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Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

O.M.R. Serial No. :

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Question Booklet Number

**BBA (VI Semester) Examination, 2025-26**  
**(NEP Back Paper)**

**F010601T – A : PROJECT MANAGEMENT**

**F010601T – B : GOODS & SERVICE TAX**

Paper Code							
F	0	1	0	6	0	1	T

Question Booklet Series

**D**

**Time : 1 : 30 Hours ]**

**[ Maximum 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 Section : **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.

*(Remaining instructions on the 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 गये हों या प्रश्न एक से अधिक बार छप गए हों या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, तो उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।

*(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)*

**Rough Work**  
रफ़ कार्य

## **F010601T – A : PROJECT MANAGEMENT**

1. Which of the following is a tool of project management?
  - (A) CPM
  - (B) Trial balance
  - (C) Journal entry
  - (D) Ratio analysis
2. Project charter is prepared during:
  - (A) Closing phase
  - (B) Execution phase
  - (C) Initiation phase
  - (D) Controlling phase
3. Planning process includes:
  - (A) Setting objectives and deciding actions
  - (B) Closing the project
  - (C) Paying salaries
  - (D) Selling products
4. Monitoring in project management helps to:
  - (A) Increase confusion
  - (B) Track project performance
  - (C) Delay work
  - (D) Increase scope
5. Stakeholders in a project are:
  - (A) Only employees
  - (B) Only customers
  - (C) People interested or affected by the project
  - (D) Only suppliers
6. A project team is formed to:
  - (A) Perform routine operations
  - (B) Complete a specific project
  - (C) Replace top management
  - (D) Handle permanent tasks
7. In a matrix organization:
  - (A) Employees report to one manager only
  - (B) No manager exists
  - (C) Employees report to two managers
  - (D) There is no coordination
8. Functional organization means:
  - (A) Project manager has full authority
  - (B) Organization is divided by departments
  - (C) No hierarchy exists
  - (D) No reporting system

9. Which tool is used to define project deliverables clearly?
- (A) Work Breakdown Structure (WBS)
  - (B) Balance Sheet
  - (C) Income Statement
  - (D) Ledger
10. The triple constraint includes:
- (A) Scope, Time, Cost
  - (B) Time, Profit, Marketing
  - (C) Cost, HR, Sales
  - (D) Scope, HR, Quality only
11. Which of the following is a key constraint in project management?
- (A) Profit
  - (B) Scope
  - (C) Advertisement
  - (D) Salary
12. The project manager is responsible for:
- (A) Only planning
  - (B) Only execution
  - (C) Overall project coordination
  - (D) Only budgeting
13. PERT technique is mainly used for:
- (A) Marketing
  - (B) Scheduling and time estimation
  - (C) Hiring employees
  - (D) Cost accounting
14. A Gantt chart is used for:
- (A) Budgeting
  - (B) Scheduling
  - (C) Recruitment
  - (D) Risk analysis
15. Scope creep means:
- (A) Decrease in project cost
  - (B) Uncontrolled changes in project scope
  - (C) Early completion
  - (D) Team conflict
16. Scope of a project refers to:
- (A) Time required
  - (B) Cost involved
  - (C) Work that must be completed
  - (D) Team size
17. Which process group includes defining objectives and scope?
- (A) Closing
  - (B) Initiating
  - (C) Controlling
  - (D) Executing

18. The final phase of a project life cycle is:
- (A) Planning
  - (B) Execution
  - (C) Monitoring
  - (D) Closure
19. The first phase of a project life cycle is:
- (A) Execution
  - (B) Planning
  - (C) Initiation
  - (D) Closure
20. The project life cycle consists of:
- (A) One phase
  - (B) Two phases
  - (C) Several sequential phases
  - (D) No phases
21. Which of the following is NOT a type of project?
- (A) Construction project
  - (B) IT project
  - (C) Routine maintenance
  - (D) Research project
22. A project differs from operations because a project is:
- (A) Continuous
  - (B) Temporary
  - (C) Permanent
  - (D) Repetitive
23. The main objective of project management is to:
- (A) Increase routine production
  - (B) Complete work within scope, time, and cost
  - (C) Avoid documentation
  - (D) Reduce team members
24. Which of the following is a characteristic of a project?
- (A) Repetitive nature
  - (B) Fixed routine
  - (C) Definite start and end
  - (D) Permanent activity
25. A project is defined as:
- (A) A routine activity
  - (B) A continuous process
  - (C) A temporary effort to create a unique product or service
  - (D) A daily operation

26. The main objective of project selection is to:
- (A) Choose the most beneficial and feasible project
  - (B) Increase competition
  - (C) Reject all proposals
  - (D) Delay implementation
27. Project selection should be based on:
- (A) Personal interest only
  - (B) Systematic evaluation criteria
  - (C) Guessing
  - (D) Rumours
28. Risk transfer means:
- (A) Ignoring risk
  - (B) Passing risk to another party (e.g., insurance)
  - (C) Increasing risk
  - (D) Sharing profit
29. Risk avoidance means:
- (A) Accepting risk
  - (B) Eliminating risk by not undertaking risky activity
  - (C) Increasing risk
  - (D) Ignoring risk
30. Time series analysis is based on:
- (A) Historical data
  - (B) Guess work
  - (C) Personal view
  - (D) Random method
31. Which of the following is a qualitative method of demand forecasting?
- (A) Expert opinion
  - (B) Regression analysis
  - (C) Trend projection
  - (D) Time series
32. Break-even analysis shows :
- (A) Maximum loss
  - (B) No profit no loss point
  - (C) Highest profit
  - (D) Market share
33. Sensitivity analysis is used to:
- (A) Measure impact of changes in variables
  - (B) Increase production
  - (C) Close project
  - (D) Hire employees

34. SWOT analysis helps in:
- (A) Risk identification
  - (B) Salary fixation
  - (C) Attendance marking
  - (D) File management
35. Financial risk arises due to:
- (A) Poor weather
  - (B) Changes in interest rates
  - (C) Office lighting
  - (D) Team meeting
36. Market risk is related to:
- (A) Employee conflict
  - (B) Demand fluctuation
  - (C) Office location
  - (D) Furniture purchase
37. Which is a type of project risk?
- (A) Technical risk
  - (B) Weather report
  - (C) Office cleaning
  - (D) Salary increment
38. Risk management involves:
- (A) Ignoring risks
  - (B) Identifying and controlling risks
  - (C) Increasing risks
  - (D) Avoiding planning
39. Risk in a project means:
- (A) Guaranteed profit
  - (B) Uncertainty of outcome
  - (C) Fixed return
  - (D) No loss
40. Project Rating Index is used to:
- (A) Compare alternative projects
  - (B) Increase cost
  - (C) Hire staff
  - (D) Close project
41. Secondary data refers to:
- (A) Freshly collected data
  - (B) Already published data
  - (C) Personal opinions
  - (D) Random guessing
42. Primary data in market survey is collected through:
- (A) Questionnaires
  - (B) Newspapers only
  - (C) Old reports only
  - (D) Magazines

43. Which method is used in demand forecasting?
- (A) Trend analysis
  - (B) Ledger posting
  - (C) Trial balance
  - (D) Journal entry
44. Demand forecasting helps in:
- (A) Predicting future sales
  - (B) Hiring managers
  - (C) Paying taxes
  - (D) Reducing office rent
45. Market analysis is mainly done to estimate:
- (A) Profit sharing
  - (B) Demand for product/service
  - (C) Staff turnover
  - (D) Office expenses
46. A feasibility study is conducted to check:
- (A) Employee attendance
  - (B) Project viability
  - (C) Office decoration
  - (D) Salary structure
47. Project screening helps to:
- (A) Reject all ideas
  - (B) Select the most feasible project
  - (C) Increase project cost
  - (D) Delay decision
48. Which of the following is NOT a source of project ideas?
- (A) Market survey
  - (B) Government policy
  - (C) Personal creativity
  - (D) Weather forecast (daily report)
49. The main source of project ideas is:
- (A) Market demand
  - (B) Employee salary
  - (C) Office location
  - (D) Furniture design
50. Project identification refers to:
- (A) Completing the project
  - (B) Generating and recognizing project ideas
  - (C) Monitoring progress
  - (D) Closing the project

## **F010601T – B : GOODS & SERVICE TAX**

51. Investment for tax planning should consider:
- (A) Return
  - (B) Lock-in period
  - (C) Liquidity
  - (D) All
52. Exemption differs from deduction because it:
- (A) Is after GTI
  - (B) Is before GTI
  - (C) Reduces tax directly
  - (D) Is rebate
53. Filing return is part of:
- (A) Tax evasion
  - (B) Tax avoidance
  - (C) Tax compliance
  - (D) Tax fraud
54. Proper tax planning requires:"
- (A) Knowledge of law
  - (B) Timely action
  - (C) Documentation
  - (D) All
55. Tax planning is different from tax saving because it:
- (A) Is illegal
  - (B) Is broader approach
  - (C) Avoids income
  - (D) Ignores law
56. Short-term tax planning focuses on:
- (A) Current year tax
  - (B) Future income
  - (C) Retirement
  - (D) Wealth creation
57. Tax planning is ethical when it is:
- (A) Illegal
  - (B) Against law
  - (C) Within law
  - (D) Hidden
58. Deductions cannot exceed:
- (A) Salary income
  - (B) Gross Total Income
  - (C) Total income
  - (D) Agricultural income

59. Tax planning encourages:
- (A) Compliance
  - (B) Investment
  - (C) Savings
  - (D) All of the above
60. Exemption reduces:
- (A) Tax directly
  - (B) Taxable income
  - (C) Tax rate
  - (D) Penalty
61. Deductions are claimed after:
- (A) Salary computation
  - (B) Gross Total Income
  - (C) Tax calculation
  - (D) Rebate
62. Insurance premium qualifies for:
- (A) Section 80C
  - (B) Section 80D
  - (C) Section 80E
  - (D) Section 10
63. Tax planning should be:
- (A) Long-term oriented
  - (B) Short-term only
  - (C) Random
  - (D) Ignored
64. Senior citizens enjoy:
- (A) Higher tax rates
  - (B) Lower exemptions
  - (C) Higher exemption limits
  - (D) No deductions
65. Exemption and deduction both reduce:
- (A) Tax payable
  - (B) Income
  - (C) Gross receipts
  - (D) Penalty
66. Deduction means:
- (A) Income not taxable
  - (B) Reduction from Gross Total Income
  - (C) Refund
  - (D) Penalty
67. Agricultural income is:
- (A) Fully taxable
  - (B) Partly taxable
  - (C) Fully exempt
  - (D) Taxable for all

68. First step of personal tax planning is:
- (A) Filing return
  - (B) Understanding income
  - (C) Paying tax
  - (D) Claiming refund
69. Personal tax planning is applicable to:
- (A) Companies
  - (B) Firms
  - (C) Individuals
  - (D) Government
70. Personal income tax in India is governed by:
- (A) Companies Act
  - (B) GST Act
  - (C) Income Tax Act, 1961
  - (D) RBI Act
71. SIP encourages:
- (A) Market timing
  - (B) Disciplined investing
  - (C) Speculation
  - (D) Gambling
72. Portfolio risk is influenced by:
- (A) Asset selection
  - (B) Asset weights
  - (C) Correlation
  - (D) All of the above
73. Commodity exchange in India includes
- (A) NSE
  - (B) BSE
  - (C) MCX
  - (D) SEBI
74. Portfolio theory was developed by:
- (A) Sharpe
  - (B) Markowitz
  - (C) Fisher
  - (D) Keynes
75. Commodity trading involves:
- (A) Currency only
  - (B) Agricultural and non-agricultural goods
  - (C) Only metals
  - (D) Only energy

76. Life insurance combines:
- (A) Risk and savings
  - (B) Risk and return
  - (C) Risk and speculation
  - (D) Risk and gambling
77. Employer-provided insurance benefits:
- (A) Employee security
  - (B) Employee morale
  - (C) Risk coverage
  - (D) All of the above
78. Old age increases need for:
- (A) Life insurance
  - (B) Health insurance
  - (C) Vehicle insurance
  - (D) Travel insurance
79. Inflation-adjusted pension means:
- (A) Pension increasing with inflation
  - (B) Fixed pension
  - (C) Decreasing pension
  - (D) One-time pension
80. Premium payment frequency can be:
- (A) Monthly
  - (B) Quarterly
  - (C) Yearly
  - (D) All of the above
81. Pension income provides:
- (A) Stability
  - (B) Luxury
  - (C) Profit
  - (D) Loss
82. Private pension plans are offered by:
- (A) Insurance companies
  - (B) Banks only
  - (C) Government only
  - (D) RBI
83. Insurance helps in:
- (A) Risk transfer
  - (B) Risk reduction
  - (C) Financial stability
  - (D) All of the above
84. Term insurance is best for:
- (A) Investment
  - (B) Pure protection
  - (C) Pension
  - (D) Savings

85. Health insurance is important in retirement due to:
- (A) High income
  - (B) Rising medical costs
  - (C) No expenses
  - (D) Tax evasion
86. Reverse mortgage loan is repaid:
- (A) Monthly
  - (B) Annually
  - (C) At death or sale of house
  - (D) Never
87. Reverse mortgage allows:
- (A) Buying a house
  - (B) Selling house
  - (C) Earning income from owned house
  - (D) Renting house
88. At retirement, NPS allows lump sum withdrawal up to:
- (A) 40%
  - (B) 50%
  - (C) 60%
  - (D) 100%
89. NPS is a:
- (A) Defined benefit scheme
  - (B) Defined contribution scheme
  - (C) Insurance policy
  - (D) Fixed deposit
90. Public Provident Fund (PPF) is:
- (A) Compulsory
  - (B) Voluntary
  - (C) Illegal
  - (D) Risky
91. Immediate annuity starts pension:
- (A) After retirement only
  - (B) Immediately after investment
  - (C) After 10 years
  - (D) At death
92. Pension plans provide:
- (A) Lump sum only
  - (B) Regular income after retirement
  - (C) Insurance only
  - (D) Loan facility

93. Retirement planning process starts with:
- (A) Investment
  - (B) Goal identification
  - (C) Tax payment
  - (D) Insurance claim
94. Longer investment horizon helps in:
- (A) Lower savings
  - (B) Better compounding
  - (C) Higher tax
  - (D) More risk
95. Retirement planning focuses on:
- (A) Short-term income
  - (B) Post-retirement income
  - (C) Business profit
  - (D) Salary growth
96. Insurance encourages:
- (A) Saving
  - (B) Risk taking
  - (C) Gambling
  - (D) Tax evasion
97. Fire insurance covers loss due to:
- (A) Theft
  - (B) Fire
  - (C) Accident
  - (D) Death
98. Tax planning improves:
- (A) Financial discipline
  - (B) Compliance
  - (C) Long-term wealth
  - (D) All
99. Tax structure in India supports:
- (A) Equality
  - (B) Ability to pay
  - (C) Social justice
  - (D) All
100. Rebate is allowed after:
- (A) Deduction
  - (B) Tax calculation
  - (C) Exemption
  - (D) Assessment

**Rough Work**  
रफ़ कार्य

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 :

**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.
8. 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.

**Imp. 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.**

4. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार सम्भावित उत्तर- A, B, C तथा D हैं। परीक्षार्थी को उन चारों विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर छँटना है। उत्तर को OMR उत्तर-पत्रक में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

**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 ओ.एम.आर. 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. ओ.एम.आर. 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 :** प्रश्न-पुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सीरीज की दूसरी प्रश्न-पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।