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OMR Sheet)

प्रश्नपुस्तिका क्रमांक
Question Booklet No.

O.M.R. Serial No.

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प्रश्नपुस्तिका सीरीज
Question Booklet Series

B

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. A stock exchange is a market where securities are _____.
(A) Bought
(B) Sold
(C) Bought and sold
(D) None of the above
2. Ackerman's model is one of the _____ responsibility models.
(A) Social
(B) Cultural
(C) Environmental
(D) Management
3. 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
4. Obsolescence means _____ of products.
(A) Implementation
(B) Outdated
(C) Assessment
(D) None of the above
5. Macro environment consist of _____ environment.
(A) Public
(B) Political and legal
(C) Suppliers
(D) Customers

6. Is a stable and dynamic political environment is indispensable for _____ growth ?
- (A) Business
 - (B) Human
 - (C) Child
 - (D) Politics
7. One of the long term objectives of the five-year plan is _____ of wealth and income.
- (A) Inequalities
 - (B) Equality
 - (C) Freeness
 - (D) Permission
8. 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
9. The legislative frame work for industrial licensing is provided by the _____ development and regulation act.
- (A) Industries
 - (B) Small scale
 - (C) Labor
 - (D) Owner

10. 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
11. 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
12. _____ 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)
13. _____ is a statement which derives the role that an organization plays in a society.
- (A) Goals
 - (B) Mission
 - (C) Objective
 - (D) Success
14. _____ feature of business environment states that various factors of business environment affect each other.
- (A) Pervasive
 - (B) Continuous
 - (C) Dynamic
 - (D) Interrelatedness

15. 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
16. Factors that create opportunities and threats to business units is known as _____.
- (A) Internal environment
 - (B) External environment
 - (C) Micro environment
 - (D) Macro environment
17. Macro environment is also called as _____.
- (A) General environment
 - (B) Operating environment
 - (C) Economic environment
 - (D) Political environment
18. Legal rules and regulations relevant to business are included in _____ environment of business.
- (A) Legal
 - (B) Political
 - (C) Economic
 - (D) Technological
19. _____ environment is with in the control of the business.
- (A) Internal
 - (B) External
 - (C) Micro
 - (D) Macro

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

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

30. NDP is _____.
(A) Net Domestic Product
(B) Net Domestic Percentage
(C) Net Domestic Personnel
(D) Net Domestic Public
31. Who gave a practical shape to privatization ?
(A) MARGARAT THATCHER
(B) LOUIS PETER
(C) WILLIAMS
(D) FAYOL
32. There are _____ sins of privatization.
(A) 5
(B) 6
(C) 7
(D) 8
33. 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
34. 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

35. The European Union is an example of _____.
(A) Monetary union
(B) Free trade area
(C) Common market
(D) Economic union
36. The major responsibility of RBI is _____.
(A) Healthy regulation
(B) Monetary regulation
(C) Work regulation
(D) Industrial regulation
37. 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
38. The quota system was first introduced in the year :
(A) 1955
(B) 1960
(C) 1949
(D) 1952
39. FEMA was passed in the year :
(A) 1999
(B) 1989
(C) 2000
(D) 1998

40. In which year WTO was formulated :
- (A) 1948
 - (B) 1988
 - (C) 1991
 - (D) 1995
41. Who was the predecessor of WTO :
- (A) IMF
 - (B) ADB
 - (C) GATT
 - (D) None of the above
42. A mixed economy is necessarily a _____.
- (A) Controlled
 - (B) Planned
 - (C) Organised
 - (D) Planned, organised and controlled
43. Competition Act was enacted in the year :
- (A) January 1998
 - (B) May 2000
 - (C) December 2002
 - (D) None of the above
44. 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

45. 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.
46. Which of the following is not a component of specific forces of business environment?
(A) Customers
(B) Technological conditions
(C) Employees
(D) Investors
47. Who is the President of National Development Council ?
(A) Prime Minister
(B) Finance Minister
(C) Governor
(D) None
48. The planning commission was set up in India in.....
(A) 1952
(B) 1950
(C) 1953
(D) 1951
49. What are the main concepts concerning about business goals or objectives ?
(A) Mission, goal
(B) Mission, target
(C) Mission, objective
(D) Mission, objective, target
50. Corporate value are the of the corporate sector.
(A) Attitudes
(B) Values
(C) Moral beliefs
(D) Customer satisfaction

51. Which of the following is not a feature of Business environment ?
- (A) Interrelated Elements
 - (B) Dynamics
 - (C) Continuous
 - (D) Complexity
52. 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
53. 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.
54. 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
55. _____ decides on a particular course of action.
- (A) Executive
 - (B) Legislature
 - (C) Judiciary
 - (D) Public

56. India is good example for _____ economy.
- (A) Socialist
 - (B) Mixed
 - (C) Capitalist
 - (D) Communist
57. 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
58. Liberalization means :
- (A) End of license & reduction of government control
 - (B) Integrating among economies
 - (C) Policy of planned disinvestment
 - (D) None of these
59. 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
60. 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

61. 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
62. New policy has four new components namely liberalization, privatization, globalization and.....
- (A) Stabilization
 - (B) Domestication
 - (C) Democracy
 - (D) Economization
63. 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
64. Natural environment comes under_____ environment category.
- (A) Micro
 - (B) Macro
 - (C) Semi micro
 - (D) De micro
65. By which act government checks restrictive trade ?
- (A) Industrial Policy Act 1991
 - (B) MRTP Act
 - (C) FEMA Act
 - (D) None of these

66. Study of human population is called as.....environment.
- (A) Demographic
 - (B) Social
 - (C) Political
 - (D) Economic
67. 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
68. Bureau of public enterprises will act as an interface between the _____ and public sector.
- (A) Government
 - (B) Private
 - (C) Public
 - (D) Customer
69. _____ 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

70. Business responsibility to Government includes in ____.
- (A) Tax payment
 - (B) Tariffs and quotas
 - (C) Inspection
 - (D) licenses
71. The sick industrial companies act was passed by ____
- (A) Legislature
 - (B) Parliament
 - (C) Judiciary
 - (D) Public
72. Customers the element of BE comes under the category of ____.
- (A) Macro environment
 - (B) Micro environment
 - (C) Internal environment
 - (D) None of the above
73. 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
74. Today's business is not characterized by ____.
- (A) Diversification
 - (B) Loss
 - (C) Fight
 - (D) Conflict

75. Laissez Faire policy is adopted in :
- (A) Socialist Economic System
 - (B) Capitalist Economic System
 - (C) Communist Economic System
 - (D) Mixed Economic System
76. Which can be a method of privation ?
- (A) Denationalization
 - (B) Purchasing shares
 - (C) Takeover
 - (D) Merger
77. In India liberalization and privatization began form_____.
- (A) 1991
 - (B) 1971
 - (C) 1981
 - (D) 1947
78. Industrial policy of 1948 aimed at _____.
- (A) Industrialization
 - (B) Growth of agriculture
 - (C) Development of infrastructure
 - (D) Development of service sector
79. 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

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

85. 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
86. 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
87. The main objective of society and business is ____.
- (A) Economic and social objective
 - (B) Cultural objective
 - (C) Technological objective
 - (D) None objective
88. Which among the following is not opened for private sector participation ?
- (A) Railways
 - (B) Telecommunication sector
 - (C) Education sector
 - (D) Power sector
89. 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

90. _____ 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
91. 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
92. Which is the one not included in national culture ?
- (A) Language
 - (B) Internet
 - (C) Belief
 - (D) Attitude
93. _____ 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
94. Competition is beneficial to the competing firms besides benefiting the?
- (A) Wholesaler
 - (B) Consumers
 - (C) Retailers
 - (D) Owner

95. _____ 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
96. 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
97. Governments policy towards industries is called as _____.
- (A) Economic policy
 - (B) Industrial policy
 - (C) Monetary policy
 - (D) Work policy
98. 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
99. In which year the essential commodities act introduced _____.
- (A) 1954
 - (B) 1955
 - (C) 1956
 - (D) 1957
100. The techniques of privatization are contract _____ and concession.
- (A) Building
 - (B) Free
 - (C) Leases
 - (D) Hire purchase

Rough Work / रफ कार्य

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