



Name :

Roll No. :

Invigilator's Signature :

CS/BBA(H),BIRM,BSCM/SEM-3/BBA-302/2012-13

2012

BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

Time Allotted : 3 Hours

Full Marks : 70

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words
as far as practicable.*

GROUP - A

(Multiple Choice Type Questions)

1. Choose the correct alternatives for any *ten* of the following :
 $10 \times 1 = 10$

- i) WTO stands for
 - a) World Trade Organisation
 - b) World Tour Organisation
 - c) World Trust Organisation
 - d) None of these.
- ii) The concept of industrial licensing was introduced in
 - a) Industrial policy
 - b) Third Five-year plan
 - c) Seventh Five-year plan
 - d) none of these.



- iii) The Fiscal Policy of the Government understates
- a) Controlling supply of money
 - b) Controlling interest
 - c) Controlling Government expenditure
 - d) none of these.
- iv) Increment of equity caps was one of the policies of
- a) FDI 2007-2008
 - b) FDI 2002
 - c) NIP 1991
 - d) SEBI.
- v) Short term financial instruments are traded in
- a) Money market
 - b) Lapital market
 - c) Both (a) & (b)
 - d) none of these.
- vi) What is the full form of GATT ?
- a) Global Association of Trade and Tariff
 - b) Globalise Agreement on Trade and Tariff
 - c) General Agreement on Trade and Tariff
 - d) General Assessment of Trade and Tariff.
- vii) Damodar Valley Corporation in an example of
- a) Statutory Corporation
 - b) Departmental Undertaking
 - c) Joint Stock company
 - d) none of these.
- viii) Inflation means
- a) Rise in price
 - b) Fall in price
 - c) Medium flow of price
 - d) none of these.



- ix) 'Globalisation' is the term used to describe the process of removal of restrictions on
- a) Foreign trade
 - b) Investment
 - c) both (a) and (b)
 - d) none of these.
- x) The most important source of capital formation in India has been
- a) Household savings
 - b) Public sector savings
 - c) Government revenue surplus
 - d) Corporate savings.
- xi) UNCIAD aims at
- a) Promoting trade and economic development of developing nations
 - b) Providing technical assistance and training to member nations
 - c) Assisting reconstruction and development of its member nations
 - d) none of these.
- xii) Components of Monetary Policy are
- a) Taxation
 - b) Public expenditure
 - c) Public debt
 - d) None of these.

GROUP - B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following. $3 \times 5 = 15$

2. Discuss any two components of External Business Environment affecting the Indian Economy.



3. What are the common causes of the emergence of parallel economy in India ?
4. Enumerate the main functions of IMF.
5. Differentiate between devaluation and depreciation of rupee. Explain the impact of devaluation on Indian economy.
6. Why is foreign capital needed in a developing economy like India ?

GROUP - C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following. $3 \times 15 = 45$

7. What measures can be taken for correcting the deficit in the balance of payment position ?
8. Elaborately state the major thrust areas of the 'Current Five-Year Plan'.
9. What are the main causes of regional disparities in India ? What specific measures have been taken by the Central Government to control regional imbalances ?
10. a) What do you understand by the concept of 'Industrial sickness' ?
b) What are the external and internal causes of 'Industrial sickness' ? $5 + 10$
11. Write short notes on any *three* of the following : 3×5
 - a) Money market
 - b) Balance of Trade
 - c) Privatisation
 - d) Unemployment
 - e) Poverty.