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प्रश्नपुस्तिका क्रमांक  
Question Booklet No.

O.M.R. Serial No.

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प्रश्नपुस्तिका सीरीज  
Question Booklet Series

**C**

**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. 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
2. Policy of reforms and liberalization started in :
  - (A) 1990
  - (B) 1991
  - (C) 1992
  - (D) 1994
3. EXIM policy was announced under the Foreign trade Act in : :
  - (A) 1990
  - (B) 1991
  - (C) 1992
  - (D) 1994
4. Full form of EXIM Policy is :
  - (A) Export – Import policy
  - (B) Export – Investment policy
  - (C) Exempted –Import policy
  - (D) None of the above
5. Hero Honda motorbike company is an example of :
  - (A) Investment in GDRs
  - (B) Joint venture
  - (C) Acquisition
  - (D) None of the above

6. Which of the following comes under FDI ?
- (A) Joint venture
  - (B) Investment of FIIs
  - (C) Investment of GDRs
  - (D) None of the above
7. 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
8. Consumer's gains from foreign investment in terms of :
- (A) Choice of products
  - (B) Quality
  - (C) Shopping ambience
  - (D) All of the above
9. Portfolio investment includes :
- (A) Wholly – owned subsidiary
  - (B) Joint venture
  - (C) Acquisition
  - (D) Investment in GDRs
10. Tata company taking over Jaguar company is an example of :
- (A) Wholly – owned subsidiary
  - (B) Joint venture
  - (C) Acquisition
  - (D) FDRs

11. \_\_\_\_\_ 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
12. Which of the following is a type of dumping ?
- (A) Sporadic dumping
  - (B) Predatory dumping
  - (C) Reverse dumping
  - (D) All of the above
13. 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
14. 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
15. Which of the following is not an indicator of globalization ?
- (A) FDI
  - (B) Global Trade
  - (C) Agreement with WTO
  - (D) None of the above

16. 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
17. 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
18. 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
19. 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
20. 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

21. In circular flow of income the government give subsidies :
- (A) Firms
  - (B) Households
  - (C) Government
  - (D) None of the above
22. 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
23. 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
24. What is the cause of unemployment ?
- (A) Slow economic growth
  - (B) Increase in population
  - (C) Immobility of labour
  - (D) All of the above
25. Monetary measure to control inflation include :
- (A) Increase public debts
  - (B) Increased production
  - (C) Credit control
  - (D) Wage control

26. Direct tax is :
- (A) Income tax
  - (B) VAT
  - (C) GST
  - (D) Excise duty
27. 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
28. Income that can be spent by households is :
- (A) Private income
  - (B) Personal income
  - (C) Disposable income
  - (D) None of the above
29. If government take measures to control inflation it is known as :
- (A) Monetary measures
  - (B) Fiscal measures
  - (C) Price control
  - (D) Price support
30. If price rises very fast and in a short time, it is :
- (A) Creeping inflation
  - (B) Walking inflation
  - (C) Running inflation
  - (D) Hyper inflation



31. 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
32. 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
33. 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
34. Essential conditions for globalization :
- (A) Business freedom
  - (B) Infrastructure facilities
  - (C) Govt. support
  - (D) All of the above
35. Peak and troughs can occur :
- (A) Irregular
  - (B) At regular interval
  - (C) Both of the above
  - (D) None of the above

36. The new phase of globalization started around :
- (A) 1935
  - (B) 1945
  - (C) 1950
  - (D) 1960
37. 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
38. Second phase of the business cycle is :
- (A) Prosperity
  - (B) Depression
  - (C) Recession
  - (D) Recovery
39. Macro variable in trade cycle are :
- (A) Income
  - (B) Demand
  - (C) Output and employment
  - (D) All of the above
40. A trade cycle is generally divided into \_\_\_\_\_ phases.
- (A) 2
  - (B) 5
  - (C) 4
  - (D) 6

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

46. GATT was first signed in :  
(A) 1957  
(B) 1947  
(C) 1967  
(D) 1977
47. WTO was established in :  
(A) 1985  
(B) 1995  
(C) 2000  
(D) 1988
48. 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
49. Successor of GATT was :  
(A) IMF  
(B) WTO  
(C) WORLD BANK  
(D) None of the above
50. After W. War II, \_\_\_\_\_ countries came together to create the ITO.  
(A) 60 Countries  
(B) 30 Countries  
(C) 50 Countries  
(D) 110 Countries

51. AC, MC and AVC are \_\_\_\_\_ Shaped in the SR.  
(A) 'I' shaped  
(B) 'U' shaped  
(C) Straight line  
(D) None of the above
52. (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
53. 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
54. How many approaches are there for measuring national income :  
(A) Income Approach  
(B) Product Approach  
(C) Expenditure Approach  
(D) All of the above
55. In which market, a firm can charge different prices to different consumers :  
(A) Perfect competition  
(B) Monopoly  
(C) Monopolistic competition  
(D) Oligopoly
56. In oligopoly, firms decisions are :  
(A) Dependent  
(B) Interdependent  
(C) Both of the above  
(D) None of the above

57. 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
58. In oligopoly, the number of firms is :
- (A) Large
  - (B) Few
  - (C) Single
  - (D) None of the above
59. Product differentiation is a distinguishing characteristic of :
- (A) Perfect competition
  - (B) Monopoly
  - (C) Monopolistic competition
  - (D) Oligopoly
60. 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
61. 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

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

67. In perfect competition, products are :
- (A) Homogeneous
  - (B) Heterogeneous
  - (C) Close substitute
  - (D) None of the above
68. In the SR, Average Fixed Cost (AVC) is :
- (A) 'U' Shaped
  - (B) Rectangular hyperbola
  - (C) Horizontal
  - (D) Vertical
69. 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
70. At the shut-down point, a firm's price will be equal then :
- (A) AC
  - (B) MC
  - (C) TC
  - (D) AVC
71. 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



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

77. In the short-run, marginal productivity of variable factor :
- (A) Decreases
  - (B) Increases
  - (C) Constant
  - (D) All of the above
78. In the short-run, factor inputs are :
- (A) Variable
  - (B) Constant
  - (C) Some variable, some constant
  - (D) None of the above
79. 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
80. 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
81. Human wants are :
- (A) Unlimited
  - (B) Limited
  - (C) Stable
  - (D) Less

82. 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
83. 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)  $E_D = -\infty$
84. If demand is perfectly elastic, then demand curve will be :
- (A) Horizontal
  - (B) Vertical
  - (C) Upward sloping
  - (D) None of the above
85. If demand is perfectly inelastic, then demand curve will be :
- (A) Horizontal
  - (B) Vertical
  - (C) Downward sloping
  - (D) None of the above
86. Cross elasticity of demand is positive for \_\_\_\_\_ goods.
- (A) Complementary
  - (B) Geffen
  - (C) Essential
  - (D) Substitute

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

92. 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)  $P_x = Q_d + a$
93. 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
94. 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
95. 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

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

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## **Rough Work / रफ कार्य**

**DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION BOOKLET UNTIL ASKED TO DO SO**

1. Examinee should enter his / her roll number, subject and Question Booklet Series correctly in the O.M.R. sheet, the examinee will be responsible for the error he / she has made.
2. **This Question Booklet contains 100 questions, out of which only 75 Question are to be Answered by the examinee. Every question has 4 options and only one of them is correct. The answer which seems correct to you, darken that option number in your Answer Booklet (O.M.R ANSWER SHEET) completely with black or blue ball point pen. If any examinee will mark more than one answer of a particular question, then the first most option will be considered valid.**
3. Every question has same marks. Every question you attempt correctly, marks will be given according to that.
4. Every answer should be marked only on Answer Booklet (O.M.R ANSWER SHEET). Answer marked anywhere else other than the determined place will not be considered valid.
5. Please read all the instructions carefully before attempting anything on Answer Booklet (O.M.R ANSWER SHEET).
6. After completion of examination please hand over the Answer Booklet (O.M.R ANSWER SHEET) to the Examiner before leaving the examination room.
7. There is no negative marking.

**Note:** On opening the question booklet, first check that all the pages of the question booklet are printed properly in case there is an issue please ask the examiner to change the booklet of same series and get another one.