

# **Masters in Business Administration (MBA) Semester 1**

## **ASSIGNMENT BOOKLET**

Assignments for subjects MBA 101, MBA 102, MBA 103,  
MBA 104, MBA 105, MBA 106, MBA 107  
(for Session January 2015)

Directorate of Distance Education  
Punjab Technical University, Jalandhar

## Dear Student

The assignment is the important component of our evaluation system and your internal assessment will be based on the assignments. The objective of such assignments is to enable you to comprehend the subject knowledge. The assignments are purposely designed on the lines of examination pattern so as to prepare you for the final examinations. In the entire semester, you will have to attempt **TWO** assignments. Assignment 1 will cover the topics from Unit 1 and Unit 2. Assignment 2 will cover topics from Unit 3 and Unit 4. All assignments are tutor marked assignments and carry 60 marks each. In internal assessment assignment 1 and assignment 2 shall carry the weightage of 20 marks respectively.

As the assignment is integral part of your internal assessment, it is compulsory to attempt the assignment. Therefore, plan well for the attempt of your assignments. Before attempting the assignment, please read **IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS** and all questions carefully and then arrange your answers in a rational sequence.

For case study type questions-answer, start writing case analysis with Introduction to the case. Introduction must clearly tell your interpretation about the case. After giving introduction, attempt the questions pertaining to the case study. The answers to the questions of case study should explain your view points about the problem in hand.

Dear student, please note following points regarding attempt of assignments:

- Assignments should be submitted in your own handwriting.
- Use A4 size plain papers for assignments.
- Carefully follow the instructions and ensure that you have attempted all questions.
- Answers should be correct and neatly written.
- Submit assignment of each subject in a separate file.
- Each assignment should consist of a title page containing the details of the student and subject (Template of title page is attached as **ANNEXURE**. Take print out of that annexure on A4 size page and fill it in your handwriting for each subject.)

**Instructions for students regarding Submission of Assignments:**

- Before submitting the assignment, please retain one copy of your assignment with you and take receipt of the assignment from your study centre.
- Last date of submitting 1<sup>st</sup> Assignment of all subjects is 10<sup>th</sup> March, 2015.
- Please tag a self addressed A4 size envelope with assignments of all subjects separately.

**Work Hard and Perform Well!**

# **PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES OF MANAGEMENT**

## **MBA-101**

### **IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. SECTION-A contains 6 questions carrying 5 marks each and students has to attempt any 4 questions.
2. SECTION-B consists of 2 Subsections. Each Subsection contains three questions, each carrying 8 marks. Student has to attempt any 2 questions from each Subsection.
3. SECTION-C is COMPULSORY and consists of ONE CASE STUDY carrying 8 marks.

### **SECTION: A**

**Attempt any 4 questions out of the following. Each question carries 5 marks.**

1. Management is concerned with ideas, things and people. Comment on the statement.
2. Describe in brief the management process.
3. Write a short note on global competencies
4. Explain C.K. Prahlad's contribution to modern management thought.
5. How has Michael Porter contributed to the value chain analysis
6. Write a note on types of policies.

### **SECTION: B**

#### **Part A**

**Attempt any two questions. Each question carries 8 marks.**

1. Distinguish between policy and procedure. Explain the advantage and limitation of procedures?
2. What are the steps involved in the process of decision making ?
3. "Managers cannot be rational decision-makers in real life " Discuss.

#### **Part B**

**Attempt any two questions. Each question carries 8 marks.**

1. State the various techniques of decision making ?
2. What is CSR ? Explain the need of CSR ?
3. What is managerial ethics? Explain the need of managerial ethics ?

### **SECTION-C**

#### **Case Study**

In the mid 1990's a number of private cable TV channels were launched in india . With their sleek presentation and innovative programming , they moved ahead of doordarshan (DD) in terms of revenue and viewership. Due to poor management at doordarshan , transmission quality and programme content were deteriorating. Viewers began to switch to private channels , which catered to their taste and needs.

#### **Questions:**

1. The present problems in DD have their roots in the mismanagement of affairs. Critically examine the above statement.
2. Discuss the steps taken by DD to revive itself.

**(8 marks)**

# **ORGANISATIONAL BEHAVIOUR**

## **MBA-102**

### **IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. SECTION-A contains 6 questions carrying 5 marks each and students has to attempt any 4 questions.
2. SECTION-B consists of 2 Subsections. Each Subsection contains three questions, each carrying 8 marks. Student has to attempt any 2 questions from each Subsection.
3. SECTION-C is COMPULSORY and consists of ONE CASE STUDY carrying 8 marks.

### **SECTION: A**

**Attempt any 4 questions out of the following. Each question carries 5 marks.**

1. Outline the basic model of Organisational behaviour?
2. Discuss Big Five Model of personality. Also illustrate how this model helps in understanding the behaviour of an individual at work?
3. Define Attitude. Describe various components of attitude?
4. Outline Johari window model. Describe the four components of Johari window?
5. Define Job satisfaction. Elaborate the factors affecting satisfaction of employees at work?
6. Elaborate various disciplines contributing in the field of organisational behaviour?

### **SECTION : B**

#### **Part A**

**Attempt any two questions. Each question carries 8 marks.**

1. Define organisational behaviour. Elaborate various challenges and opportunities for organisational behaviour with suitable illustrations.
2. Discuss in detail theories of learning. Also describe their implications in understanding the individual behaviour.

3. What is Perception? Elaborate in detail the process of perception formation.

## **Part B**

**Attempt any two questions. Each question carries 8 marks.**

1. Define Motivation. What are the key elements of motivation? Critically evaluate Need Hierarchy theory of motivation given by Abraham Maslow?

2. Discuss all behavioural theories of leadership. Also illustrate how these theories help in understanding behaviour of a leader in an organisational setting?

3. Define Transactional analysis? Discuss in detail various ego states and their implications in interpersonal communication?

## **SECTION-C**

### **Case Study**

One of the most successful discount departmental stores in America is known as Wal-Mart stores and is named after its founder Sam Walton. Because of the phenomenal success of these stores, Sam Walton became one of the richest men in America. Also, because of his leadership, the stores have enjoyed continuous growth and expansion, so that by mid 1980s, the chain had over 700 stores and was increasing at the rate of an additional 100 stores per year. Its sales increased annually by over 35% and profits have soared close to 40% per every year since 1975.

Sam Walton, until he died in 1992, took personal interest in his employees. His people oriented managerial philosophy was to get the right people in the right places and then give them the freedom to be innovative to accomplish their tasks. He called his employees as associates and treated them as associates. As per company policy, all associates are eligible for profit sharing plans that motivate the employees further.

Sam Walton himself led a simple life. He did not exhibit any aura about himself, giving the employees a feeling that he was one of them. He and his executives regularly travelled in company owned planes to visit Wal-Mart stores situated at various sites across the country. He met with sales clerks, stock boys and sales managers to find out what items were popular. He knew most of them by their first names and addressed them so. He initiated "employee of the month" in all categories and created honour roles for more successful stores. This created inner competition requiring extra effort to improve sales and service. This policy gained high respect for him as a leader.

The administration of the organization is very cost conscious. It only spends about 2% of the sales for general administration expenses. Each store prepares a monthly financial report that can be studied line by line to look for ways to reduce cost. Wal-Mart slogan of "Quality you need, prices you want" has become a generic organizational statement.

Wal-Mart with more than 2000 stores at present is faced with tough competition from a similar chain of discount stores known as K-Mart. However, Sam Walton did not worry about the competition because he felt that his people oriented philosophy of operations and cost cutting efforts without diluting the quality of products would always meet the competition.

Questions:

- A) How would you describe Sam Walton as an effective leader? What leadership theory is consistent with his leadership style?
- B) What are the major reasons for phenomenal success of Wal-Mart? How People oriented philosophy contributed in the success of the organization?

**(8 marks)**

# **ACCOUNTING FOR MANAGEMENT**

## **MBA-103**

### **IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. SECTION-A contains 6 questions carrying 5 marks each and students has to attempt any 4 questions.
2. SECTION-B consists of 2 Subsections. Each Subsection contains three questions, each carrying 8 marks. Student has to attempt any 2 questions from each Subsection.
3. SECTION-C is COMPULSORY and consists of ONE CASE STUDY carrying 8 marks.

### **SECTION: A**

**Attempt any 4 questions out of the following. Each question carries 5 marks.**

1. Discuss the role of accounting as an information system.
2. State with example the Business Entity concept of Accounting.
3. What is the purpose of Accounting Standards.
4. What do you understand by Trend Analysis.
5. What are the various objectives of preparing Fund Flow Statement.
6. What do you understand by Acid Test Ratio.

### **SECTION : B**

#### **Part A**

**Attempt any two questions. Each question carries 8 marks.**

1. Discuss in brief the crucial role played by an Accountant in an organisation.
2. What are accounting concepts and conventions? What are the various branches of accounting?

3. Describe in detail the difference between Cost Accounting and Management Accounting.

**Part B**

**Attempt any two questions. Each question carries 8 marks.**

1. Discuss in brief various tools of Financial Analysis.
2. Modi Limited has a current ratio of 4.5:1, and quick ratio 3:1. If the inventory is Rs.36000, Calculate the Current Assets and Current Liabilities.
3. Discuss in brief the procedure of preparing a Cash Flow Statement.

**SECTION-C**

**Selected accounting ratios of two companies in the consumer goods industry are given below:**

<b>RATIOS</b>	<b>COMPANY-A</b>	<b>COMPANY-B</b>
Current Ratio	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Acid Test Ratio	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Capital Gearing Ratio (Equity/Debt)	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Return on Total Investment	<b>18%</b>	<b>8%</b>
Gross Profit Ratio	<b>25%</b>	<b>15%</b>
Net Profit Ratio	<b>4%</b>	<b>4%</b>
Investment Turnover Ratio	<b>4.5 times</b>	<b>2 times</b>

Comment on the relative performance and financial condition of the two companies.

**(8 marks)**

# QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

## MBA-104

### IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS:

1. SECTION-A contains 6 questions carrying 5 marks each and students has to attempt any 4 questions.
2. SECTION-B consists of 2 Subsections. Each Subsection contains three questions, each carrying 8 marks. Student has to attempt any 2 questions from each Subsection.
3. SECTION-C is COMPULSORY and consists of ONE CASE STUDY carrying 8 marks.

### SECTION: A

**Attempt any 4 questions out of the following. Each question carries 5 marks.**

1. Define Statistics? Discuss the role of statistics in Managerial Decision Making.
2. Define Following Terms:
  - Tabulation
  - Geometric Mean
  - Kurtosis
3. Calculate Mean and Standard Deviation from the following:

Weekly Wages	Under 16	16-24	24-30	30-36	36-48	48 or Above
No.Of Workers	8	16	48	90	30	8

4. Differentiate between census and Sampling. Discuss various non probability sampling techniques.
5. What do you mean by Hypothesis? Differentiate between type I and Type II Error.
6. Following data represents before and after training performance of ten employees. By applying appropriate test, can it be concluded that employees have benefitted by the training:

Employees	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
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Before Training	25	20	35	15	42	28	26	44	35	48
After Training	26	20	34	13	43	40	29	41	36	46

**SECTION : B**

**Part A**

**Attempt any two questions. Each question carries 8 marks.**

1. Explain the process of Collection, Classification and Tabulation of Data.
2. Find out Mean Deviation from Mean and Its coefficient:

No. of Workers	4	6	8	10	12	14	16
No. of Firms	2	4	5	3	2	1	4

3. From the following data of the wages of 50 workers of a factory, compute the first four moments about mean and also the value of Beta 1 and Beta 2. Comment on the result.

Weekly Wages	No. of workers
100-120	1
120-140	3
140-160	7
160-180	20
180-200	12
200-220	4
220-240	3

**Part B**

**Attempt any two questions. Each question carries 8 marks.**

1. Explain relationship between sample size and errors. Explain application of Z Test and t Test.
2. Explain uses and assumptions of Chi Square Test. Explain technique of association of attributes testing.
3. Perform a 2-way ANOVA on the data given below:

Treatment I						
Treatment II		I	II	III	IV	V
	I	30	24	33	36	27
	II	26	29	24	31	35
	III	38	28	35	30	42

### SECTION-C

#### Case Study

A) Price of a commodity increased by 10% in the first year, 18% in the second year and by 20% in the third year. Find out average rate of increase per year in the price of commodity.

(4Marks)

B) Two types of drugs were used on 5 and 7 patients for reducing their weight. Drug A was imported and Drug B indigenous. The decrease in the weight after using the drugs for six months was as follow:

Drug A:            10    12    13    11    14

Drug B:            8    9    12    14    15    10    9

Is there a significant difference in the efficacy of the two drugs?

If not, which drug should you buy?                      (For  $v=10$ ,  $T_{0.05}=2.223$ )

(4 Marks)

# MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS

## MBA-105

### IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS:

1. SECTION-A contains 6 questions carrying 5 marks each and students has to attempt any 4 questions.
2. SECTION-B consists of 2 Subsections. Each Subsection contains three questions, each carrying 8 marks. Student has to attempt any 2 questions from each Subsection.
3. SECTION-C is COMPULSORY and consists of ONE CASE STUDY carrying 8 marks.

### SECTION: A

**Attempt any 4 questions out of the following. Each question carries 5 marks.**

1. Explain the concept of Indifferences curve. Examine the effect of change in income on the budget line.
2. Differentiate between micro and macro economics. How is Micro Economics useful in decision making?
3. What is demand forecasting? Explain different methods of demand forecasting and how demand forecasting.
4. What do you mean by Perfect Competition? Explain features of perfect competition.
5. Explain different market structures.
6. Discuss long run Equilibrium of the Monopolist when the size of plant is Optimum.

### SECTION : B

#### Part A

1. Explain the concept opportunity Cost , Production possibility Curve and Incremental concept.
2. Explain consumer equilibrium with the help of law of Diminishing Marginal Utility.

3. What is the difference between Price Consumption Curve and Conventional Demand Curve? Derive Demand Curve with the help of Price Consumption Curve.

### **Part B**

1. Explain Demand Function and application of demand analysis in managerial decisions making.

2. Explain:

a) Ex-ante and ex-post Forecasts

b) Active and Passive Forecasts

3. Explain three phases of law of Variable Proportions. Which is Economically Viable and why?

### **SECTION-C**

#### **Case Study**

Assume there is a well-defined geographic area of a city. The area is composed exclusively of apartments and is populated by low-income residents. The people who live in the area tend to stay in that area because (1) they cannot afford to live in other areas of the city, (2) they prefer to live with people of their own ethnic group, or (3) there is discrimination against them in other areas of the city. Rents paid are a very high percent of peoples' incomes.

(1) Would the demand for apartments in this area be relatively inelastic or relatively elastic? State why.

(2) Would the supply of apartments in this area be relatively inelastic or relatively elastic? State why.

(3) Draw the demand and supply curves as you have described them, showing the initial equilibrium price and quantity.

**(8 marks)**

## MBA106

### BUSINESS COMMUNICATION

#### IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS:

1. SECTION-A contains 6 questions carrying 5 marks each and students has to attempt any 4 questions.
2. SECTION-B consists of 2 Subsections. Each Subsection contains three questions, each carrying 8 marks. Student has to attempt any 2 questions from each Subsection.
3. SECTION-C is COMPULSORY and consists of ONE CASE STUDY carrying 8 marks.

#### SECTION-A

**Attempt any 4 questions out of the following. Each question carries 5 marks.**

1. Louis Allen has rightly defined communication as '*a process of telling, listening and understanding*'. In the light of above statement, discuss the meaning and process of communication
2. Discuss various types of communication on the basis of media used in communication.
3. '*Miscommunication is a ruined form of communication. What is to be communicated does not get communicated and an obstructed message is transmitted*' in the light of this statement, explain various barriers to the smooth process of communication.
4. Discuss in detail the SQ3R model of reading. Elaborate your answer with appropriate illustrations.
5. State the difference between hearing and listening? Also discuss various psychological barriers to listening.
6. Discuss some do's and don'ts for effective listening.

## SECTION-B

### Part A.

**Attempt any two questions. Each question carries 8 marks.**

1. Discuss the role of communication in a progressive society.
2. Explain various principles of effective communication. Support your answer with suitable illustrations.
3. Write short notes on the following:
  - Grapevine
  - Ombudsperson
  - Kinesics
  - Courteousness in communication

### Part B.

**Attempt any two questions. Each question carries 8 marks.**

1. '*Listening requires more intelligence than speaking.*' In the light of this Turkish proverb, discuss in detail the components of effective listening.
2. Make the précis of the following passage and give it an appropriate title:

When we discuss the future of the Indian theatre, there are two considerations which deserve at least a word. The first is the rapid development of the cinema as a competitive for prophesied favor. At first, in the early flush of cinematic triumph people—some of whom might have been expected to—prophesies the extinction of the theatre. It is now clear that though here and there, temporarily, the theatre may be affected, the cinema cannot hope to replace the stage and elbow it out of existence. Experience in the West has shown that the stage will always be required as a federal studio. For the technique is different and great stage actors have, always, to their disgust, discovered that film acting is at least only second best to them; it cannot mean to them what the stage means. Something is lacking in the human touch. In the theatre heart responds to heart and mind acts on mind in a way unknown to the cinema. Thus there is no danger of extinction to the theatre. On the other hand, the rivalry of the

screen ought to and will put theatre to a new test and give it a new stimulus that may well lead to still higher planes of artistic achievement. Finally, a word about a national language spoken, written and thought might do for the theatre in India. With the new awakening in social life the need of a common tongue is being increasingly felt. Much work is being done to bring out a common linguistic medium. The day when, it is accepted will be a great day for the Indian theatre, as it will be for all art in the country. But the theatre, because its life blood is spoken word, will gain most. With a common tongue, with a live national consciousness, the theatre will become to its own as definite instrument of national unity reflecting the national mind, interpreting the national heart and dreaming national dreams for the future.

**3. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

Tammany Hall was the name given to the Democratic Party political machine that dominated New York City politics from 1854 through 1934. That eighty-year period marks the time in which Tammany was the city's driving political force. Tammany is forever linked with the rise of the Irish in American politics. Beginning in 1846, Irish immigrants fleeing the great Irish famine began arriving in New York. Equipped with knowledge of English and what some have called a genius for politics, the Irish quickly assumed a key role within Tammany. Viewing politics as a path out of poverty, they found in Tammany an ally in the struggle to survive the hellish conditions of New York slums. In exchange for jobs, loans, turkeys at Christmas and other favors, they provided organizational skills, governing capacity and their votes on election day. The Irish would come to dominate Tammany, supplying its leaders from 1872 through 1924. By 1854 Tammany's lineage and support from immigrants had combined to make it a powerful force in New York politics. In that year, the Society elected its first New York City mayor. As its power grew, Tammany's "bosses", called the Grand Sachem, and their supporters enriched themselves through means legal and illegal. Perhaps the most famous boss of all was William M. "Boss" Tweed. Though not Irish himself, Tweed was elected with the support of Irish immigrants. His outsized personality projected through his 300 pound frame and gargantuan appetites--he was famous for devouring steaks and oysters by the plateful at Delmonico's--made him a colorful if controversial figure. His infamously corrupt reign was brazen enough to incite an attempt at reform in the early 1870s. Rutherford B. Hayes's involvement in this effort contributed to his success in the election of

1876. New York minister Charles Henry Parkhurst publicly denounced the Hall in 1892, which led to a Grand Jury investigation, the appointment of the Lexow Committee and the election of a reform mayor in 1894.

Q1. What is the primary concern of the author in this passage?

Q2. Why did the Irish join Tammany?

Q3. What does the author mean by “His infamously corrupt regime was brazen enough to incite an attempt at reform” as used in the last paragraph?

Q4. Give in simple English the meaning of following words:

Denounced; Reign

### SECTION-III

**Q. Read the case given below and discuss in detail what kind of barriers occur in the smooth process of communication.**

Throughout history, many great communicators have mused about how difficult it is for people to effectively communicate — even those who speak the same language! Some scholars cite how subtle differences in age and style can potentially create real challenges in successful communication. Case in point might be the stereotypical communication challenges faced between teenagers and parents, husbands and wives, conservatives and liberals. These same kinds of communication issues appear in the work world, as well.

I was asked to work with a director and one of her high level computer technicians. This technician was responsible for a major account significant to this director. This technician had the ability to accomplish his work successfully, but it seemed he was horrible at communication and customer support. These two areas of deficit were greatly jeopardizing this major account, not to mention putting the tech's continued employment in question.

The director, the technician and I sat down for a meeting to see what could be done to clarify the communication and customer service issues. The director spoke very clearly about what she expected of the technician when he met with the clients and when he interacted with others (both clients and colleagues). The technician nodded in agreement and said that he understood the gravity of the situation. He said he understood what he was doing wrong and assured his director that he would "improve." After they were

finished discussing the communication and customer service issues, and the detailed procedures the director had clarified for him, I asked the technician what his next steps were going to be to improve his standing with the clients on this major account. He looked at me and said, "I have no idea." The director looked dumbfounded; her mouth was literally hanging open. She was without words. She believed she had been very clear. She believed the technician had nodded in agreement to all of the well-thought out plans she had presented, yet clearly now he didn't know what his next steps should be. This was an example of an unsuccessful communication event.

I further asked the technician a series of questions and led him through the necessary steps, in his mind, using his metaphors and word choices. We essentially created his game plan in a manner that he could comprehend. We clarified expectations, created measures of success, and established timeframes. With that now visually and firmly in his mind, he was able to summarize his next steps. The technician left the meeting relieved. Over a reasonable period of time, evidence indicated that this technician had indeed learned some new communication skills and his customer relations had improved accordingly.

At the conclusion of the meeting with the technician, the Director and I spent thirty minutes debriefing. We discussed different learning and management styles. She was amazed how her message which had been so clearly intended and what she thought was so clearly sent, was not the message received or understood. This realization was a profound one for her. She vowed to check for understanding more often and especially when she interacted with this technician. She wanted him to succeed and had never seen the role she had played in the breakdown of communication between them. She saw how, as the person delivering a message, she had the responsibility to be sure the message had been received and understood. In the case of the technician, she needed to reframe her message in terms that made sense to him, ask him to summarize it back to her, and then review his next steps, so both she and he would leave the communication event with the same understanding. Although she had believed herself to be a skilled communicator (and by many measures she was), she learned that in this isolated event, she had needed a new set of communication skills. She foresaw how she could also generalize these new skills with other people and different situations. She had added another strategy to her repertoire of positive communication skills, one that would help her to be a better leader in the future.

**(Marks 8)**

# INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY FOR MANAGEMENT

## MBA-107

### IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS:

1. SECTION-A contains 6 questions carrying 5 marks each and students has to attempt any 4 questions.
2. SECTION-B consists of 2 Subsections. Each Subsection contains three questions, each carrying 8 marks. Student has to attempt any 2 questions from each Subsection.
3. SECTION-C is COMPULSORY and consists of ONE CASE STUDY carrying 8 marks.

### SECTION: A

**Attempt any 4 questions out of the following. Each question carries 5 marks.**

1. List and explain various characteristics of computer.
2. List various classifications of computers.
3. Differentiate between application and system software.
4. Explain the process of software development.
5. Explain various network types.
6. List various applications of internet.

### SECTION: B

#### Part A

**Attempt any two questions. Each question carries 8 marks.**

1. Explain in detail the block diagram of computer and List various computer memories
2. Give the various generations of computer in detail.
3. Explain various input and output devices.

## **Part B**

**Attempt any two questions. Each question carries 8 marks.**

1. Define OS and list its various functions.
2. Explain various Network topologies in detail.
3. Explain in detail various stages of a compiler.

## **SECTION-C**

### **Case Study**

Suppose an institute want to go paper less. They wish to automate the functioning of the institute and generate a software that is able to automate library branch, accounts branch, administrative branch, attendance system and awards system.

### **Question:**

Suppose you are given this task to design this system, you are hereby required to give the hardware and software requirement for implementing this system at the institute level.

**(8 marks)**

**ANNEXURE**

**Title Page of Assignment**

<b>1</b>	<b>Name of the Student</b>	
<b>2</b>	<b>Registration Number</b>	
<b>3</b>	<b>Assignment Number (1/2)</b>	
<b>4</b>	<b>Subject Name</b>	
<b>5</b>	<b>Subject Code</b>	
<b>6</b>	<b>Date of Submission</b>	

**Signature of Student**

**Signature of Coordinator**

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**FOR OFFICE USE**

Total Marks obtained: \_\_\_\_\_

Evaluated by: \_\_\_\_\_

(Signature of evaluator)