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(To be filled in the
OMR Sheet)

प्रश्नपुस्तिका क्रमांक
Question Booklet No.

O.M.R. Serial No.

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प्रश्नपुस्तिका सीरीज
Question Booklet Series

C

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. Corporate value are the of the corporate sector.
 - (A) Attitudes
 - (B) Values
 - (C) Moral beliefs
 - (D) Customer satisfaction
2. What are the main concepts concerning about business goals or objectives ?
 - (A) Mission, goal
 - (B) Mission, target
 - (C) Mission, objective
 - (D) Mission, objective, target
3. The planning commission was set up in India in.....
 - (A) 1952
 - (B) 1950
 - (C) 1953
 - (D) 1951
4. Who is the President of National Development Council ?
 - (A) Prime Minister
 - (B) Finance Minister
 - (C) Governor
 - (D) None
5. Which of the following is not a component of specific forces of business environment?
 - (A) Customers
 - (B) Technological conditions
 - (C) Employees
 - (D) Investors
6. 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.

7. 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
8. Competition Act was enacted in the year :
- (A) January 1998
 - (B) May 2000
 - (C) December 2002
 - (D) None of the above
9. A mixed economy is necessarily a _____.
- (A) Controlled
 - (B) Planned
 - (C) Organised
 - (D) Planned, organised and controlled
10. Who was the predecessor of WTO :
- (A) IMF
 - (B) ADB
 - (C) GATT
 - (D) None of the above
11. In which year WTO was formulated :
- (A) 1948
 - (B) 1988
 - (C) 1991
 - (D) 1995

12. FEMA was passed in the year :
- (A) 1999
 - (B) 1989
 - (C) 2000
 - (D) 1998
13. The quota system was first introduced in the year :
- (A) 1955
 - (B) 1960
 - (C) 1949
 - (D) 1952
14. 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
15. The major responsibility of RBI is _____.
- (A) Healthy regulation
 - (B) Monetary regulation
 - (C) Work regulation
 - (D) Industrial regulation
16. The European Union is an example of _____.
- (A) Monetary union
 - (B) Free trade area
 - (C) Common market
 - (D) Economic union

17. 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
18. 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
19. There are ____ sins of privatization.
- (A) 5
 - (B) 6
 - (C) 7
 - (D) 8
20. Who gave a practical shape to privatization ?
- (A) MARGARAT THATCHER
 - (B) LOUIS PETER
 - (C) WILLIAMS
 - (D) FAYOL
21. NDP is ____.
- (A) Net Domestic Product
 - (B) Net Domestic Percentage
 - (C) Net Domestic Personnel
 - (D) Net Domestic Public

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

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

32. _____ environment is with in the control of the business.
- (A) Internal
 - (B) External
 - (C) Micro
 - (D) Macro
33. Legal rules and regulations relevant to business are included in ____ environment of business.
- (A) Legal
 - (B) Political
 - (C) Economic
 - (D) Technological
34. Macro environment is also called as _____.
- (A) General environment
 - (B) Operating environment
 - (C) Economic environment
 - (D) Political environment
35. Factors that create opportunities and threats to business units is known as _____.
- (A) Internal environment
 - (B) External environment
 - (C) Micro environment
 - (D) Macro environment
36. 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

37. _____ feature of business environment states that various factors of business environment affect each other.
- (A) Pervasive
 - (B) Continuous
 - (C) Dynamic
 - (D) Interrelatedness
38. _____ is a statement which derives the role that an organization plays in a society.
- (A) Goals
 - (B) Mission
 - (C) Objective
 - (D) Success
39. _____ 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)
40. 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
41. 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

42. The legislative frame work for industrial licensing is provided by the _____ development and regulation act.
- (A) Industries
 - (B) Small scale
 - (C) Labor
 - (D) Owner
43. 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
44. One of the long term objectives of the five-year plan is _____ of wealth and income.
- (A) Inequalities
 - (B) Equality
 - (C) Freeness
 - (D) Permission
45. Is a stable and dynamic political environment is indispensable for _____ growth ?
- (A) Business
 - (B) Human
 - (C) Child
 - (D) Politics

46. Macro environment consist of _____ environment.
- (A) Public
 - (B) Political and legal
 - (C) Suppliers
 - (D) Customers
47. Obsolescence means _____ of products.
- (A) Implementation
 - (B) Outdated
 - (C) Assessment
 - (D) None of the above
48. 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
49. Ackerman's model is one of the _____ responsibility models.
- (A) Social
 - (B) Cultural
 - (C) Environmental
 - (D) Management
50. A stock exchange is a market where securities are _____.
- (A) Bought
 - (B) Sold
 - (C) Bought and sold
 - (D) None of the above

51. The techniques of privatization are contract_____ and concession.
(A) Building
(B) Free
(C) Leases
(D) Hire purchase
52. In which year the essential commodities act introduced_____.
(A) 1954
(B) 1955
(C) 1956
(D) 1957
53. 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
54. Governments policy towards industries is called as _____.
(A) Economic policy
(B) Industrial policy
(C) Monetary policy
(D) Work policy
55. 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
56. _____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

57. Competition is beneficial to the competing firms besides benefiting the?
- (A) Wholesaler
 - (B) Consumers
 - (C) Retailers
 - (D) Owner
58. _____ 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
59. Which is the one not included in national culture ?
- (A) Language
 - (B) Internet
 - (C) Belief
 - (D) Attitude
60. 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
61. _____ 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

62. 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
63. Which among the following is not opened for private sector participation ?
- (A) Railways
 - (B) Telecommunication sector
 - (C) Education sector
 - (D) Power sector
64. The main objective of society and business is _____.
- (A) Economic and social objective
 - (B) Cultural objective
 - (C) Technological objective
 - (D) None objective
65. 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
66. 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

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

72. 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
73. Industrial policy of 1948 aimed at _____.
- (A) Industrialization
 - (B) Growth of agriculture
 - (C) Development of infrastructure
 - (D) Development of service sector
74. In India liberalization and privatization began form _____.
- (A) 1991
 - (B) 1971
 - (C) 1981
 - (D) 1947
75. Which can be a method of privation ?
- (A) Denationalization
 - (B) Purchasing shares
 - (C) Takeover
 - (D) Merger
76. Laissez Faire policy is adopted in :
- (A) Socialist Economic System
 - (B) Capitalist Economic System
 - (C) Communist Economic System
 - (D) Mixed Economic System

77. Today's business is not characterized by _____.
(A) Diversification
(B) Loss
(C) Fight
(D) Conflict
78. 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
79. Customers the element of BE comes under the category of _____.
(A) Macro environment
(B) Micro environment
(C) Internal environment
(D) None of the above
80. The sick industrial companies act was passed by _____.
(A) Legislature
(B) Parliament
(C) Judiciary
(D) Public
81. Business responsibility to Government includes in _____.
(A) Tax payment
(B) Tariffs and quotas
(C) Inspection
(D) licenses

82. _____ 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
83. Bureau of public enterprises will act as an interface between the _____ and public sector.
- (A) Government
 - (B) Private
 - (C) Public
 - (D) Customer
84. 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
85. Study of human population is called as.....environment.
- (A) Demographic
 - (B) Social
 - (C) Political
 - (D) Economic

86. By which act government checks restrictive trade ?
- (A) Industrial Policy Act 1991
 - (B) MRTP Act
 - (C) FEMA Act
 - (D) None of these
87. Natural environment comes under ____ environment category.
- (A) Micro
 - (B) Macro
 - (C) Semi micro
 - (D) De micro
88. 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
89. New policy has four new components namely liberalization, privatization, globalization and.....
- (A) Stabilization
 - (B) Domestication
 - (C) Democracy
 - (D) Economization
90. 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

91. 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
92. 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
93. Liberalization means :
- (A) End of license & reduction of government control
 - (B) Integrating among economies
 - (C) Policy of planned disinvestment
 - (D) None of these
94. 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
95. India is good example for _____ economy.
- (A) Socialist
 - (B) Mixed
 - (C) Capitalist
 - (D) Communist

96. _____ decides on a particular course of action.
- (A) Executive
 - (B) Legislature
 - (C) Judiciary
 - (D) Public
97. 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
98. 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.
99. 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
100. Which of the following is not a feature of Business environment ?
- (A) Interrelated Elements
 - (B) Dynamics
 - (C) Continuous
 - (D) Complexity

Rough Work / रफ कार्य

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