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Paper Code		
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प्रश्नपुस्तिका क्रमांक
Question Booklet No.

O.M.R. Serial No.

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प्रश्नपुस्तिका सीरीज
Question Booklet Series
B

BBA (Second Semester) Examination, July-2022

BBA-201(N)

Business Environment

Time : 1:30 Hours

Maximum Marks-100

जब तक कहा न जाय, इस प्रश्नपुस्तिका को न खोलें

- K-342**
- निर्देश : -
1. परीक्षार्थी अपने अनुक्रमांक, विषय एवं प्रश्नपुस्तिका की सीरीज का विवरण यथास्थान सही- सही भरें, अन्यथा मूल्यांकन में किसी भी प्रकार की विसंगति की दशा में उसकी जिम्मेदारी स्वयं परीक्षार्थी की होगी।
 2. इस प्रश्नपुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें से केवल 75 प्रश्नों के उत्तर परीक्षार्थियों द्वारा दिये जाने हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर प्रश्न के नीचे दिये गये हैं। इन चारों में से केवल एक ही उत्तर सही है। जिस उत्तर को आप सही या सबसे उचित समझते हैं, अपने उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) में उसके अक्षर वाले वृत्त को काले या नीले बाल प्वाइंट पेन से पूरा भर दें। यदि किसी परीक्षार्थी द्वारा किसी प्रश्न का एक से अधिक उत्तर दिया जाता है, तो उसे गलत उत्तर माना जायेगा।
 3. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आप के जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
 4. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
 5. ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाय।
 6. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी ओ०एम०आर० शीट उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें।
 7. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।
- 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 कक्ष निरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सीरीज की दूसरी प्रश्नपुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

1. Rise in general price level is called:
 - (A) Inflation
 - (B) Deflation
 - (C) BOP
 - (D) Devaluation

2. Reserve Bank is called as central Bank because it:
 - (A) Controls credit policy of country
 - (B) Regulate commercial Banks
 - (C) Keep certain percentage of deposits of Commercial Bank as Reserve fund
 - (D) All the above

3. Progressive taxation policy helps in:
 - (A) Economic growth
 - (B) Economic stability
 - (C) Reducing inequalities of income and wealth
 - (D) None of the above

4. Heavy tax on luxury goods and subsidies on essential goods is helpful in economy because it:
 - (A) Reduce inequalities
 - (B) Promote social justice
 - (C) Both
 - (D) None of the above

5. Public expenditure on Social Security Schemes means spending on:
 - (A) Pension
 - (B) Scholarship
 - (C) Unemployment allowance
 - (D) All the above

6. Deficit financing means:
 - (A) Issuing bills and securities in money market
 - (B) Issuing bonds
 - (C) Loan from foreign countries
 - (D) Printing new currency
7. Which one is direct tax?
 - (A) Income tax
 - (B) Wealth tax
 - (C) Road tax
 - (D) All the above
8. Government make non-development expenditure on:
 - (A) Paying interest on public debt
 - (B) Administrative services
 - (C) Defence services
 - (D) All the above
9. Budget is of which type?
 - (A) Balance
 - (B) Deficit
 - (C) Surplus
 - (D) All the above
10. WTO head office is situated at:
 - (A) Washington DC
 - (B) Geneva
 - (C) New York
 - (D) London

11. Top level administrative body of WTO is called:
- (A) Ministerial council
 - (B) General council
 - (C) Administrative council
 - (D) Council for trade
12. Effect of globalization is seen in India in:
- (A) Increased foreign reserve
 - (B) Innovation due to competition
 - (C) Maintain exchange rate
 - (D) All the above
13. Which one is intellectual property?
- (A) Paten
 - (B) Trade mark
 - (C) Copy right
 - (D) All the above
14. WTO provide international platform for:
- (A) Negotiation
 - (B) Settlement of dispute
 - (C) Understanding rules and procedures for trade
 - (D) All the above
15. Which one is accounted for sickness in industrial development in India?
- (A) Poor performance of public sector enterprise
 - (B) Under utilization of capacity
 - (C) Regional Imbalance
 - (D) All the above

16. In economy Sectorial Imbalance means:
- (A) Lack of raw material
 - (B) Lack of technology and labour
 - (C) Lack of capital
 - (D) All the above
17. Capital formation in an economy is done by:
- (A) Saving
 - (B) Investment
 - (C) Both the above
 - (D) None of the above
18. Who is called father of Indian economic reform?
- (A) Dr. Man Mohan Singh
 - (B) P.V. Narasimha Rao
 - (C) P.C. Mahalnobis
 - (D) Dr. V. Curian
19. Economies study is useful for:
- (A) Households
 - (B) Business organizations
 - (C) Government
 - (D) All the above
20. Free market economy means:
- (A) Freedom of choosing job
 - (B) Price and quality of production is independent
 - (C) Consumer sovereignty
 - (D) All the above

21. Which country show socialist economy pattern?
- (A) Hungry
 - (B) China
 - (C) India
 - (D) None of the above
22. Small Scale Industrial units of India face problem of:
- (A) Marketing
 - (B) Delay in payment of bill
 - (C) Power-shortage
 - (D) All the above
23. For developing infrastructure to small scale industry in India Govt. has started:
- (A) TDC
 - (B) IDBI
 - (C) IDC
 - (D) All the above
24. FEMA came into force on:
- (A) 1998
 - (B) 1973
 - (C) 2000
 - (D) 2014
25. FEMA came into existence by replacing earlier:
- (A) FERA
 - (B) SIDO
 - (C) FICCI
 - (D) DEA

26. Composition of Trade means:
- (A) Goods and services produce
 - (B) Good and services exported or imported
 - (C) Agriculture, manufacturing and services
 - (D) None of the above
27. BOT refers to:
- (A) Export and import of visible items
 - (B) Export of invisible trade
 - (C) Import of capital goods
 - (D) Export of services
28. Direction of trade refers to:
- (A) Country foreign trade with other country
 - (B) Import of capital goods
 - (C) Export of consumer goods
 - (D) All the above
29. Auxiliaries to trade include:
- (A) Transportation
 - (B) Insurance and Banking
 - (C) Warehousing
 - (D) All the above
30. In India division of power is given in _____ list of our constitution.
- (A) Two
 - (B) Three
 - (C) Four
 - (D) None of the above

31. Which law regulate business in India?
- (A) Financial law
 - (B) Taxation law
 - (C) Labour law
 - (D) All the above
32. Which one is economic objective of a business firm:
- (A) Survival and profitability
 - (B) Growth and Innovation
 - (C) Growth and diversification
 - (D) All the above
33. Social adjective of business firm refers to:
- (A) Service to customers
 - (B) Service to employees
 - (C) Service to community
 - (D) All the above
34. Which force compels the business organization to show concern for social responsibility?
- (A) Consumerism
 - (B) Trade unionism
 - (C) Professionalization
 - (D) All the above
35. Community responsibilities are exhibited in:
- (A) Efficient use of society's resources
 - (B) Maximize employment
 - (C) Keep environment pollution free
 - (D) All the above

36. A business organization is responsible to government by:
- (A) Abiding law
 - (B) Paying taxes
 - (C) Avoid monopoly
 - (D) All the above
37. Which is considered as basic units of an economic system?
- (A) Firm and Govt.
 - (B) House hold and Industry
 - (C) Both the above
 - (D) None of the above
38. The basic function of an economic system is:
- (A) What to produce
 - (B) How to produce
 - (C) From whom to produce
 - (D) All the above
39. The main merit of capitalist economic system is:
- (A) Efficient utilization of resources
 - (B) Incentives
 - (C) Innovation
 - (D) All the above
40. Objective of economic planning in India is to:
- (A) Increase national income
 - (B) Generate employment
 - (C) Reduction in inequalities of income and wealth
 - (D) All the above

41. Which is the function of RBI?
- (A) Central Banking function
 - (B) Supervisory function
 - (C) Development function
 - (D) All the above
42. The objective of Monetary Policy in India is to:
- (A) Economic growth
 - (B) Price stability
 - (C) Both the above
 - (D) None of the above
43. Per capita income determines:
- (A) Purchasing power
 - (B) Consumption level
 - (C) Both the above
 - (D) None of the above
44. Element of business ethics include:
- (A) Values
 - (B) Rights
 - (C) Duties
 - (D) All the above
45. Which is element of culture?
- (A) Knowledge and belief
 - (B) Customs and traditions
 - (C) Both the above
 - (D) None of the above

46. A business firm have of follow the culture otherwise they face problem due to:
- (A) Ignorance
 - (B) Wrong nation
 - (C) Vested interest
 - (D) All the above
47. Demographic environment includes:
- (A) Population
 - (B) Density of population
 - (C) Ethnic composition
 - (D) All the above
48. Human poverty index focuses on:
- (A) Longevity of human life
 - (B) Standard of living
 - (C) Knowledge
 - (D) All the above
49. Consumer protection Act Came into existence in India in year:
- (A) 1986
 - (B) 1988
 - (C) 1990
 - (D) 2000
50. Which is Consumer's right?
- (A) Safety
 - (B) Information and Choice
 - (C) Consumer Education
 - (D) All the above

51. Business environment covers:
- (A) Internal factors
 - (B) External factors
 - (C) Both of them
 - (D) None of the above
52. For a Business Firm internal environment means:
- (A) Its Resources
 - (B) Its Capabilities
 - (C) Its structure
 - (D) All the above
53. Characteristic of business environment is:
- (A) Dynamic in nature
 - (B) Far reaching
 - (C) Uncertain and complex
 - (D) All the above
54. "PESTEL" analysis is done of assessing factors of:
- (A) Business environment
 - (B) Global environment
 - (C) International ecological environment
 - (D) None of the above
55. Political environment for the business purpose evaluates:
- (A) Political stability of government
 - (B) Kinds of government
 - (C) Constitution of the country
 - (D) All the above

56. The key characteristic of capitalism is:
- (A) Economic resources are concentrated on few hand
 - (B) Only two social class
 - (C) Scope of government is limited
 - (D) All the above
57. External environment for a business firm is :
- (A) Political and legal
 - (B) Economical and environmental
 - (C) Social and cultural
 - (D) All the above
58. Social environment includes:
- (A) Family and peer groups
 - (B) Reference groups
 - (C) Opinion leaders
 - (D) All the above
59. Economic environment study consist of:
- (A) Economic structure and systems
 - (B) Economic polities
 - (C) Economic sectors and Economic condition
 - (D) All the above
60. Economic condition of a country is decided as:
- (A) Developed
 - (B) Developing
 - (C) Under developing
 - (D) All the above

61. Social responsibility of a business firm means its orientation towards:
- (A) Govt.
 - (B) Ecology
 - (C) Customers and Employees
 - (D) All the above
62. A Business firm discharge its social responsibilities by:
- (A) Less pollution
 - (B) Better products with fair price
 - (C) Upliftment of ancillary units
 - (D) All the above
63. Means of resources and its distribution if it is shared by public and private then its economy is called:
- (A) Capitalist
 - (B) Mixed
 - (C) Communism
 - (D) None of the above
64. Govt. of any country perform its role in economy as:
- (A) Planner and entrepreneur
 - (B) Regulator
 - (C) Promoter
 - (D) All the above
65. As a planner for economic growth of a Country Govt. works as:
- (A) Providing land for industries
 - (B) Providing money for industries
 - (C) Providing Capital for industries
 - (D) All the above

66. Which among following is considered as (9) Jewels in Indian economy?
- (A) SAIL
 - (B) GAIL
 - (C) ONGC
 - (D) All the above
67. Which one is a part of economic policy in India?
- (A) Monetary
 - (B) Fiscal
 - (C) Industrial
 - (D) All the above
68. Group of firms producing similar or very closely substitute products are called as:
- (A) Consortium
 - (B) Industry
 - (C) Economic Group
 - (D) None of the above
69. LPG Policy in Indian Economy was adopted in year:
- (A) 1991
 - (B) 1985
 - (C) 2014
 - (D) None of the above
70. Liberalization in economy means:
- (A) Removing license
 - (B) Welcoming foreign direct investment
 - (C) Opening import in some strategic sectors
 - (D) All the above

71. Privatization means:
- (A) Granting permission in Resource allocations
 - (B) Participation of private ownership by disinvestment
 - (C) Opening strategic sectors for pvt. probation
 - (D) All the above
72. Globalization is considered as:
- (A) Whole earth is a free market
 - (B) No barriers for entry and exist for a firm across the counters
 - (C) Both the above
 - (D) None of the above
73. Monetary Policy of a Country assures:
- (A) Value of its currency
 - (B) Availability of its currency
 - (C) Both the above
 - (D) None of the above
74. Taxation Policy of a Country regulated its:
- (A) Monetary policy
 - (B) Fiscal policy
 - (C) Financial policy
 - (D) Industrial policy
75. Govt promotes the economy by:
- (A) Providing subsidies
 - (B) By providing loan at low interest rate
 - (C) Tax holiday for new firms
 - (D) All the above

76. Govt works as an entrepreneur by:
- (A) Searching business opportunity
 - (B) Selecting appropriate business model
 - (C) Sourcing resources globally
 - (D) All the above
77. Exim policy is concerned with:
- (A) Import and export
 - (B) Export financing
 - (C) Both the above
 - (D) None of the above
78. FERA is replaced by:
- (A) FICCI
 - (B) IFC
 - (C) FEMA
 - (D) WTO
79. WTO came into existence in year:
- (A) 1990
 - (B) 1992
 - (C) 1995
 - (D) 2004
80. The main objective of WTO is to:
- (A) Promote Trade without discrimination
 - (B) Solve Trade related dispute
 - (C) Economic welfare by Economic Integration
 - (D) All the above

81. Culture is necessary for business because it is related with:
- (A) Consumer behaviour
 - (B) Consumer's Taste and preferences
 - (C) Consumer's beliefs and Attitudes
 - (D) All the above
82. Which one is considered as measure of economic condition of a country?
- (A) GDP
 - (B) PCI
 - (C) Interest rate and Balance of payment
 - (D) All the above
83. Globalization has helped in Indian economy by:
- (A) Employment
 - (B) Access to technology
 - (C) Increased govt. exchequer
 - (D) All the above
84. Due to globalization many local firms in India are facing problems due to:
- (A) Less capital
 - (B) Less management expertises
 - (C) Technological backwardness
 - (D) All the above
85. Privatization has brought new way of doing business due to:
- (A) More accountability
 - (B) Facing more challenges in business
 - (C) Force to innovate
 - (D) All the above

86. Society exert pressure to create more value due to:
- (A) High literacy rate
 - (B) Urbanization
 - (C) Social mobility
 - (D) All the above
87. For economic development Govt. provide :
- (A) Training to labours
 - (B) Trade promotion in overseas market
 - (C) Subsidies and exemption in taxes
 - (D) All the above
88. A domestic firm search prospects in international market in search of:
- (A) Resources
 - (B) Market
 - (C) Efficiency
 - (D) All the above
89. Which one is role of government in economy?
- (A) As a planner and regulator
 - (B) As an entrepreneur to suggest others
 - (C) As a buyer to purchase
 - (D) All the above
90. Govt. procure money by:
- (A) Taxation and deficit financing
 - (B) Earning form its economic units
 - (C) Loans from foreign countries
 - (D) All the above

91. Which one is considered as fourth sector in economy?
- (A) Agriculture
 - (B) Manufacturing
 - (C) Source
 - (D) Knowledge
92. Devaluation is a means to:
- (A) BOP deficit adjustment
 - (B) Procuring money from lenders
 - (C) Both the above
 - (D) None of the above
93. Industries were classified in three categories in IPR:
- (A) 1948
 - (B) 1956
 - (C) 1991
 - (D) 1969
94. An industrial license govern right for:
- (A) Location of enterprise
 - (B) Volume of product
 - (C) Period of production
 - (D) All the above
95. Public sector enterprises were established for:
- (A) Socialist development
 - (B) Infrastructure development
 - (C) Balanced regional development
 - (D) All the above

96. Social test in economy means government expenditure on:
- (A) Road and Bridge
 - (B) Labor colonies
 - (C) Hospital and Educational Institution
 - (D) All the above
97. Privatization include:
- (A) Leasing public enterprise to private for a particular time period
 - (B) Joint venture
 - (C) Denationalization
 - (D) All the above
98. Disinvestment is a method of:
- (A) Privatization
 - (B) Consolidation
 - (C) Commercialization
 - (D) Globalization
99. Objective of monetary policy is to:
- (A) Price stability
 - (B) Employment
 - (C) Capital formation
 - (D) All the above
100. In which one is the instrument of Monetary Policy?
- (A) Bank rate
 - (B) SLR
 - (C) CRR
 - (D) All the above

Rough Work / रफ कार्य

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