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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

A

B.Com. (Honors) (First Semester)
Examination, February/March-2022
BCHO-103
Business Environment
(for Regular, B.P. & Ex Students)

Time : 1:30 Hours

Maximum Marks-100

जब तक कहा न जाय, इस प्रश्नपुस्तिका को न खोलें

- 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 निर्धारित प्रश्नों से अधिक प्रश्नों के उत्तर दिये जाते हैं तो उसके द्वारा हल किये गये प्रथमतः यथा निर्दिष्ट प्रश्नोत्तरों का ही मूल्यांकन किया 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 प्रश्नपुस्तिका बुकलेट एवं ओ०एम०आर० शीट पृथक—पृथक 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. Which of the following is not a feature of Business environment ?
 - (A) Interrelated Elements
 - (B) Dynamics
 - (C) Continuous
 - (D) Complexity
2. Which of the following does not explain the impact of government policy changes on business & industry ?
 - (A) Increasing competition
 - (B) More demanding market customers
 - (C) Market orientations
 - (D) Change in agricultural prices
3. The following statement with respect to culture is false :
 - (A) Culture is enduring.
 - (B) Culture is changing.
 - (C) Culture is evolved among the members of a society.
 - (D) Culture is determined by national boundaries.
4. Which of the following are the dimensions of the business environment ?
 - (A) Economic & Social
 - (B) Technological & Economic
 - (C) Legal & Social
 - (D) All of the above
5. _____ decides on a particular course of action.
 - (A) Executive
 - (B) Legislature
 - (C) Judiciary
 - (D) Public

6. India is good example for _____ economy.
- (A) Socialist
 - (B) Mixed
 - (C) Capitalist
 - (D) Communist
7. The most fundamental effect of technology is greater_____ in terms of both quality and quantity.
- (A) Profitable
 - (B) Change
 - (C) Productivity
 - (D) None of the above
8. Liberalization means :
- (A) End of license & reduction of government control
 - (B) Integrating among economies
 - (C) Policy of planned disinvestment
 - (D) None of these
9. Environment refers to all_____ which have a bearing on the functioning of business.
- (A) Internal forces
 - (B) External forces
 - (C) Mutual forces
 - (D) Economic forces
10. Which one is not the economic significance of directive principle ?
- (A) To minimize the inequalities in income
 - (B) Securing rights to all livelihoods
 - (C) To promote the welfare of the people to buy and sell the products
 - (D) None

11. Globalization does not involve :
- (A) Reduction of barrier
 - (B) Free flow of goods & services
 - (C) Global mechanism for settlement of economic disputes
 - (D) Free flow of capital
12. New policy has four new components namely liberalization, privatization, globalization and.....
- (A) Stabilization
 - (B) Domestication
 - (C) Democracy
 - (D) Economization
13. Which of the following are the impact of govt. policy changes on business & industry ?
- (A) Increased competition
 - (B) Need for change
 - (C) Demanding customers
 - (D) All of the above
14. Natural environment comes under_____ environment category.
- (A) Micro
 - (B) Macro
 - (C) Semi micro
 - (D) De micro
15. By which act government checks restrictive trade ?
- (A) Industrial Policy Act 1991
 - (B) MRTP Act
 - (C) FEMA Act
 - (D) None of these

16. Study of human population is called as.....environment.
- (A) Demographic
 - (B) Social
 - (C) Political
 - (D) Economic
17. When a company taken over another one and clearly becomes the new owner, the action is called :
- (A) Merger
 - (B) Acquisition
 - (C) Strategic Alliance
 - (D) None of the above
18. Bureau of public enterprises will act as an interface between the _____ and public sector.
- (A) Government
 - (B) Private
 - (C) Public
 - (D) Customer
19. _____ act is a legislation which empowers the government to regulate the stock exchange.
- (A) Functional act
 - (B) Securities contract act
 - (C) Legal act
 - (D) Stock exchange act

20. Business responsibility to Government includes in ____.
- (A) Tax payment
 - (B) Tariffs and quotas
 - (C) Inspection
 - (D) licenses
21. The sick industrial companies act was passed by ____
- (A) Legislature
 - (B) Parliament
 - (C) Judiciary
 - (D) Public
22. Customers the element of BE comes under the category of ____.
- (A) Macro environment
 - (B) Micro environment
 - (C) Internal environment
 - (D) None of the above
23. Which one is not the main objective of Fiscal Policy in India ?
- (A) To promote employment opportunities
 - (B) To minimize the inequalities of income and wealth
 - (C) To promote price stability
 - (D) To increase liquidity in economy
24. Today's business is not characterized by ____.
- (A) Diversification
 - (B) Loss
 - (C) Fight
 - (D) Conflict

25. Laissez Faire policy is adopted in :
- (A) Socialist Economic System
 - (B) Capitalist Economic System
 - (C) Communist Economic System
 - (D) Mixed Economic System
26. Which can be a method of privation ?
- (A) Denationalization
 - (B) Purchasing shares
 - (C) Takeover
 - (D) Merger
27. In India liberalization and privatization began form_____.
- (A) 1991
 - (B) 1971
 - (C) 1981
 - (D) 1947
28. Industrial policy of 1948 aimed at _____.
- (A) Industrialization
 - (B) Growth of agriculture
 - (C) Development of infrastructure
 - (D) Development of service sector
29. Business environments is encompassed as the climate of set or condition, Economics, Social (or) institutional in which business_____ are conducted.
- (A) Operations
 - (B) Customs
 - (C) Rituals
 - (D) Meetings

30. The industrial policy resolution was passed first in :
- (A) 1947
 - (B) 1956
 - (C) 1931
 - (D) 1999
31. Competition is beneficial to the competing firms besides benefiting the ____.
- (A) Producers
 - (B) Intermediaries
 - (C) Finances
 - (D) Consumers
32. The economic system in which both public and private sectors co-exist is known as ____ economy.
- (A) Capitalism
 - (B) Socialism
 - (C) Democratic
 - (D) Republic
33. Goals realization continuously will lead to ____?
- (A) Mission fulfillment
 - (B) Maximum customers
 - (C) High revenue
 - (D) Low revenue
34. Micro environment is also known as ____.
- (A) Direct
 - (B) Indirect
 - (C) Same
 - (D) Fine

35. Which among these is monopolistic trade practice ?
- (A) Manufacturing only one product
 - (B) Selling only one product
 - (C) Limiting technical development
 - (D) Unreasonably limiting competition
36. The economic system in which business units or factors of production are privately owned and governed is called as ____.
- (A) Capitalism
 - (B) Socialism
 - (C) Democratic
 - (D) Republic
37. The main objective of society and business is ____.
- (A) Economic and social objective
 - (B) Cultural objective
 - (C) Technological objective
 - (D) None objective
38. Which among the following is not opened for private sector participation ?
- (A) Railways
 - (B) Telecommunication sector
 - (C) Education sector
 - (D) Power sector
39. Which among these can be the condition for the success of privatization ?
- (A) Measurability of performance
 - (B) Alternative institutional arrangements
 - (C) Barriers to enter the market
 - (D) All of the above

40. _____ are the directives to the various government and non-government agencies and are fundamental in the governance of the country.
- (A) State policies
 - (B) Fundamental rights
 - (C) Directive principles
 - (D) Fundamental rules
41. Which one is not the main objective of Fiscal Policy in India ?
- (A) To promote employment opportunities
 - (B) To minimize the inequalities of income and wealth
 - (C) To promote price stability
 - (D) To increase liquidity in economy
42. Which is the one not included in national culture ?
- (A) Language
 - (B) Internet
 - (C) Belief
 - (D) Attitude
43. _____ is defined as systematic assessment of the social impact of the activities of a business firm.
- (A) Social audit
 - (B) Social responsibility
 - (C) Social interaction
 - (D) Social benefit
44. Competition is beneficial to the competing firms besides benefiting the?
- (A) Wholesaler
 - (B) Consumers
 - (C) Retailers
 - (D) Owner

45. _____ plays the watch dog in order to ensure that both function in public interest and within the boundaries of constitution.
- (A) Legislature
 - (B) Executive
 - (C) Judiciary
 - (D) None of the above
46. Globalization is the term used to describe process of removal of restriction on :
- (A) Investment
 - (B) Foreign Trade
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above
47. Governments policy towards industries is called as _____.
- (A) Economic policy
 - (B) Industrial policy
 - (C) Monetary policy
 - (D) Work policy
48. One of the objectives of licensing is to protect _____ industries against competition of large scale industries.
- (A) Small scale
 - (B) Medium scale
 - (C) Low scale
 - (D) High scale
49. In which year the essential commodities act introduced _____.
- (A) 1954
 - (B) 1955
 - (C) 1956
 - (D) 1957
50. The techniques of privatization are contract _____ and concession.
- (A) Building
 - (B) Free
 - (C) Leases
 - (D) Hire purchase

51. A stock exchange is a market where securities are _____.
(A) Bought
(B) Sold
(C) Bought and sold
(D) None of the above
52. Ackerman's model is one of the _____ responsibility models.
(A) Social
(B) Cultural
(C) Environmental
(D) Management
53. The basic objective of the technology policy will be development of indigenous technology and adaptation of imported technology appropriate to _____ priorities.
(A) National
(B) International
(C) Interest
(D) Need
54. Obsolescence means _____ of products.
(A) Implementation
(B) Outdated
(C) Assessment
(D) None of the above
55. Macro environment consist of _____ environment.
(A) Public
(B) Political and legal
(C) Suppliers
(D) Customers

56. Is a stable and dynamic political environment is indispensable for _____ growth ?
- (A) Business
 - (B) Human
 - (C) Child
 - (D) Politics
57. One of the long term objectives of the five-year plan is _____ of wealth and income.
- (A) Inequalities
 - (B) Equality
 - (C) Freeness
 - (D) Permission
58. One of the objectives of industrial policy is to accelerate the rate of economic growth and speed up _____.
- (A) Industrialization
 - (B) Liberalization
 - (C) Protestation
 - (D) Germination
59. The legislative frame work for industrial licensing is provided by the _____ development and regulation act.
- (A) Industries
 - (B) Small scale
 - (C) Labor
 - (D) Owner

60. Which one of the following is a part of economic environment ?
- (A) Public debt
 - (B) Lifestyle of people
 - (C) Technological changes
 - (D) Level of education
61. Proper understanding of business environment is not a prerequisite for :
- (A) Tapping of useful resources.
 - (B) Identification of opportunities and threats.
 - (C) Formulation of strategies
 - (D) Better coordination of employee efforts
62. _____ is the integration of world economy into a single market through removal of trade barriers between countries.
- (A) Privatization
 - (B) Liberalization
 - (C) Globalization
 - (D) Both (A) and (B)
63. _____ is a statement which derives the role that an organization plays in a society.
- (A) Goals
 - (B) Mission
 - (C) Objective
 - (D) Success
64. _____ feature of business environment states that various factors of business environment affect each other.
- (A) Pervasive
 - (B) Continuous
 - (C) Dynamic
 - (D) Interrelatedness

65. The environment which is close to business and affect its capacity to work is known as _____ environment.
- (A) Internal
 - (B) External
 - (C) Micro
 - (D) Macro
66. Factors that create opportunities and threats to business units is known as _____.
- (A) Internal environment
 - (B) External environment
 - (C) Micro environment
 - (D) Macro environment
67. Macro environment is also called as _____.
- (A) General environment
 - (B) Operating environment
 - (C) Economic environment
 - (D) Political environment
68. Legal rules and regulations relevant to business are included in _____ environment of business.
- (A) Legal
 - (B) Political
 - (C) Economic
 - (D) Technological
69. _____ environment is with in the control of the business.
- (A) Internal
 - (B) External
 - (C) Micro
 - (D) Macro

70. Micro environment is also called as _____.
(A) General environment
(B) Operating environment
(C) Economics environment
(D) Political environment
71. _____ environment is beyond the control of the business.
(A) Internal
(B) External
(C) Micro
(D) Macro
72. Internal factors affecting a business environment also are referred to ____ factors.
(A) Controllable
(B) Uncontrollable factors
(C) Relevant
(D) Global
73. Economic growth can be measured by _____.
(A) The CPI
(B) The CBI
(C) GDP
(D) MPC
74. Porter S model represents the relationship between _____.
(A) Organization and environment
(B) Society and environment
(C) Organizational and society
(D) Society and industry

75. _____ environment refers to all economic factors which have a bearing on the functioning of a business.
- (A) Economic
 - (B) Technological
 - (C) Natural
 - (D) Social
76. Capitalism stresses the philosophy of individualism believing in private ownership comes under_____.
- (A) Legal planning
 - (B) Soviet planning
 - (C) Government planning
 - (D) Agricultural planning
77. FERA is foreign exchange regulation act for _____.
- (A) Industries
 - (B) Small scale
 - (C) Labour
 - (D) Owner
78. GDP is _____.
- (A) Gross Domestic Product
 - (B) Gross Domestic Percentage
 - (C) Gross Domestic Personnel
 - (D) Gross Domestic Public
79. GNP stands for _____
- (A) Gross national product
 - (B) Gross negative product
 - (C) Gross negotiable product
 - (D) None of the above

80. NDP is _____.
(A) Net Domestic Product
(B) Net Domestic Percentage
(C) Net Domestic Personnel
(D) Net Domestic Public
81. Who gave a practical shape to privatization ?
(A) MARGARAT THATCHER
(B) LOUIS PETER
(C) WILLIAMS
(D) FAYOL
82. There are _____ sins of privatization.
(A) 5
(B) 6
(C) 7
(D) 8
83. The income level of residents in a country is indicated by _____.
(A) Gross national income
(B) Gross domestic product
(C) Per capita gross national income
(D) Per capita gross domestic product
84. PEST is an acronym which stands for _____.
(A) Political, Environment, Societal, Technology, Share institution privatization.
(B) Political, Economic, Societal, Technological
(C) Political, Economic, Social, Technological
(D) People, Economy, Standards, Transport

85. The European Union is an example of _____.
(A) Monetary union
(B) Free trade area
(C) Common market
(D) Economic union
86. The major responsibility of RBI is _____.
(A) Healthy regulation
(B) Monetary regulation
(C) Work regulation
(D) Industrial regulation
87. Who is responsible for presenting the Union Budget before the Parliament ?
(A) Prime Minister
(B) Finance Minister
(C) RBI Governor
(D) None of the above
88. The quota system was first introduced in the year :
(A) 1955
(B) 1960
(C) 1949
(D) 1952
89. FEMA was passed in the year :
(A) 1999
(B) 1989
(C) 2000
(D) 1998

90. In which year WTO was formulated :
- (A) 1948
 - (B) 1988
 - (C) 1991
 - (D) 1995
91. Who was the predecessor of WTO :
- (A) IMF
 - (B) ADB
 - (C) GATT
 - (D) None of the above
92. A mixed economy is necessarily a _____.
- (A) Controlled
 - (B) Planned
 - (C) Organised
 - (D) Planned, organised and controlled
93. Competition Act was enacted in the year :
- (A) January 1998
 - (B) May 2000
 - (C) December 2002
 - (D) None of the above
94. Which committee recommended the enactment of competition Act :
- (A) A committee on Law and order
 - (B) A central committee for research and policy
 - (C) High level committee on competition policy and law
 - (D) None of the above

95. Which one is not the main objective of fiscal policy in India ?
(A) To promote price stability
(B) To increase liquidity in economy
(C) to promote employment opportunity
(D) To minimize the inequality of income and wealth.
96. Which of the following is not a component of specific forces of business environment?
(A) Customers
(B) Technological conditions
(C) Employees
(D) Investors
97. Who is the President of National Development Council ?
(A) Prime Minister
(B) Finance Minister
(C) Governor
(D) None
98. The planning commission was set up in India in.....
(A) 1952
(B) 1950
(C) 1953
(D) 1951
99. What are the main concepts concerning about business goals or objectives ?
(A) Mission, goal
(B) Mission, target
(C) Mission, objective
(D) Mission, objective, target
100. Corporate value are the of the corporate sector.
(A) Attitudes
(B) Values
(C) Moral beliefs
(D) Customer satisfaction

Rough Work / रफ कार्य

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