

Roll No.-----

Paper Code

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(To be filled in the
OMR Sheet)

प्रश्नपुस्तिका क्रमांक
Question Booklet No.

O.M.R. Serial No.

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प्रश्नपुस्तिका सीरीज
Question Booklet Series

D

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

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

11. Govt. procuress money by:
- (A) Taxation and deficit financing
 - (B) Earning form its economic units
 - (C) Loans from foreign countries
 - (D) All the above
12. 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
13. A domestic firm search prospects in international market in search of:
- (A) Resources
 - (B) Market
 - (C) Efficiency
 - (D) All the above
14. 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
15. Society exert pressure to create more value due to:
- (A) High literacy rate
 - (B) Urbanization
 - (C) Social mobility
 - (D) All the above

16. 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
17. 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
18. Globalization has helped in Indian economy by:
- (A) Employment
 - (B) Access to technology
 - (C) Increased govt. exchequer
 - (D) All the above
19. 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
20. 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

21. 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
22. WTO came into existence in year:
- (A) 1990
 - (B) 1992
 - (C) 1995
 - (D) 2004
23. FERA is replaced by:
- (A) FICCI
 - (B) IFC
 - (C) FEMA
 - (D) WTO
24. Exim policy is concerned with:
- (A) Import and export
 - (B) Export financing
 - (C) Both the above
 - (D) None of the above
25. Govt works as an entrepreneur by:
- (A) Searching business opportunity
 - (B) Selecting appropriate business model
 - (C) Sourcing resources globally
 - (D) All the above

26. 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
27. Taxation Policy of a Country regulated its:
- (A) Monetary policy
 - (B) Fiscal policy
 - (C) Financial policy
 - (D) Industrial policy
28. 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
29. 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
30. 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

31. Liberalization in economy means:
- (A) Removing license
 - (B) Welcoming foreign direct investment
 - (C) Opening import in some strategic sectors
 - (D) All the above
32. LPG Policy in Indian Economy was adopted in year:
- (A) 1991
 - (B) 1985
 - (C) 2014
 - (D) None of the above
33. 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
34. Which one is a part of economic policy in India?
- (A) Monetary
 - (B) Fiscal
 - (C) Industrial
 - (D) All the above
35. Which among following is considered as (9) Jewels in Indian economy?
- (A) SAIL
 - (B) GAIL
 - (C) ONGC
 - (D) All the above

36. 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
37. Govt. of any country perform its role in economy as:
- (A) Planner and entrepreneur
 - (B) Regulator
 - (C) Promoter
 - (D) All the above
38. 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
39. 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
40. Social responsibility of a business firm means its orientation towards:
- (A) Govt.
 - (B) Ecology
 - (C) Customers and Employees
 - (D) All the above

41. Economic condition of a country is decided as:
- (A) Developed
 - (B) Developing
 - (C) Under developing
 - (D) All the above
42. Economic environment study consist of:
- (A) Economic structure and systems
 - (B) Economic polities
 - (C) Economic sectors and Economic condition
 - (D) All the above
43. Social environment includes:
- (A) Family and peer groups
 - (B) Reference groups
 - (C) Opinion leaders
 - (D) All the above
44. External environment for a business firm is :
- (A) Political and legal
 - (B) Economical and environmental
 - (C) Social and cultural
 - (D) All the above
45. 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

46. 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
47. “PESTEL” analysis is done of assessing factors of:
- (A) Business environment
 - (B) Global environment
 - (C) International ecological environment
 - (D) None of the above
48. Characteristic of business environment is:
- (A) Dynamic in nature
 - (B) Far reaching
 - (C) Uncertain and complex
 - (D) All the above
49. For a Business Firm internal environment means:
- (A) Its Resources
 - (B) Its Capabilities
 - (C) Its structure
 - (D) All the above
50. Business environment covers:
- (A) Internal factors
 - (B) External factors
 - (C) Both of them
 - (D) None of the above

51. Which is Consumer's right?
- (A) Safety
 - (B) Information and Choice
 - (C) Consumer Education
 - (D) All the above
52. Consumer protection Act Came into existence in India in year:
- (A) 1986
 - (B) 1988
 - (C) 1990
 - (D) 2000
53. Human poverty index focuses on:
- (A) Longevity of human life
 - (B) Standard of living
 - (C) Knowledge
 - (D) All the above
54. Demographic environment includes:
- (A) Population
 - (B) Density of population
 - (C) Ethnic composition
 - (D) All the above
55. 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

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

61. 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
62. The main merit of capitalist economic system is:
- (A) Efficient utilization of resources
 - (B) Incentives
 - (C) Innovation
 - (D) All the above
63. 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
64. 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
65. A business organization is responsible to government by:
- (A) Abiding law
 - (B) Paying taxes
 - (C) Avoid monopoly
 - (D) All the above

66. Community responsibilities are exhibited in:
- (A) Efficient use of society's resources
 - (B) Maximize employment
 - (C) Keep environment pollution free
 - (D) All the above
67. Which force compels the business organization to show concern for social responsibility?
- (A) Consumerism
 - (B) Trade unionism
 - (C) Professionalization
 - (D) All the above
68. Social adjective of business firm refers to:
- (A) Service to customers
 - (B) Service to employees
 - (C) Service to community
 - (D) All the above
69. 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
70. Which law regulate business in India?
- (A) Financial law
 - (B) Taxation law
 - (C) Labour law
 - (D) All the above

71. In India division of power is given in _____ list of our constitution.
- (A) Two
 - (B) Three
 - (C) Four
 - (D) None of the above
72. Auxiliaries to trade include:
- (A) Transportation
 - (B) Insurance and Banking
 - (C) Warehousing
 - (D) All the above
73. 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
74. BOT refers to:
- (A) Export and import of visible items
 - (B) Export of invisible trade
 - (C) Import of capital goods
 - (D) Export of services
75. 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

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

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

86. 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
87. WTO provide international platform for:
- (A) Negotiation
 - (B) Settlement of dispute
 - (C) Understanding rules and procedures for trade
 - (D) All the above
88. Which one is intellectual property?
- (A) Paten
 - (B) Trade mark
 - (C) Copy right
 - (D) All the above
89. 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
90. Top level administrative body of WTO is called:
- (A) Ministerial council
 - (B) General council
 - (C) Administrative council
 - (D) Council for trade

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

96. Public expenditure on Social Security Schemes means spending on:
- (A) Pension
 - (B) Scholarship
 - (C) Unemployment allowance
 - (D) All the above
97. 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
98. Progressive taxation policy helps in:
- (A) Economic growth
 - (B) Economic stability
 - (C) Reducing inequalities of income and wealth
 - (D) None of the above
99. 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
100. Rise in general price level is called:
- (A) Inflation
 - (B) Deflation
 - (C) BOP
 - (D) Devaluation

Rough Work / रफ कार्य

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