UNIT – II: PROJECT PLANNING AND APPRAISAL

1) Project planning is primarily concerned with:

- A) Defining project activities and resources
- B) Project closure
- C) Employee training
- D) Tax calculation

  Answer: A

2) Project appraisal is conducted to:

- A) Assess project feasibility and viability
- B) Close the project
- C) Recruit workers
- D) Prepare payroll

  Answer: A

3) Technical feasibility examines:

- A) Market demand
- B) Availability of technology and technical resources
- C) Project profits
- D) Social impacts

  Answer: B

4) Commercial feasibility focuses on:

- A) Technical specifications
- B) Market demand and sales potential
- C) Project scheduling
- D) Organizational structure

  Answer: B

5) Economic feasibility evaluates:

- A) Benefits and costs to society and economy
- B) Employee satisfaction
- C) Project duration
- D) Quality standards

  Answer: A

6) Financial feasibility mainly deals with:

- A) Availability of funds and profitability
- B) Project scheduling
- C) Team building
- D) Organizational structure

  Answer: A

7) Social Cost-Benefit Analysis is used to:

- A) Measure social impacts of a project
- B) Calculate salaries

- C) Monitor project activities
- D) Prepare contracts
  Answer: A

8) Project risk analysis helps in:

- A) Identifying uncertainties affecting project success
- B) Increasing project costs
- C) Eliminating project planning
- D) Reducing project scope
  Answer: A

9) Management feasibility evaluates:

- A) Availability of competent managerial resources
- B) Material quality
- C) Construction methods
- D) Market competition
  Answer: A

10) A feasibility study is generally conducted during:

- A) Project closure
- B) Project appraisal stage
- C) Project execution stage
- D) Project monitoring stage
  Answer: B

11. Which feasibility study examines profitability?

- A) Financial feasibility
- B) Technical feasibility
- C) Social feasibility
- D) Management feasibility
  Answer: A

12. Market surveys are mainly part of:

- A) Commercial feasibility
- B) Technical feasibility
- C) Social feasibility
- D) Risk analysis
  Answer: A

13. Project risk can arise due to:

- A) Economic changes
- B) Technical failures
- C) Market uncertainties
- D) All of the above
  Answer: D

14. Cost-benefit analysis compares:

- A) Costs and benefits
- B) Costs and duration

- C) Benefits and schedule
- D) Profit and manpower
  Answer: A

15. Which feasibility determines whether technology is available?

- A) Technical feasibility
- B) Commercial feasibility
- C) Social feasibility
- D) Financial feasibility
  Answer: A

16. Project appraisal helps in:

- A) Investment decision making
- B) Project closure
- C) Employee promotion
- D) Product advertising
  Answer: A

17. Environmental impact is generally considered under:

- A) Social feasibility
- B) Commercial feasibility
- C) Financial feasibility
- D) Technical feasibility
  Answer: A

18. Financial appraisal focuses on:

- A) Profitability and funding
- B) Team performance
- C) Construction quality
- D) Organizational culture
  Answer: A

19. Risk analysis is performed to:

- A) Improve decision making
- B) Increase uncertainty
- C) Delay projects
- D) Avoid planning
  Answer: A

20. Project planning helps in:

- A) Effective utilization of resources
- B) Increasing wastage
- C) Eliminating objectives
- D) Increasing delays
  Answer: A