path and possible delay of project tasks.
- (B) Determine the financial health of a project.
- (C) Manage the quality of project outputs.
- (D) Identify risks in the project.

40. Which of the following is a qualitative risk analysis tool in project management?

- (A) Risk Matrix
- (B) Net Present Value (NPV)
- (C) Earned Value Management (EVM)
- (D) Resource Histogram

project?

- (A) An ongoing operation that sustains the business
- (B) A temporary endeavor undertaken to create a unique product, service, or result
- (C) A repetitive process
- (D) A permanent framework established to produce standardized outputs

42. Which characteristic differentiates a project from day-to-day business operations?

- (A) Permanence
- (B) Uniqueness
- (C) Standardization
- (D) Repetition

43. What is a primary outcome of a project?

- (A) Incremental improvement
- (B) Routine operations
- (C) Unique product, service, or result
- (D) Ongoing service

44. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a project?

- (A) Limited duration
- (B) Defined scope
- (C) Continuous operation
- (D) Unique deliverables

45. A project is considered successful when it achieves :

- (A) its intended business results and customer satisfaction.
- (B) completion within budget.
- (C) a quick delivery time.
- (D) all of the above.

commonly used in software development projects?

- (A) Predictive (Waterfall)
- (B) Agile
- (C) Lean
- (D) Six Sigma

47. Projects that deal with the creation of a new physical structure are categorized as:

- (A) Information Technology projects
- (B) Construction projects
- (C) Organizational Change Management projects
- (D) Marketing projects

48. Which of the following is an example of a research and development project?

- (A) Building a new office
- (B) Developing a new technology or product
- (C) Launching a marketing campaign
- (D) Implementing a new accounting system

49. An example of an environmental project is :

- (A) Building a new industrial plant
- (B) Developing an oil field
- (C) A reforestation initiative
- (D) Expanding a sales territory

50. Projects can be classified based on their :

- (A) Complexity and urgency
- (B) Size and cost
- (C) Industry sector
- (D) All of the above

SECTION-B / खण्ड-ब : GOODS & SERVICE TAX

51. Under GST law Compensation cess is applicable on :
- (A) All goods
(B) Luxury articles and demerit goods
(C) Consumer goods
(D) Petroleum products and Alcohol
52. If GST is short paid, unpaid, or paid late, interest at a rate of _____ is required to be paid by the dealer.
- (A) 12%
(B) 18%
(C) 20%
(D) 10%
53. The ideology of GST can be said as :
- (A) One Nation, Few Taxes
(B) One Nation, One Tax
(C) One Nation, Three Taxes
(D) One Nation, Two Taxes
54. A _____ has been adopted in view of the federal structure of our country.
- (A) Single GST Model
(B) Dual GST Model
(C) Dual VAT Model
(D) Single VAT Model
55. A credit note is issued to the recipient of goods in the following cases :
- (A) When the taxable value of goods is found to be less
(B) Tax charged found to be less
(C) When the recipient refuses to make payment
(D) None of these
56. What is the reverse charge mechanism under GST?
- (A) Tax paid by both buyer and seller equally
(B) Tax paid by the seller instead of the buyer
(C) Tax paid by the government instead of the taxpayer
(D) Tax paid by the buyer instead of the seller

57. Under GST, 'value addition' refers to :
- Expenses 'plus' profit
 - Cost plus tax
 - Tax plus profit
 - Cost plus tax plus profit
58. What is the validity period of an e-way bill?
- 24 hours
 - 72 hours
 - 21 days
 - 14 days
59. ITC can be claimed by a person registered under GST only if he fulfills the following conditions.
- The dealer should be in possession of a tax invoice
 - The said goods/services have been received
 - Returns have been filed
 - All of the above
60. Which tax was replaced by GST in India?
- Service Tax
 - Excise Duty
 - VAT
 - All of the above
61. refers to the receipt of goods or services or both whether by purchase, acquisition, or any other means with or without consideration.
- Outward supply
 - Taxable supply
 - Inward supply
 - None of these
62. GST is a comprehensive tax regime covering :
- Goods
 - Services
 - Both goods and services
 - None of the above
63. GST payment can be made :
- Online only
 - Offline only
 - Both Online and Offline
 - None of the above
64. The time limit for claiming a refund is _____ from the relevant date.
- One Year
 - Two Years
 - Three Years
 - None of the above
65. The taxpayer has to mention the words 'composition taxable person' on every bill of supply issued by him.
- False
 - True
 - Can't Say
 - It is not compulsory to use such words
66. GST is a :
- Central Tax
 - Federal Tax
 - State Tax
 - Local Tax
67. IGST is levied and collected is :
- Allotted to centre only
 - Allotted to state only
 - Allotted to Union Territories only
 - Apportioned between centre and states

68. How does GST address the issue of cascading taxation?

- (A) By allowing taxpayers to claim Input Tax Credit (ITC) on taxes paid on inputs
- (B) By imposing higher taxes on luxury goods and services
- (C) By exempting certain goods and services from taxation
- (D) By implementing a flat tax rate across all sectors

69. A Debit note is issued to the recipient of goods or services if :

- (A) Taxable value is found to be excess
- (B) The goods are returned by the recipient
- (C) Goods supplied are found to be deficient
- (D) Tax charged is found to be lesser

70. A registered dealer has to file GST returns that broadly include :

- (A) Purchases
- (B) Sales
- (C) Output GST (On sales)
- (D) All of the above

71. GSTN is a :

- (A) Non-profit organisation
- (B) Profit organisation
- (C) One Person company
- (D) None of the above

72. GST was introduced for the following objectives :

- (A) To increase the taxpayer base
- (B) To curb tax evasion
- (C) To eliminate cascading of Taxes
- (D) All of the above

73. gives the details of goods or services received by the recipients. It is autopopulated out of the GSTR-1 submitted by different suppliers.

- (A) GSTR-3
- (B) GSTR-3B
- (C) GSTR-2A
- (D) GSTR

74. TDS is not allowed in the case of :

- (A) A department or State Government
- (B) Local authority
- (C) E-commerce operators
- (D) None of these

75. What is the time limit for filing an appeal against an order passed by an Adjudicating Authority under GST?
- 30 days
 - 120 days
 - 90 days
 - 60 days
76. SGSI is applicable when :
- Goods are sold within a state
 - Goods are sold from one GST dealer to a customer
 - Goods are sold by a GST dealer to another GST dealer
 - Interstate supply
77. Integrated Goods and Services Tax is applicable when :
- There is interstate supply
 - Sold within a state
 - Sold from one GST dealer to another GST dealer
 - Sold in Union territory
78. SGST or UTGST shall not be utilized towards payment of :
- CGST
 - UTGST
 - SGST
 - IGST
79. Voluntary estimation of tax obligations is called :
- Provisional assessment
 - Best Judgment assessment
 - Protective assessment
 - Self-assessment
80. Input tax credit is not available in the case of supplies to :
- Composite dealers
 - Exports
 - UN agencies
 - None of these
81. Composition scheme is available only for :
- Inter-state supplies
 - E-commerce operators
 - B2B supplies
 - Intra-state supplies
82. The incidence of tax on tax is called :
- Tax Cascading
 - Tax evasion
 - Indirect tax
 - None of these
83. Which tax should IGST credit be utilized towards first?
- CGST
 - SGST
 - UTGST
 - IGST
84. GST number does not include :
- Aadhaar Number
 - PAN
 - State Code
 - Alphabet Z

85. Input tax credit is not available for :

- (A) Services
- (B) Zero-rated supplies
- (C) Exempt supplies
- (D) None of these

86. Which of the following is not eligible for Input Tax Credit (ITC) under GST?

- (A) Interstate purchases
- (B) Intrastate purchases
- (C) Exempted goods and services
- (D) Goods used for personal purposes

87. What does 'TCS' stand for in the context of GST?

- (A) Tax Collection at Source
- (B) Total Collection of Sales
- (C) Taxable Consumer Service
- (D) None of these

88. Who can claim a refund of excess GST paid?

- (A) Taxpayer
- (B) Government
- (C) Chartered Accountant
- (D) None of these

89. An unregistered person :

- (A) Is allowed to collect reverse tax
- (B) Is not allowed to collect GST
- (C) Is allowed to collect composite tax
- (D) Is allowed to collect GST

90. Where is every deposit made towards tax credited?

- (A) Electronic Liability register
- (B) Electronic Cash Ledger
- (C) Electronic credit ledger
- (D) None of these

91. Supply of two or more taxable supplies naturally bundled and supplied is called :

- (A) Continuous supply
- (B) Mixed supply
- (C) Common supply
- (D) Composite supply

92. Under GST law, "Aggregate turnover" of a dealer is determined :

- (A) Shop-wise
- (B) State-wise
- (C) All India basis
- (D) None of these

93. Who is responsible for paying GST under the reverse charge mechanism?
- (A) Government
(B) Seller
(C) Buyer
(D) None of these
94. Which tax authority is responsible for the administration of GST in India?
- (A) Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT)
(B) Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC)
(C) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
(D) None of these
95. confers powers to the Government of India to collect tax on intra-state supply of goods or services or both.
- (A) UTGST Act
(B) SGST Act
(C) CGST Act
(D) IGST
96. What is the term for the liability to pay tax by the recipient of supply of goods or services?
- (A) Output tax
(B) Input tax
(C) Reverse charge
(D) None of these
97. The proper officer may assess the tax liability on the basis of available information, evidence which is called :
- (A) Provisional assessment
(B) Best judgment assessment
(C) Self-assessment
(D) None of these
98. UTGST is applicable when :
- (A) Sold from Union territory
(B) There is interstate supply
(C) Goods are purchased by Central Government
(D) Sold from one union territory to another union territory
99. The original copy of a tax invoice of goods belongs to :
- (A) GST department
(B) Transporter of supply
(C) The supplier
(D) Recipient of supply
100. What is the full form of GSTR?
- (A) General Sales Tax Return
(B) Government Service Tax Return
(C) Goods and Services Tax Return
(D) Gross State Tax Return

Rough Work

Example :

Question :

Q.1 (A) ● (C) (D)

Q.2 (A) (B) ● (D)

Q.3 (A) ● (C) (D)

5. Each question carries equal marks. Marks will be awarded according to the number of correct answers you have.
6. All answers are to be given on OMR Answer Sheet only. Answers given anywhere other than the place specified in the answer sheet will not be considered valid.
7. Before writing anything on the OMR Answer Sheet, all the instructions given in it should be read carefully.

After the completion of the examination, candidates should leave the examination hall only after providing their OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator. Candidate can carry their Question Booklet.

9. There will be no negative marking.
10. Rough work, if any, should be done on the blank pages provided for the purpose in the booklet.
11. To bring and use of log-book, calculator, pager & cellular phone in examination hall is prohibited.
12. In case of any difference found in English and Hindi version of the question, the English version of the question will be held authentic.

Impt. On opening the question booklet, first check that all the pages of the question booklet are printed properly. If there is any discrepancy in the question Booklet, then after showing it to the invigilator, get another question Booklet of the same series.

उदाहरण :

प्रश्न :

प्रश्न 1 (A) ● (C) (D)

प्रश्न 2 (A) (B) ● (D)

प्रश्न 3 (A) ● (C) (D)

5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आपके जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
6. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर-पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
7. ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाये।
8. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी OMR Answer Sheet उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें। परीक्षार्थी अपने साथ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका ले जा सकते हैं।
9. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।
10. कोई भी रफ कार्य, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में, रफ-कार्य के लिए दिए खाली पेज पर ही किया जाना चाहिए।
11. परीक्षा-कक्ष में लॉग-बुक, कैल्कुलेटर, पेजर तथा सेल्युलर फोन ले जाना तथा उसका उपयोग करना वर्जित है।
12. प्रश्न के हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण में भिन्नता होने की दशा में प्रश्न का अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण ही मान्य होगा।

महत्वपूर्ण: प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्नपुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सिरीज की दूसरी प्रश्नपुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।