REV-00 MBA/24/28

MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION First Semester BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT (MBA-08)

Duration: 3Hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Part-A (Objective) =20 Part-B (Descriptive)=50

(PART-B: Descriptive)

Duration: 2 hrs. 40 mins.

1. Answer the following questions:	(any f	ive)
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- a) What is Business Environment?
- b) Define first mover advantage.
- c) What is natural environment?
- d) What is Foreign Trade?
- e) What is Non-Resident Investment?
- f) What is Cooperative Movement?
- g) What is White Revolution?

2. Answer the following questions: (any five)

- a) Explain the importance of Public Sector in rural India?
- b) Explain the Indian Licensing Policy.
- c) Explain the components of Internal Business Environment.
- d) How do Fisheries help in the process of Economic Development?
- e) What is Green Revolution? Explain the problems to it.
-) How Agriculture provide a change in the Economic structure?
 - g) What are the Problems faced by Small Scale industries?

3. Answer the following questions:

- a) What are the problem and Policies relating to Population in India?
- b) What are the difference between Internal and External Business Environment?
- c) Explain the Industrial Policy of India.
- d) Narrate the Importance of Non Resident Investment to Indian Business Environment.
- e) Highlight the structure of Indian Foreign Trade.

2014/01

3×5=15

Marks: 50

 $2 \times 5 = 10$

5×5=25

2014/01

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(The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions)

Duration: 20 minutes

Marks-20

PART A- Objective Type

I. Choose the correct options from the following: $1 \times 20 = 20$

- 1. The first basic characteristic of a business is that it deals in
 - a. Goods and services.
 - b.Efficient market
 - c.Capture the market
 - d.Trade with environment
- 2. The activities of extraction, production, conversion, processing of products are described as _____.
 - a. Industryb.Companyc.Trading Agencyd.All the Above
- 3. ______ are those industries concerned with extraction of wealth from surface of the earth, soil, forest, water, air etc., for instance agriculture, mining etc.
 - a. Extractive industries c.Manufacturing industries
- b.Genetic industries d.Construction industries
- 4. _____ Environment is flexible and dynamic nature in company.

a.Dynamic	b.Changing	
c.Flexible	d.All the above	

- 5. An ______ is a favourable condition in the business organisation's environment which enables it consolidate to resource and strengthen its position.
 - a.Opportunity c.Weakness

b.Strength d.All above refers all economics surroundings that influence organization activities. It consists of economic parameters which is concerned with the nature and direction of economy in which the organizations.

C. w

a.Economics environment b.Social Environment d.None of the above c.Legal Environment 7. The policy formulated by the central bank of a country to control the supply and the cost of money (rate of interest), in order to attain some specified objectives is known as **b.**Fiscal Policy d.All the Above a.Monetary Policy c.Industrial Policy means rules, regulation, principles, policies and procedures laid down by the government 8. for regulating, developing and controlling industrial undertakings in the country. **b.**Monetary Policy a.Industrial Policy. C.Fiscal Policy d.Dynamic Policy 9. " is an alliance incorporated to carry on the agreed task collectively with the participation (role) of resident and non-resident entities." b. Technical Collaboration a.Foreign collaboration d.Joint Venture c.Strategic Alliance is defined as process by which major economic decision concerning the production, 10. exchange, distribution, and consumption are entrusted to market forces and decision are taken by large number of individuals and private economic units. b.Globalisation a.Privatisation c.Liberlisation d.All the above. examines and assesses the impacts of internal strengths and weaknesses, and 11. A "xternal opportunities and threats, on the success of the "subject" of analysis. b. Weakness c.Oppurtunity a.Strength d.S.W.O.T 12. It refers to the policy measures undertaken by the government or the central bank to influence the availability, cost and use of money and credit with the help of monetary techniques to achieve specific objectives. a. Monetary Policy **b.Fiscal Policy** c. Dynamic Policy d.None of the above. 13. means to equitably distribute the wealth and income of the country among different sections of the society. a.Social Justice b.Equitable c.Money fluctuations d.Financial Empowerment.

14. Indian ______ contains various policy related decisions taken by the government in the sphere of Foreign Trade, i.e., with respect to imports and exports from the country and more especially.

a.Foreign Policy

c.Fiscal Policy

b.Monetary Policy

d.All the above.

15. An ______ is an instrument of monetary policy which involves buying or selling of government securities from or to the public and banks.

a.Open Market Operation. b.Cash Reserve Ratio

c.Statutory Liquidity Ratio

d.Bank Rate Policy

16._____ rate is the rate at which RBI lends to commercial banks generally against government securities.

a.Repo Rate.

b.Reverse Repo Rate.

c.Moral Suasion

on d.All the Above. concerned with the raising of government revenue and incurring of government

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expenditure.

a.Fiscal Policy.

c.Cash Reserve Ratio

b.Open Market Operation.

d.Statutory Liquidity Ratio

18.______ are the back bone of the money market. They form one of the major constituents of money market. These banks use their short term deposits for financing trade and commerce for short periods.

a.Commercial Bank.

c.Central Bank of India.

b.State Bank of India.

d.Reserve Bank of India.

19._____ who resort to lending and borrowing of short term funds in the monmarket. In______, savings banks, investment houses, insurance companies, building societies, provident funds and other business corporations like chit funds are included. a.non-banking financial intermediaries b.Merging Bank

c.Stock Exchange

d.Foreign Exchange.

20.______ is a synthetic technique of conversion of assets into securities, securities into liquidity and subsequently into assets, on an ongoing basis. This increases the turnover of business and profit while providing for flexibility in yield, pricing pattern, issue, risk and marketability of instruments used to the advantage of both borrowers and lenders.

a.Securitization c.Foreign Exchange b.Debt issue d.All the Above.
