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प्रश्नपुस्तिका क्रमांक
Question Booklet No.

O.M.R. Serial No.

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प्रश्नपुस्तिका सीरीज
Question Booklet Series
B

B.C.A.(Third Semester) Examination, February/March-2022

BCA-304(N)

Business Economics

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. After W. War II, _____ countries came together to create the ITO.
(A) 60 Countries
(B) 30 Countries
(C) 50 Countries
(D) 110 Countries
2. Successor of GATT was :
(A) IMF
(B) WTO
(C) WORLD BANK
(D) None of the above
3. The objectives of GAT was/were :
(A) Raise standard of living
(B) Expand production and international trade
(C) Ensure full employment
(D) All of the above
4. WTO was established in :
(A) 1985
(B) 1995
(C) 2000
(D) 1988
5. GATT was first signed in :
(A) 1957
(B) 1947
(C) 1967
(D) 1977

6. The Uruguay Round was the _____ Round of negotiations.
- (A) 4
 - (B) 5
 - (C) 6
 - (D) 8
7. The Uruguay round handled :
- (A) Trade of services
 - (B) TRIPs
 - (C) TRIMs
 - (D) All of the above
8. Duration of dispute settlement under WTO is :
- (A) 6 months
 - (B) 8 months
 - (C) 18 months
 - (D) 12 months
9. How many members does the WTO have ?
- (A) 135
 - (B) 120
 - (C) 146
 - (D) 110
10. The head office of GATT is located in :
- (A) Geneva
 - (B) Germany
 - (C) Scotland
 - (D) London

11. A trade cycle is generally divided into _____ phases.
- (A) 2
 - (B) 5
 - (C) 4
 - (D) 6
12. Macro variable in trade cycle are :
- (A) Income
 - (B) Demand
 - (C) Output and employment
 - (D) All of the above
13. Second phase of the business cycle is :
- (A) Prosperity
 - (B) Depression
 - (C) Recession
 - (D) Recovery
14. In the trade cycle, all macro variables move at :
- (A) The same time
 - (B) In the same direction
 - (C) At different rate
 - (D) All of the above
15. The new phase of globalization started around :
- (A) 1935
 - (B) 1945
 - (C) 1950
 - (D) 1960

16. Peak and troughs can occur :
- (A) Irregular
 - (B) At regular interval
 - (C) Both of the above
 - (D) None of the above
17. Essential conditions for globalization :
- (A) Business freedom
 - (B) Infrastructure facilities
 - (C) Govt. support
 - (D) All of the above
18. James C. Baber defines a MNC as a company :
- (A) Which has a direct investment based in several countries.
 - (B) Which derives 20-50% of its net profits from foreign operation
 - (C) Whose management makes policy decisions based on the alternatives available anywhere in the world.
 - (D) All of the above
19. Aggregate demand refers to :
- (A) $C + I + G + (X - M)$
 - (B) $Q_d = a - P_x$
 - (C) Both of the above
 - (D) None of the above
20. If change in price is very low or slow then it is called :
- (A) Walking inflation
 - (B) Creeping inflation
 - (C) Running inflation
 - (D) Hyper inflation

21. If price rises very fast and in a short time, it is :
- (A) Creeping inflation
 - (B) Walking inflation
 - (C) Running inflation
 - (D) Hyper inflation
22. If government take measures to control inflation it is known as :
- (A) Monetary measures
 - (B) Fiscal measures
 - (C) Price control
 - (D) Price support
23. Income that can be spent by households is :
- (A) Private income
 - (B) Personal income
 - (C) Disposable income
 - (D) None of the above
24. Daily workers are adversely affected due to :
- (A) Supply-shock inflation
 - (B) Aggregate demand increases
 - (C) Both of the above
 - (D) None of the above
25. Direct tax is :
- (A) Income tax
 - (B) VAT
 - (C) GST
 - (D) Excise duty

26. Monetary measure to control inflation include :
- (A) Increase public debts
 - (B) Increased production
 - (C) Credit control
 - (D) Wage control
27. What is the cause of unemployment ?
- (A) Slow economic growth
 - (B) Increase in population
 - (C) Immobility of labour
 - (D) All of the above
28. Agriculture labour is idle for half of the year. This period of idleness of labour is :
- (A) Seasonal unemployment
 - (B) Underemployment
 - (C) Disguised unemployment
 - (D) Structural unemployment
29. In circular flow of income the payment for exports is :
- (A) Injection in the economy
 - (B) Leakage in the economy
 - (C) Both of the above
 - (D) None of the above
30. In circular flow of income the government give subsidies :
- (A) Firms
 - (B) Households
 - (C) Government
 - (D) None of the above

31. The portion of cash which a commercial bank has to keep with the central bank is referred to as :
- (A) Statutory liquidity Ratio
 - (B) Cash Reserve Ratio
 - (C) Bank Rate
 - (D) None of the above
32. The portion of liquid cash, which a commercial bank has to keep with itself is called the :
- (A) Cash reserve ratio
 - (B) Open market operations
 - (C) Multiple rate of interest
 - (D) Statutory liquidity ratio
33. Which of the following is a WTO procedure to attain globalization ?
- (A) Persuasion of free trade
 - (B) Fall in transport cost
 - (C) Promotion of foreign portfolio investment
 - (D) All of the above
34. Which of these are not the agreements on Trade in service :
- (A) Agreements on Agriculture
 - (B) General Agreement on trade in service
 - (C) Both of the above
 - (D) None of the above
35. What is the full form of TRIP's ?
- (A) Trade Related Protection Rights
 - (B) Trade Related Industrial Property Rights
 - (C) Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights
 - (D) None of the above

36. Which of the following is not an indicator of globalization ?
- (A) FDI
 - (B) Global Trade
 - (C) Agreement with WTO
 - (D) None of the above
37. TRIM's does not apply on :
- (A) Measures that lead to restrictions in quantities
 - (B) Measures that affect trade in goods
 - (C) Measures that limit a company's imports and export
 - (D) All of the above
38. Which of the following is not include as an obstacle to globalization ?
- (A) R & D
 - (B) Human resources
 - (C) Marketing research
 - (D) None of the above
39. Which of the following is a type of dumping ?
- (A) Sporadic dumping
 - (B) Predatory dumping
 - (C) Reverse dumping
 - (D) All of the above
40. _____ is the act of moving some of the firm's internal activities and decision – making responsibilities to external service providers.
- (A) Dumping
 - (B) Outsourcing
 - (C) Both of the above
 - (D) None of the above

41. Tata company taking over Jaguar company is an example of :
- (A) Wholly – owned subsidiary
 - (B) Joint venture
 - (C) Acquisition
 - (D) FDRs
42. Portfolio investment includes :
- (A) Wholly – owned subsidiary
 - (B) Joint venture
 - (C) Acquisition
 - (D) Investment in GDRs
43. Consumer's gains from foreign investment in terms of :
- (A) Choice of products
 - (B) Quality
 - (C) Shopping ambience
 - (D) All of the above
44. In which group does India falls in the Group of Twenty (G-20) ?
- (A) Group I
 - (B) Group II
 - (C) Group III
 - (D) Group IV
45. Which of the following comes under FDI ?
- (A) Joint venture
 - (B) Investment of FIIs
 - (C) Investment of GDRs
 - (D) None of the above

46. Hero Honda motorbike company is an example of :
- (A) Investment in GDRs
 - (B) Joint venture
 - (C) Acquisition
 - (D) None of the above
47. Full form of EXIM Policy is :
- (A) Export – Import policy
 - (B) Export – Investment policy
 - (C) Exempted –Import policy
 - (D) None of the above
48. EXIM policy was announced under the Foreign trade Act in : :
- (A) 1990
 - (B) 1991
 - (C) 1992
 - (D) 1994
49. Policy of reforms and liberalization started in :
- (A) 1990
 - (B) 1991
 - (C) 1992
 - (D) 1994
50. EXIM Policy (2002-07) gives emphasis to the following :
- (A) To stimulate sustained economic growth
 - (B) Enhancement of Technology
 - (C) Provide good quality products
 - (D) All of the above

51. Who is known as father of economics :
- (A) Adam Smith
 - (B) Alfred Marshall
 - (C) Robbins
 - (D) Paul A. Samuelson
52. “Economics is the science of wealth.” Definition is given by :
- (A) Adam Smith
 - (B) Marshall
 - (C) John Nash
 - (D) Robbins
53. Which theory is part of micro economics ?
- (A) Theory of Demand
 - (B) Theory of Employment
 - (C) Theory of investment
 - (D) Theory of inflation
54. Production possibility curve helps to understand :
- (A) What to produce
 - (B) How to produce
 - (C) For whom to produce
 - (D) All of the above
55. If technological advancement take place then (PPC) shifts :
- (A) Towards the right
 - (B) Towards the left
 - (C) Not shifts
 - (D) None of the above

56. Economics is the science, which studied human behavior as a relationship between ends and scarce means, where the means have alternative uses. This definition is given by :
- (A) Adam Smith
 - (B) Marshall
 - (C) Robbins
 - (D) Karl Marx
57. If the price increases, the quantity demanded of a commodity decreases “ceteris paribus”. This is called :
- (A) Law of supply
 - (B) Law of demand
 - (C) Law of variable proportion
 - (D) Law of diminishing marginal utility
58. Price is determined in the market, where :
- (A) $Q_d = Q_s$
 - (B) $Q_d > Q_s$
 - (C) $Q_d < Q_s$
 - (D) None of these
59. Demand equation is ($a > 0, b > 0$) :
- (A) $Q_d = a - bP_x$
 - (B) $Q_d = a + bP_x$
 - (C) $Q_d = bP_x + a$
 - (D) $P_x = Q_d + a$

60. The demand for tea and coffee will be :
- (A) Positively sloped
 - (B) High
 - (C) Low
 - (D) Negatively sloped
61. The cross elasticity of demand for Colgate and Pepsodent is :
- (A) Negative
 - (B) Zero
 - (C) Positive
 - (D) Constant
62. The seller would like to supply_____, when the price is high :
- (A) Less
 - (B) More
 - (C) Constant
 - (D) None of the above
63. Which factor can affect price elasticity of demand ?
- (A) Technology
 - (B) Weather
 - (C) Availability of substitutes
 - (D) None of the above
64. Income elasticity of demand is greater than one for :
- (A) Necessary goods
 - (B) Luxury goods
 - (C) Inferior goods
 - (D) Normal goods

65. Cross elasticity of demand is positive for _____ goods.
- (A) Complementary
 - (B) Geffen
 - (C) Essential
 - (D) Substitute
66. If demand is perfectly inelastic, then demand curve will be :
- (A) Horizontal
 - (B) Vertical
 - (C) Downward sloping
 - (D) None of the above
67. If demand is perfectly elastic, then demand curve will be :
- (A) Horizontal
 - (B) Vertical
 - (C) Upward sloping
 - (D) None of the above
68. If demand is elastic, then price elasticity of demand (E_D) will be :
- (A) $E_D = 0$
 - (B) $E_D < -1$
 - (C) $E_D > -1$
 - (D) $E_D = -\infty$
69. Every economy faces the following economic problems :
- (A) What to produce
 - (B) How to produce
 - (C) For whom to produce
 - (D) All of the above

70. Human wants are :
- (A) Unlimited
 - (B) Limited
 - (C) Stable
 - (D) Less
71. If percentage change in quantity demanded is equal to % change in price, then demand is :
- (A) Elastic
 - (B) Inelastic
 - (C) Unitary elastic
 - (D) None of the above
72. If elasticity of supply is equals to infinity, then supply curve will be :
- (A) Unitary elastic
 - (B) Perfectly elastic
 - (C) Perfectly inelastic
 - (D) Relatively elastic
73. In the short-run, factor inputs are :
- (A) Variable
 - (B) Constant
 - (C) Some variable, some constant
 - (D) None of the above
74. In the short-run, marginal productivity of variable factor :
- (A) Decreases
 - (B) Increases
 - (C) Constant
 - (D) All of the above

75. In Law of variable proportion, Marginal Product increases at :
- (A) Increasing rate
 - (B) Decreasing rate
 - (C) Constant
 - (D) None of the above
76. In the long-run, output(x) is the function of :
- (A) $x = f(L, K)$
 - (B) $x = f(P)$
 - (C) $x = f(Qd)$
 - (D) $x = f(Qs)$
77. A firm maximizes its profit where :
- (A) $MR > MC$
 - (B) $MR = MC$
 - (C) $MR < MC$
 - (D) $MR \geq MC$
78. If $\pi = 0$ then it shows :
- (A) Normal profit
 - (B) Maximum profit
 - (C) Loss
 - (D) Minimum profit
79. If $\frac{\partial \pi}{\partial q} = 0$ then it shows :
- (A) Normal profit
 - (B) Maximum profit
 - (C) Minimum profit
 - (D) Loss

80. In the perfect competitive market, in the long-run a firm makes :
- (A) Supra-normal profit
 - (B) Normal profit
 - (C) Less than normal profit
 - (D) Loss
81. At the shut-down point, a firm's price will be equal then :
- (A) AC
 - (B) MC
 - (C) TC
 - (D) AVC
82. To increase its, profit, a firms should increase its output, if :
- (A) $MR > MC$
 - (B) $MR < MC$
 - (C) $MR = MC$
 - (D) None of the above
83. In the SR, Average Fixed Cost (AVC) is :
- (A) 'U' Shaped
 - (B) Rectangular hyperbola
 - (C) Horizontal
 - (D) Vertical
84. In perfect competition, products are :
- (A) Homogeneous
 - (B) Heterogeneous
 - (C) Close substitute
 - (D) None of the above

85. A short-run supply curve is the rising portion of the_____.
- (A) SMC
 - (B) SAC
 - (C) AFC
 - (D) AVC
86. The demand curve of a firm is always equal to :
- (A) Price/AR
 - (B) Average Cost
 - (C) Marginal Cost
 - (D) Total Revenue
87. A firm's profit is given by :
- (A) $TR - TC$
 - (B) $TR > TC$
 - (C) $TR < TC$
 - (D) $TR = TC$
88. In the SR and LR, a monopolist can make :
- (A) Supra-normal profit
 - (B) Normal profit
 - (C) Average profit
 - (D) Marginal profit
89. Geometric method for measuring price elasticity of demand, is given by :
- (A) Robbins
 - (B) Marshall
 - (C) John Nash
 - (D) Keynes

90. In a Monopoly, MR is always :
- (A) Less than AR or equal to AR
 - (B) Greater than AR
 - (C) Positive
 - (D) None of the above
91. According to _____, if price increases quantity also increases(CP).
- (A) Law of demand
 - (B) Law of supply
 - (C) Law of variable proportion
 - (D) None of the above
92. Product differentiation is a distinguishing characteristic of :
- (A) Perfect competition
 - (B) Monopoly
 - (C) Monopolistic competition
 - (D) Oligopoly
93. In oligopoly, the number of firms is :
- (A) Large
 - (B) Few
 - (C) Single
 - (D) None of the above
94. Straight line supply equation is ($a > 0$, $b > 0$) :
- (A) $Q_s = a - bP_x$
 - (B) $P_x = a - Q_s$
 - (C) $Q_s = c + DP_x$
 - (D) All of the above

95. In oligopoly, firms decisions are :
- (A) Dependent
 - (B) Interdependent
 - (C) Both of the above
 - (D) None of the above
96. In which market, a firm can charge different prices to different consumers :
- (A) Perfect competition
 - (B) Monopoly
 - (C) Monopolistic competition
 - (D) Oligopoly
97. How many approaches are there for measuring national income :
- (A) Income Approach
 - (B) Product Approach
 - (C) Expenditure Approach
 - (D) All of the above
98. If production function shows constant returns to scale, then :
- (A) Output changes in the same proportion as inputs change.
 - (B) Output changes in the higher proportion than inputs change.
 - (C) Output changes in the lower proportion than inputs change.
 - (D) None of the above
99. (GDP at market price – Indirect taxes + subsidies) equals :
- (A) GDP at factor cost
 - (B) GDP at market price
 - (C) GNP at factor cost
 - (D) GNP at market price
100. AC, MC and AVC are _____ Shaped in the SR.
- (A) 'I' shaped
 - (B) 'U' shaped
 - (C) Straight line
 - (D) None of the above

Rough Work / रफ कार्य

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