

# **Rajarshi Janak University**

**Faculty of Management**

**Office of the Dean**



**Master of Business Administration (MBA)**

## **Model Questions**

**First Year – Second Semester**

**Effective from the Academic Batch of 2025AD**

**Note:** *Students should not limit themselves to the chapters mentioned in Model Questions as questions can be asked from any chapter (within the syllabus) in the examination.*



# Rajarshi Janak University

Faculty of Management

Model Question -2025

## Master of Business Administration

Course: Organizational Behaviour

Course Code: MBA 521

Year/Semester: First/II

Full Marks: 100

Pass Marks: 50

Time: 3 hours

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*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable. The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

### Group A: Short Answer Questions

Attempt any six questions

[6 × 5 = 30 marks]

1. Define organizational behaviour (OB) and explain its significance.
2. Differentiate between perception and sensation with suitable examples.
3. Explain the big five personality model.
4. Describe the stages of group development.
5. What are the socio-psychological barriers to effective communication?
6. Explain two factors theory of motivation.
7. What is organizational stress? List its major sources.

### Group B: Long Answer questions

Attempt any five questions

[5 × 10 = 50 marks]

8. Discuss the basic assumptions and approaches to organizational behaviour.
9. Explain the process of perception. How do perceptual errors occur, and how can they be minimized?
10. Describe the major models of learning. Compare classical and operant conditioning.
11. What are the key factors affecting team performance? How can effective work teams be built?
12. Explain the approaches to conflict and distinguish between functional and dysfunctional conflicts with examples.
13. What is organizational development (OD)? Describe the process of OD and any two OD interventions.

### Group C: Comprehensive question /Case analysis /Situation analysis question

14. Read the following case and answer the questions given below: [4 × 5 = 20 marks]

InnovateTech Pvt. Ltd. is a mid-sized IT firm known for its creative solutions and rapid growth. However, over the past year, the company has experienced declining employee morale, missed project deadlines, and increased internal conflict. Employees complain that their efforts are not being appreciated and that there's a lack of transparency in communication from top management. Many feel uncertain about their roles and believe promotions are not based on performance. The CEO, Mr. Rajan Sharma, known for his hands-off leadership style, has recently expressed concern over the deteriorating work culture.

In response, the HR department conducted an internal survey, which revealed the following:

- Many employees are unclear about company goals and how their work contributes to them.
- Several team leaders are task-focused but lack interpersonal communication skills.
- Employees lack motivation and feel disconnected from the management.
- There is confusion about communication channels, and rumors often spread before official updates are provided.

To address these issues, the company is considering leadership development programs, a revamp of internal communication strategies, and a review of motivational policies.

**Questions:**

- a. Based on the expectancy theory, analyze why employees at InnovateTech may feel demotivated.
- b. Evaluate the leadership style of the CEO and team leaders. Which leadership theories are most applicable to improve the situation?
- c. Identify the key socio-psychological barriers to effective communication in the case and suggest ways to overcome them.
- d. Propose two motivational strategies and two communication practices that InnovateTech can implement to rebuild morale and improve performance.

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# Rajarshi Janak University

Faculty of Management

Model Question -2025

## Master of Business Administration

Course: Contemporary Management Concepts

Course Code: MBA 522

Year/Semester: First/II

Full Marks: 100

Pass Marks: 50

Time: 3 hours

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*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable. The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

### Group A: Short Answer Questions

Attempt any six questions

[6 × 5 = 30 marks]

1. Differentiate between traditional and contemporary approaches to management.
2. Explain the significance of the Hawthorne Studies in the development of management thought.
3. How does globalization influence managerial decision-making? Provide two examples.
4. Compare and contrast transactional and transformational leadership.
5. What are the major pillars of good corporate governance?
6. Define the Triple Bottom Line and explain its components.
7. What is Agile Management? State any two benefits of agile management.

### Group B: Long Answer questions

Attempt any five questions

[5 × 10 = 50 marks]

8. Discuss the challenges and strategies for managing cross-cultural teams in global organizations.
9. Evaluate the role of emotional intelligence in contemporary leadership. How does it affect team performance?
10. Analyze the current corporate governance practices in Nepal. What improvements are necessary?
11. Explain how organizations can integrate CSR and sustainable management practices into their core strategies.
12. Discuss the impact of digital transformation on the key functions of management.
13. Describe how organizations can implement agile practices effectively and overcome common challenges.

### Group C: Comprehensive question /Case analysis /Situation analysis question

14. Read the following case and answer the questions given below: [4 × 5 = 20 marks]

Nexus Solutions Ltd. is a fast-growing tech company headquartered in South Asia that specializes in cloud-based enterprise software and digital transformation services. Over the past five years, the company has witnessed exponential growth, expanding its operations to North America, Europe, and Southeast Asia. It has developed a strong portfolio of global clients, including Fortune 500 companies. However, the pace of expansion has outstripped the company's ability to manage its internal dynamics effectively. Several key leadership and management challenges have emerged. The organization, founded by a group of engineers, still retains a traditional hierarchical structure with a top-down leadership approach, led by its long-serving CEO, Mr. Arjun Thapa. While effective in the early years of the company, this leadership style has become increasingly disconnected from the needs and expectations of a new generation of employees.

A growing segment of Nexus's workforce particularly millennials and Gen Z professionals has expressed dissatisfaction with the lack of empowerment, flexible work structures, and purpose-driven leadership. They seek greater autonomy, collaborative decision-making, and meaning in their work, which clashes with the rigid leadership culture. Several talented employees have already left the company, citing lack of recognition, micromanagement, and outdated workplace practices. Additionally, as Nexus operates in multiple cultural and geographical regions, it struggles with cross-cultural communication and team collaboration. Virtual and hybrid work models have made team coordination more difficult, and local cultural nuances are often ignored in policy-making and team leadership.

Criticism has also mounted against the company's lack of diversity and inclusion, particularly within its leadership and managerial ranks, which are dominated by individuals from similar socio-cultural backgrounds. Despite operating in multicultural environments, Nexus has no formal policy to promote workplace diversity or inclusive leadership practices. Further, the company has received public scrutiny for doing little in terms of Corporate Social Responsibility. Competitors have launched environmental sustainability programs, community engagement projects, and employee well-being initiatives, while Nexus continues to focus narrowly on profitability and expansion.

In response to market competition, Nexus has made significant investments in artificial intelligence, big data analytics, and digital tools. These technologies are used to optimize employee performance, monitor workflows, and improve client service. However, this has raised ethical concerns among employees, particularly regarding surveillance, lack of transparency in data use, and privacy violations. The company has no clear digital ethics framework or data governance policy. Although Nexus remains a strong market player, its internal culture, leadership practices, and ethical management have not kept pace with the complexities of modern global business. The executive team now faces pressure to reform leadership practices, promote inclusivity, invest in CSR and sustainability, and implement ethical guidelines for digital transformation.

**Questions:**

- a. Identify and discuss the leadership challenges faced by Nexus Solutions in its current situation.
- b. How can the company improve its diversity management and create an inclusive organizational culture?
- c. Suggest CSR and sustainability initiatives that Nexus Solutions could adopt to improve its public image.
- d. Analyze the ethical issues related to digital transformation in the company. How should they be addressed?

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# Rajarshi Janak University

Faculty of Management

Model Question -2025

## Master of Business Administration

Course: Managerial Accounting

Course Code: MBA 523

Year/Semester: First/II

Full Marks: 100

Pass Marks: 50

Time: 4 hours

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable. The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

### Group A: Short Answer Questions

Attempt any six questions

[6 × 5 = 30 marks]

1. What do you mean by management accounting? Write its objectives.
2. Define Kaizen costing. Describe its advantages.
3. An overhead cost observation of a manufacturing company and other related information have been presented below:

Units	Cost (Rs.)
100	500
200	700
300	900
400	1,100
500	1,300

#### Required:

- a. Segregation of cost by using least square technique
  - b. Coefficient of determination
4. The detail of ABC Company has been presented below:

Normal capacity	50,000 units
Production volume	40,000 units
Selling price	Rs.20 per unit
Direct material cost	Rs.5 per unit
Direct labor cost	Rs.6 per unit
Variable manufacturing cost	Rs.2 per unit
Variable selling expenses	Rs.1 per unit
Fixed manufacturing overhead	Rs.100,000
Fixed selling expenses	Rs.50,000

**Required:** If company receives offer to supply 15,000 units @ Rs.14 per unit, prepare cost statement to evaluate the offer and its desirability

5. Everest Plastic Factory's financial scheme of its new eco-environmental plastic bottles for pineapple juice is waiting for production.
  - The estimated cost of input material is Rs. 5 for each plastic bottle. The productive wages and indirect cost estimated for each plastic bottle are Rs. 3 and Rs. 2 respectively.
  - The selling price of each plastic bottle is set by mark-up of 100 percent on variable cost.
  - The annual fixed overhead estimated is Rs. 240,000.

**Required:**

- a. Breakeven point sales in bottles
  - b. The Selling price per plastic bottle to break even if the factory schedules annual sales of 40,000 plastic bottles.
6. The standard and actual composition of material is given below

	Standard		Actual	
	Quantity (Kg)	Price per Kg. (Rs.)	Quantity (Kg)	Price per Kg. (Rs.)
Material A	50	10	55	9
Material B	50	5	45	6

**Required:** Materials variances

7. The variable costing statement of a company showed Rs. 12000 more profit than absorption costing statement with the ending inventory of 2,000 units in the first year the same costing system showed a less profit of Rs. 6,000 with the ending balance of inventory of 3000 units in the second year. The company used Rs. 10 as variable cost per unit and Rs. 6 as standard fixed overhead rate for both the years.

**Required:** Reconciliation statement to show the causes of difference of profit.

**Group B: Long Answer questions**

**Attempt any five questions**

**[5 × 10 = 50 marks]**

8. A manufacturing company with normal capacity of 50,000 units supplied you with the following particulars for the year ending Chaitra 30.

Production	55,000 units
Sales	60,000 units
Closing stock	5,000 units
Fixed selling and administrative cost	Rs. 150,000
Unit variable manufacturing cost	Rs. 8
Unit fixed manufacturing overhead	Rs. 5
Unit variable selling and administrative cost	Rs. 2
Unit selling price	Rs. 20

**Required:**

- a. Variable costing income statement
  - b. Reconciled profit under absorption costing.
9. You are given the following information:

Particulars	Product	
	A	B
SPPU	Rs. 30	Rs. 20
VCPU	Rs. 20	Rs. 10
Fixed cost:		
Departmental	Rs. 8,000	Rs. 8,000
Joint	Rs. 14,000	
Sales	2,000 units	3,000 units

**Required:**

- a. Weighted average CMPU and PV ratio
- b. BEP in unit and amount for the company and for each product.

c. Sales unit for earning profit of Rs.10,000

10. Nepal Casting Ltd., a company specialized in casting at present is producing a component calls X used in the casting process. The data relating a produce one unit of component X are presented below:

Direct Material	Rs. 2
Direct Labor 0.5 hrs @ Rs.6 per hour	Rs. 3
Manufacturing overhead	Rs. 2
<b>Total unit cost of production</b>	<b>Rs. 7</b>

The company received an offer from National Supply Company showing interest to supply 50,000 units of component at a price of Rs. 5 per unit. The normal capacity of the company is 100,000 direct labor hours per year. The budgeted fixed overhead per year is Rs. 250,000. The company at present has sufficient excess capacity unutilized.

**Required:**

- Should the company start purchasing the component from National Supply Company or produce internally? Show the computation.
  - Discuss the qualitative factors which are relevant in this decision process.
11. The expenses budgeted for production of 10,000 units in a factory are furnished below:

Particulars	Per unit Rs.
Materials	20
Labour	10
Fixed Factory Overheads (Rs. 30,000)	3
Variable Expenses (Direct)	2
Selling Expenses (10% fixed)	10
Distribution Expenses (80% variable)	5
Administrative Expenses (Fixed Rs. 50,000)	5
<b>Total cost of sales per unit</b>	<b>55</b>

You are required to prepare a budget for the production of 5,000 units and 8,000 units.

12. The following information of a manufacturing company producing two product A and B are provided below:

	Product A	Product B
Selling price per unit	Rs. 30	Rs. 40
Variable manufacturing cost per unit:		
Direct material at Rs. 4 per unit	2 units	4 units
Direct labour at Rs. 4 per DLH	3 DLH	2 DLH
Departmental fixed cost	Rs. 40,000	Rs. 40,000
Joint fixed cost	Rs. 50,000	

Available material and direct labour hours for the period are:

Direct material	60,000 units
Direct labour hours	48,000 DLH

**Required:** Linear programming model to maximize the profit under given constraints

13. What is balance scorecard? Describe its four perspectives.

**Group C: Comprehensive question /Case analysis /Situation analysis question**

14. The Nepal Trading House Ltd., have collected the following information to prepare Master Budget.



**Balance Sheet of January 1, 2004**

Equity	150,000	Merchandise inventory	100,000
10% Debenture	20,000	Account receivable	
Retained earning	26,000	November sales	16,000
		December sales	<u>60,000</u>
		Cash at bank	20,000
	<b>196,000</b>		<b>196,000</b>

**Merchandise Sales Budget**

Particulars/Months	Jan.	Feb.	March	April
Sales revenue (Rs.)	200,000	300,000	350,000	300,000

Sales would be 20% in cash and 80% on credit. Credit sales would realise 50% in the month of sales. 30% in the next month; 16% in the following next month of sales and bad debts would be 4%. All expenses including purchases would be paid in the same month of expenses and purchases. Gross profit margin would be 50% on sales and administrative and distribution expenses would be 10% of gross sales.

Sufficient merchandise inventory would be maintained to meet next months' sales need. The company would desire to have minimum cash balance of Rs. 20,000. The 10% Debenture would retire on January 1st, and payable at a premium of 10%.

A line of credit in a multiple of Rs. 10,000 at an interest rate of 12% would be available to meet cash shortage and repayment would be in Rs. 1,000 with the interest on principle repaid.

**Required:**

- a. Merchandise purchase budget
- b. Cash collection and disbursement budget.
- c. Budgeted income statement for three months ended March
- d. Budgeted balanced sheet at the end of March. (3 + 8 + 5 + 4)

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# Rajarshi Janak University

Faculty of Management

Model Question -2025

Master of Business Administration

Course: Financial Management

Course Code: MBA 524

Year/Semester: First/II

Full Marks: 100

Pass Marks: 50

Time: 3 hours

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable. The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

## Group A: Short Answer Questions

Attempt any six questions

[6 × 5 = 30 marks]

- Briefly explain the major conflicts of interest between managers and shareholders.
- What is *systematic risk* and *unsystematic risk*? Provide examples of each.
- Sky Corporation has current asset of Rs. 200,000 and current liabilities of Rs. 120,000.
  - What is the company's current ratio?
  - What would be its current ratio if each of the following occurred, holding all other things constant?
    - A machine costing Rs. 20,000 is paid for with cash.
    - Inventories of Rs. 40,000 are purchased and financed with trade credit.
    - Accounts payable of Rs. 20,000 are paid off with cash
    - Accounts receivables of Rs. 30,000 are collected.
- The risk-free rate of return is 8 percent, the required rate of return on the market is 13 percent and AT Company's stock has a beta coefficient of 1.4.
  - Based on the capital Assets pricing Model, what should be the required return for AT Company's stock?
  - Assume that AT Company is a constant growth company whose last dividend ( $D_0$ , which was paid yesterday) was Rs. 3.60 and whose dividend is expected to grow indefinitely at a 6% rate, at what price should AT's stock sell?
- Sunrise Cement Factory has capital structure that consists solely of debt and common equity. The company can issue debt at 10%. Its stock will pay Rs 2.5 dividend per share at the end of the year; and the stock price is currently Rs. 50. The company's dividend is expected to grow at a constant rate of 7 percent per year. Its tax rate is 40 percent. And the company estimates that its weighted average cost of capital is 9.6 percent. What percentage of the company's capital structure consists of each source of financing?
- Everest Power Ltd's bonds have 7 years remaining to maturity. Interest is paid annually, the bonds have a Rs. 1,000 par value, and the coupon interest rate is 10%. The bonds have a yield to maturity of 12%.
  - What is the current market price of these bonds?
  - Describe the relationship between yield to maturity and bond price.
- Suppose you are the money manager of a Rs. 500,000 investment fund. The fund consists of 4 stocks with the following investments and betas.

Stock	Investment	Beta
A	125,000	2.00
B	50,000	(0.50)

C	150,000	1.25
D	175,000	0.80

If the market required rate of return is 15 percent and the risk-free rate is 6 percent, what is the fund's required rate of return?

### Group B: Long Answer questions

Attempt any five questions

[5 × 10 = 50 marks]

8. Consider the balance sheet of Everest Corporation and industry averages.

Everest Corporation  
Balance Sheet as on December 31, 2024

Assets	Amount Rs.	Equity and Liabilities	Amount Rs.
Cash	100,000	Account payable	50,000
Receivables	60,000	Notes payable	20,000
Inventories	40,000	Other current liabilities	10,000
Net fixed assets	600,000	Long-term debt	220,000
		Common equity	500,000
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>800,000</b>	<b>Total equity &amp; liabilities</b>	<b>800,000</b>

**Other information:**

Sales	Rs. 1,600,000
Net income	Rs. 160,000

**Industry average ratios**

Ratios	Industry average
Current ratio	2.0 times
Quick Ratio	1.0 times
Fixed assets turnover	3 times
Total assets turnover	2 times
Net profit margin	12 %
Return on assets	24%
Return on equity	30%

Required:

- Comment on liquidity position of the company.
  - How effectively the total assets and fixed assets have been used by the company?
  - Do you think the return on total assets and return on equity of the company are satisfactory?
9. Janakpur Enterprises recently paid a dividend,  $D_0$ , of Rs. 10. The Company expects to have super normal growth of 20 percent for 2 years before the dividend is expected to grow at a constant rate of 5 percent. The firm's cost of equity is 10 percent.
- What is the terminal or horizon date?
  - What is the firm's horizon or terminal value?
  - What is the firm's intrinsic value today,  $P_0$ ?

10. Jhapa Tea Company has the following capital structure, which it considers to be optimal.

10% Debt	30%
12% Preferred stock	20%
Common stock	50%
Total capital	100%

The company's tax rate is 40 percent, and the investors expected earnings and dividends to grow at a constant rate 8 percent in the future. The company expects to pay a dividend of Rs. 42 per share this year and its stock currently sells at a price of Rs. 600 per share. New preferred stock could be sold at a net price of Rs. 120 per share.

- a. Find the required component cost of debt, preferred stock and common stock.
  - b. Calculate the weighted average cost of capital.
11. Consider the probability distribution of alternative rates of return associated with stock A and stock B given in the following table.

State of economy	Probability	Stock A	Stock B
1	0.3	15%	-5%
2	0.4	10	15
3	0.3	5	35

- a. Which stock is more profitable?
  - b. Which stock is riskier in absolute term?
  - c. Which stock is riskier in relative term?
  - d. Which stock would you prefer?
12. What do you mean by cost of capital? Write the factors affecting cost of capital.
13. Define financial management. Explain the role of financial managers.

**Group C: Comprehensive question /Case analysis /Situation analysis question**

14. Carefully read the following case and analytically answer the question given below:

Nowadays, everyone is looking for a quick bite. At present there are many companies offering a variety of ready to eat snacks. But there have been many reports cautioning us about the unhygienic and unhealthy constituents in these snacks. The growing demand of snacks among youth and children and the absence of a healthier alternative caught your attention. With the vision of providing better and healthier snacks you launched your own company “Healthy Snacks Pvt. Ltd”. After three years of extensive research, your team came up with a great product and is looking to start manufacturing it. After month of research your team came up with two business proposals. The first proposal, hereafter referred as ‘Project A’ proposes in-house production by setting up own manufacturing plant which will involve huge capital investments. The other proposal hereafter referred as “Project B’ proposes outsourcing of production to a reputed manufacturing firm, thus saving capital investments but affecting profit margins. You faced with these choices asked your CFO Mr. Nischal to evaluate these proposals using capital budgeting decisions. Project A, the proposal of setting up company’s own manufacturing plant involves initial investment of Rs. 1,000,000, Project B, the proposal of outsourcing the production to another firm, and involves an initial investment of Rs. 500,000. The market analysis forecasted the following cash flow estimates for two projects over four years of period.

Year	Cash flow after tax	
	Project A	Project B
1	400,000	300,000
2	400,000	150,000
3	400,000	120,000
4	400,000	100,000

Depreciation, salvage values, net working capital requirements, and tax effects are all included in these cash flows. Based on the subjective risk assessments, both projects have risk characteristics that require a return of 10 percent. You must now determine which of the projects should be accepted.

- a. What is the difference between mutually exclusive and independent projects? Are project A and B mutually exclusive or independent? Explain.
- b. What do you mean by the payback period? Calculated the payback period for Project A and B. according to the payback criterion, which project do you accept?

- c. What do you mean by term net present value (NPV)? Determine the NPV of each project. According to NPV, which project should be accepted?
- d. Define the term internal rate of return (IRR). What is each project's IRR? According to IRR which project should be accepted? Explain. (3+5+5+7)

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# Rajarshi Janak University

Faculty of Management

Model Question -2025

## Master of Business Administration

Course: International Business

Course Code: MBA 525

Year/Semester: First/II

Full Marks: 100

Pass Marks: 50

Time: 3 hours

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*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable. The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

### Group A: Short Answer Questions

Attempt any six questions

[6 × 5 = 30 marks]

1. Define international business. Explain its scope and importance in the modern global economy.
2. State the major characteristics of contemporary world business.
3. Explain the theory of Absolute Advantage. Give an example to illustrate.
4. Discuss the major political risks that businesses face in international markets.
5. What are the implications of economic integration for small economies like Nepal?
6. Compare licensing and franchising as international market entry strategies
7. What are the challenges and opportunities for Nepalese businesses in global markets?

### Group B: Long Answer questions

Attempt any five questions

[5 × 10 = 50 marks]

8. Explain the complexities of international business compared to domestic business. Support your answer with examples.
9. What are trading blocs? Explain the role of WTO and SAARC in promoting trade.
10. Evaluate the role of technological environment in shaping international business decisions.
11. Explain Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). Discuss the factors influencing FDI and the current status of FDI in Nepal.
12. Examine international pricing and distribution strategies in the context of global marketing. Provide examples.
13. Discuss the importance of International Human Resource Management in preparing and supporting expatriates and repatriates.

### Group C: Comprehensive question /Case analysis /Situation analysis question

14. Read the following case and answer the questions given below: [4 × 5 = 20 marks]

Himalayan Tea Exporters Pvt. Ltd. is a Nepal-based company that has been producing premium orthodox tea for the domestic market for over two decades. Encouraged by increasing global demand for organic and specialty teas, the company recently decided to expand into international markets.

The management is considering different entry strategies such as direct exporting to Europe, franchising in Japan, or forming a joint venture in India. However, the company is facing challenges like high international logistics costs, unfamiliar foreign regulations, stiff competition from established global brands, and the need to adapt marketing strategies to diverse cultural preferences.

Additionally, the depreciation of the Nepalese currency against the US dollar has increased both opportunities (price competitiveness in exports) and risks (higher costs of importing packaging materials).

The CEO believes globalization offers enormous opportunities, but is concerned about socio-cultural complexities, political uncertainties, and the need for efficient global supply chain management.

**Questions:**

- a. Identify and explain the major **drivers of globalization** that encouraged Himalayan Tea Exporters to expand internationally.
- b. Which mode of entry (exporting, franchising, or joint venture) would be most suitable for the company? Justify your answer.
- c. Discuss two socio-cultural challenges the company might face in global markets.
- d. How does currency fluctuation (depreciation of Nepalese rupee against the US dollar) create both opportunities and risks for the company?

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# Rajarshi Janak University

Faculty of Management

Model Question -2025

## Master of Business Administration

Course: Management Information System

Course Code: MBA 526

Year/Semester: First/II

Full Marks: 80

Pass Marks: 40

Time: 2:30 hours

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*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable. The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

### Group A: Short Answer Questions

Attempt any four questions

[4 × 5 = 20 marks]

1. Differentiate between MIS, IT, and IS with suitable examples.
2. Explain the concept of functional and cross-functional information systems.
3. What are the benefits and challenges of Customer Relationship Management (CRM)?
4. Explain the concept of data warehousing and data mining.
5. Write short notes on Blockchain and its key features.

### Group B: Long Answer questions

Attempt any four questions

[4 × 10 = 40 marks]

6. Explain different types of information systems (TPS, MIS, DSS, ESS) with examples.
7. Explain the phases of Systems Development Life Cycle (SDLC) with a suitable diagram.
8. Define Artificial Intelligence (AI). Discuss its positive and negative impacts on organizations.
9. Discuss cybersecurity threats faced by modern businesses and suggest measures for protection.
10. Critically evaluate the challenges and opportunities of MIS implementation in Nepalese organizations.

### Group C: Comprehensive question /Case analysis /Situation analysis question

11. Read the following case and answer the questions given below:

[4 × 5 = 20 marks]

Shikhar Trade Pvt. Ltd., a medium-sized trading company in Nepal, has been expanding its operations rapidly. Currently, it uses separate standalone systems for accounting, inventory, and human resource management. Due to lack of integration, managers often face delays in accessing real-time information, leading to poor decision-making. The company is planning to implement an integrated Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system. However, some employees are resistant to change, and there are also concerns about data security, cost of implementation, and training needs.

#### Questions:

- a. Identify the problems faced by Shikhar Trade Pvt. Ltd. due to lack of integration of its information systems.
- b. Explain how ERP implementation could help solve the company's challenges.
- c. Discuss the possible reasons for employee resistance to ERP implementation and suggest ways to manage change.
- d. What data security and ethical issues should the company consider while implementing ERP?

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