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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.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. AC, MC and AVC are _____ Shaped in the SR.
 - (A) 'I' shaped
 - (B) 'U' shaped
 - (C) Straight line
 - (D) None of the above
2. (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
3. 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
4. How many approaches are there for measuring national income :
 - (A) Income Approach
 - (B) Product Approach
 - (C) Expenditure Approach
 - (D) All of the above
5. In which market, a firm can charge different prices to different consumers :
 - (A) Perfect competition
 - (B) Monopoly
 - (C) Monopolistic competition
 - (D) Oligopoly
6. In oligopoly, firms decisions are :
 - (A) Dependent
 - (B) Interdependent
 - (C) Both of the above
 - (D) None of the above

7. 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
8. In oligopoly, the number of firms is :
- (A) Large
 - (B) Few
 - (C) Single
 - (D) None of the above
9. Product differentiation is a distinguishing characteristic of :
- (A) Perfect competition
 - (B) Monopoly
 - (C) Monopolistic competition
 - (D) Oligopoly
10. 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
11. 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

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

17. In perfect competition, products are :
- (A) Homogeneous
 - (B) Heterogeneous
 - (C) Close substitute
 - (D) None of the above
18. In the SR, Average Fixed Cost (AVC) is :
- (A) 'U' Shaped
 - (B) Rectangular hyperbola
 - (C) Horizontal
 - (D) Vertical
19. 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
20. At the shut-down point, a firm's price will be equal then :
- (A) AC
 - (B) MC
 - (C) TC
 - (D) AVC
21. 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

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

27. In the short-run, marginal productivity of variable factor :
- (A) Decreases
 - (B) Increases
 - (C) Constant
 - (D) All of the above
28. In the short-run, factor inputs are :
- (A) Variable
 - (B) Constant
 - (C) Some variable, some constant
 - (D) None of the above
29. 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
30. 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
31. Human wants are :
- (A) Unlimited
 - (B) Limited
 - (C) Stable
 - (D) Less

32. 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
33. 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) $E_D = -\infty$
34. If demand is perfectly elastic, then demand curve will be :
- (A) Horizontal
 - (B) Vertical
 - (C) Upward sloping
 - (D) None of the above
35. If demand is perfectly inelastic, then demand curve will be :
- (A) Horizontal
 - (B) Vertical
 - (C) Downward sloping
 - (D) None of the above
36. Cross elasticity of demand is positive for _____ goods.
- (A) Complementary
 - (B) Geffen
 - (C) Essential
 - (D) Substitute

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

42. 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) $P_x = Q_d + a$
43. 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
44. 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
45. 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

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

51. 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
52. Policy of reforms and liberalization started in :
- (A) 1990
 - (B) 1991
 - (C) 1992
 - (D) 1994
53. EXIM policy was announced under the Foreign trade Act in : :
- (A) 1990
 - (B) 1991
 - (C) 1992
 - (D) 1994
54. Full form of EXIM Policy is :
- (A) Export – Import policy
 - (B) Export – Investment policy
 - (C) Exempted –Import policy
 - (D) None of the above
55. Hero Honda motorbike company is an example of :
- (A) Investment in GDRs
 - (B) Joint venture
 - (C) Acquisition
 - (D) None of the above

56. Which of the following comes under FDI ?
- (A) Joint venture
 - (B) Investment of FIIs
 - (C) Investment of GDRs
 - (D) None of the above
57. 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
58. Consumer's gains from foreign investment in terms of :
- (A) Choice of products
 - (B) Quality
 - (C) Shopping ambience
 - (D) All of the above
59. Portfolio investment includes :
- (A) Wholly – owned subsidiary
 - (B) Joint venture
 - (C) Acquisition
 - (D) Investment in GDRs
60. Tata company taking over Jaguar company is an example of :
- (A) Wholly – owned subsidiary
 - (B) Joint venture
 - (C) Acquisition
 - (D) FDRs

61. _____ 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
62. Which of the following is a type of dumping ?
- (A) Sporadic dumping
 - (B) Predatory dumping
 - (C) Reverse dumping
 - (D) All of the above
63. 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
64. 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
65. Which of the following is not an indicator of globalization ?
- (A) FDI
 - (B) Global Trade
 - (C) Agreement with WTO
 - (D) None of the above

66. 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
67. 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
68. 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
69. 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
70. 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

71. In circular flow of income the government give subsidies :
- (A) Firms
 - (B) Households
 - (C) Government
 - (D) None of the above
72. 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
73. 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
74. What is the cause of unemployment ?
- (A) Slow economic growth
 - (B) Increase in population
 - (C) Immobility of labour
 - (D) All of the above
75. Monetary measure to control inflation include :
- (A) Increase public debts
 - (B) Increased production
 - (C) Credit control
 - (D) Wage control

76. Direct tax is :
- (A) Income tax
 - (B) VAT
 - (C) GST
 - (D) Excise duty
77. 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
78. Income that can be spent by households is :
- (A) Private income
 - (B) Personal income
 - (C) Disposable income
 - (D) None of the above
79. If government take measures to control inflation it is known as :
- (A) Monetary measures
 - (B) Fiscal measures
 - (C) Price control
 - (D) Price support
80. If price rises very fast and in a short time, it is :
- (A) Creeping inflation
 - (B) Walking inflation
 - (C) Running inflation
 - (D) Hyper inflation

81. 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
82. 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
83. 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
84. Essential conditions for globalization :
- (A) Business freedom
 - (B) Infrastructure facilities
 - (C) Govt. support
 - (D) All of the above
85. Peak and troughs can occur :
- (A) Irregular
 - (B) At regular interval
 - (C) Both of the above
 - (D) None of the above

86. The new phase of globalization started around :
- (A) 1935
 - (B) 1945
 - (C) 1950
 - (D) 1960
87. 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
88. Second phase of the business cycle is :
- (A) Prosperity
 - (B) Depression
 - (C) Recession
 - (D) Recovery
89. Macro variable in trade cycle are :
- (A) Income
 - (B) Demand
 - (C) Output and employment
 - (D) All of the above
90. A trade cycle is generally divided into _____ phases.
- (A) 2
 - (B) 5
 - (C) 4
 - (D) 6

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

96. GATT was first signed in :
(A) 1957
(B) 1947
(C) 1967
(D) 1977
97. WTO was established in :
(A) 1985
(B) 1995
(C) 2000
(D) 1988
98. 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
99. Successor of GATT was :
(A) IMF
(B) WTO
(C) WORLD BANK
(D) None of the above
100. After W. War II, _____ countries came together to create the ITO.
(A) 60 Countries
(B) 30 Countries
(C) 50 Countries
(D) 110 Countries

Rough Work / रफ कार्य

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