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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
D

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. The techniques of privatization are contract _____ and concession.
 - (A) Building
 - (B) Free
 - (C) Leases
 - (D) Hire purchase
2. In which year the essential commodities act introduced _____.
 - (A) 1954
 - (B) 1955
 - (C) 1956
 - (D) 1957
3. 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
4. Governments policy towards industries is called as _____.
 - (A) Economic policy
 - (B) Industrial policy
 - (C) Monetary policy
 - (D) Work policy
5. 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
6. _____ 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

7. Competition is beneficial to the competing firms besides benefiting the?
- (A) Wholesaler
 - (B) Consumers
 - (C) Retailers
 - (D) Owner
8. ____ 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
9. Which is the one not included in national culture ?
- (A) Language
 - (B) Internet
 - (C) Belief
 - (D) Attitude
10. 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
11. ____ 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

12. 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
13. Which among the following is not opened for private sector participation ?
- (A) Railways
 - (B) Telecommunication sector
 - (C) Education sector
 - (D) Power sector
14. The main objective of society and business is _____.
- (A) Economic and social objective
 - (B) Cultural objective
 - (C) Technological objective
 - (D) None objective
15. 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
16. 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

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

22. 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
23. Industrial policy of 1948 aimed at _____.
- (A) Industrialization
 - (B) Growth of agriculture
 - (C) Development of infrastructure
 - (D) Development of service sector
24. In India liberalization and privatization began form _____.
- (A) 1991
 - (B) 1971
 - (C) 1981
 - (D) 1947
25. Which can be a method of privation ?
- (A) Denationalization
 - (B) Purchasing shares
 - (C) Takeover
 - (D) Merger
26. Laissez Faire policy is adopted in :
- (A) Socialist Economic System
 - (B) Capitalist Economic System
 - (C) Communist Economic System
 - (D) Mixed Economic System

27. Today's business is not characterized by _____.
- (A) Diversification
 - (B) Loss
 - (C) Fight
 - (D) Conflict
28. 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
29. Customers the element of BE comes under the category of _____.
- (A) Macro environment
 - (B) Micro environment
 - (C) Internal environment
 - (D) None of the above
30. The sick industrial companies act was passed by _____.
- (A) Legislature
 - (B) Parliament
 - (C) Judiciary
 - (D) Public
31. Business responsibility to Government includes in _____.
- (A) Tax payment
 - (B) Tariffs and quotas
 - (C) Inspection
 - (D) licenses

32. _____ 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
33. Bureau of public enterprises will act as an interface between the _____ and public sector.
- (A) Government
 - (B) Private
 - (C) Public
 - (D) Customer
34. 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
35. Study of human population is called as.....environment.
- (A) Demographic
 - (B) Social
 - (C) Political
 - (D) Economic

36. By which act government checks restrictive trade ?
- (A) Industrial Policy Act 1991
 - (B) MRTP Act
 - (C) FEMA Act
 - (D) None of these
37. Natural environment comes under ____ environment category.
- (A) Micro
 - (B) Macro
 - (C) Semi micro
 - (D) De micro
38. 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
39. New policy has four new components namely liberalization, privatization, globalization and.....
- (A) Stabilization
 - (B) Domestication
 - (C) Democracy
 - (D) Economization
40. 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

41. 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
42. 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
43. Liberalization means :
- (A) End of license & reduction of government control
 - (B) Integrating among economies
 - (C) Policy of planned disinvestment
 - (D) None of these
44. 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
45. India is good example for _____ economy.
- (A) Socialist
 - (B) Mixed
 - (C) Capitalist
 - (D) Communist

46. _____ decides on a particular course of action.
- (A) Executive
 - (B) Legislature
 - (C) Judiciary
 - (D) Public
47. 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
48. 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.
49. 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
50. Which of the following is not a feature of Business environment ?
- (A) Interrelated Elements
 - (B) Dynamics
 - (C) Continuous
 - (D) Complexity

51. Corporate value are the of the corporate sector.
- (A) Attitudes
 - (B) Values
 - (C) Moral beliefs
 - (D) Customer satisfaction
52. What are the main concepts concerning about business goals or objectives ?
- (A) Mission, goal
 - (B) Mission, target
 - (C) Mission, objective
 - (D) Mission, objective, target
53. The planning commission was set up in India in.....
- (A) 1952
 - (B) 1950
 - (C) 1953
 - (D) 1951
54. Who is the President of National Development Council ?
- (A) Prime Minister
 - (B) Finance Minister
 - (C) Governor
 - (D) None
55. Which of the following is not a component of specific forces of business environment?
- (A) Customers
 - (B) Technological conditions
 - (C) Employees
 - (D) Investors
56. 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.

57. 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
58. Competition Act was enacted in the year :
- (A) January 1998
 - (B) May 2000
 - (C) December 2002
 - (D) None of the above
59. A mixed economy is necessarily a _____.
- (A) Controlled
 - (B) Planned
 - (C) Organised
 - (D) Planned, organised and controlled
60. Who was the predecessor of WTO :
- (A) IMF
 - (B) ADB
 - (C) GATT
 - (D) None of the above
61. In which year WTO was formulated :
- (A) 1948
 - (B) 1988
 - (C) 1991
 - (D) 1995

62. FEMA was passed in the year :
- (A) 1999
 - (B) 1989
 - (C) 2000
 - (D) 1998
63. The quota system was first introduced in the year :
- (A) 1955
 - (B) 1960
 - (C) 1949
 - (D) 1952
64. 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
65. The major responsibility of RBI is _____.
- (A) Healthy regulation
 - (B) Monetary regulation
 - (C) Work regulation
 - (D) Industrial regulation
66. The European Union is an example of _____.
- (A) Monetary union
 - (B) Free trade area
 - (C) Common market
 - (D) Economic union

67. 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
68. 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
69. There are _____ sins of privatization.
- (A) 5
 - (B) 6
 - (C) 7
 - (D) 8
70. Who gave a practical shape to privatization ?
- (A) MARGARAT THATCHER
 - (B) LOUIS PETER
 - (C) WILLIAMS
 - (D) FAYOL
71. NDP is _____.
- (A) Net Domestic Product
 - (B) Net Domestic Percentage
 - (C) Net Domestic Personnel
 - (D) Net Domestic Public

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

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

82. _____ environment is with in the control of the business.
- (A) Internal
 - (B) External
 - (C) Micro
 - (D) Macro
83. Legal rules and regulations relevant to business are included in ____ environment of business.
- (A) Legal
 - (B) Political
 - (C) Economic
 - (D) Technological
84. Macro environment is also called as _____.
- (A) General environment
 - (B) Operating environment
 - (C) Economic environment
 - (D) Political environment
85. Factors that create opportunities and threats to business units is known as _____.
- (A) Internal environment
 - (B) External environment
 - (C) Micro environment
 - (D) Macro environment
86. 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

87. _____ feature of business environment states that various factors of business environment affect each other.
- (A) Pervasive
 - (B) Continuous
 - (C) Dynamic
 - (D) Interrelatedness
88. _____ is a statement which derives the role that an organization plays in a society.
- (A) Goals
 - (B) Mission
 - (C) Objective
 - (D) Success
89. _____ 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)
90. 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
91. 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

92. The legislative frame work for industrial licensing is provided by the _____ development and regulation act.
- (A) Industries
 - (B) Small scale
 - (C) Labor
 - (D) Owner
93. 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
94. One of the long term objectives of the five-year plan is _____ of wealth and income.
- (A) Inequalities
 - (B) Equality
 - (C) Freeness
 - (D) Permission
95. Is a stable and dynamic political environment is indispensable for _____ growth ?
- (A) Business
 - (B) Human
 - (C) Child
 - (D) Politics

96. Macro environment consist of _____ environment.
- (A) Public
 - (B) Political and legal
 - (C) Suppliers
 - (D) Customers
97. Obsolescence means _____ of products.
- (A) Implementation
 - (B) Outdated
 - (C) Assessment
 - (D) None of the above
98. 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
99. Ackerman's model is one of the _____ responsibility models.
- (A) Social
 - (B) Cultural
 - (C) Environmental
 - (D) Management
100. A stock exchange is a market where securities are _____.
- (A) Bought
 - (B) Sold
 - (C) Bought and sold
 - (D) None of the above

Rough Work / रफ कार्य

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