1. Which of the following does not characterize by Business Environment?
   a) Uncertainty
   b) Employees
   c) Relativity
   d) Complex

2. Company images and brand equity is factor affecting business:
   a) Externally
   b) Internally
   c) Government Policy
   d) Technically

3. By which act Government checks restrictive trade?
   a) Industrial policy act 1991
   b) MRTP Act
   c) FEMA Act
   d) FERA Act

4. Which of the following is not identified as an element of the mega environment?
   a) Technological factors
   b) Legal political situations
   c) Socio cultural factors
   d) Organizational culture

5. Process of Economic Reforms was a result of the …?
   a) State Governments
   b) Regional Banks
   c) Municipal corporations
   d) Twin deficits

6. The external environment composed of
   a) The general and task environment
   b) The task environment and cultural environment
   c) The global environment and the ecological environment
   d) The mega environment and the industry environment
7. Liberalization means
   a) Reducing number of reserved industries from 17 to 8
   b) Liberating the industry, trade and economy from unwanted restrictions
   c) Opening up of economy to the world by attaining international competitiveness
   d) Free determination of interest rates

8. Relaxing the restrictions and controls imposed on Business and industry means
   a) Liberalisation
   b) Privatisation
   c) Globalisation
   d) Government Policy

9. Which among the following is not opened for private sector participation?
   a) Power sector
   b) Telecommunication sector
   c) Education sector
   d) Railways

10. Which of the following is not a tool of fiscal policy?
    a) Taxation
    b) Public Expenditure
    c) Deficit Financing
    d) Human Capital

11. Which of the following is a not a social factor?
    a) Social Change
    b) Research & Development
    c) System Complexity
    d) Social Systems

12. The organization responsible for conducting monetary policy in the India is the
    a) Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
    b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
    c) Security and Exchange Board of India (SEBI).
    d) Supreme Court of India

13. Expansionary monetary policy
    a) tends to lead to an appreciation of a nation’s currency
    b) usually has no effect on a currency’s exchange value
    c) tends to lead to a depreciation of the currencies of other nations
    d) tends to lead to a depreciation of a nation’s currency

14. Which of the following tasks is NOT performed by a central bank as part of its role as a "bankers’ bank)?"
    a) providing loans to banks during periods of financial stress
    b) managing the payments system
    c) controlling stock prices
    d) accepting deposits from banks
15. Which policy is concerned with raising revenue through taxation and deciding on the level and the pattern of expenditure?
   a) Monetary policy 
   b) fiscal Policy 
   c) Cash policy 
   d) Credit policy 

16. Find the odd one out.
   a) Currency, Coinage and Mint 
   b) Interest Receipts and Dividends 
   c) Taxes on Income 
   d) Other Non-Tax Revenue 

17. The purpose of fiscal policy is to
   a) Alter the direction of the economy 
   b) Change people's attitudes toward government 
   c) Educate people as to the importance of economics 
   d) Offer insight into the way things work 

18. Budget Deficit equals to:
   a) total expenditure – total receipts 
   b) revenue expenditure – revenue receipts 
   c) total expenditure – total receipts except borrowings 
   d) Fiscal deficit- interest payments 

19. A country's balance of payments accounts record
   a) Its international trading, borrowing, and lending 
   b) Only its official transactions with other governments 
   c) The country's net indebtedness to foreigners 
   d) The flow of human and nonhuman resources between it and its trading partners 

20. The balance of payments account must always balance because:
   a) It records international transactions 
   b) It is a record of flow of foreign exchange between countries 
   c) It is based on the double-entry principle 
   d) It is a cash flow statement 

21. The apex authority for rural and agriculture finance is
   a) Land mortgage banks 
   b) Agriculture cooperative societies 
   c) NABARD 
   d) Ministry of finance 

22. Which among these is not a method of privatization?
   a) Denationalization 
   b) Franchising 
   c) Sale of Business 
   d) Deregulation of public services
23. The pre-liberalisation era of Indian Economy was under the grip of
   a) Unemployment
   b) Under-employment
   c) Fiscal Deficit
   d) Unfavorable and alarming balance of payment

24. The Industrial policy resolution was passed first in
   a) 1931
   b) 1947
   c) 1956
   d) 1999

25. Full form of TRIMs is
   a) Trade Related Investment Measures
   b) Trade Related Investment Management
   c) Trade Related Investment Module
   d) Trade Related Intellectual Management

26. FDI stands for
   a) Foreign Direct Investment
   b) Free Direct Investment
   c) Flexible Direct Investment
   d) Fixed direct investment

27. Which of the following is a subsequent step after SWOT
   a) Environmental Scanning
   b) Forecasting
   c) TOWS strategy
   d) Michael Porter’s Five Force Model

28. Which of the following is not a part of PESTEL
   a) Political Factors
   b) Environmental Factors
   c) Environmental Factors
   d) Topographic Factors

29. In a market economy, the characteristic of a product that is most likely to be determined by the interaction of supply and demand is the product’s _______
   a) Price
   b) Quality
   c) Production cost
   d) Usefulness to society

30. New industrial policy was introduced in which year?
   a) 1990
   b) 1991
   c) 1989
   d) 1992
31. Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) were allowed to invest in the export houses, hospitals, hotels, etc.?
   a) 110  
   b) 90  
   c) 100  
   d) 80

32. Which of the following is a short term source of finance?
   a) Lease Finance  
   b) Hire Purchase  
   c) Public Deposits  
   d) Trade Credit

33. Which of the following is not a feature of economic planning?
   a) Democratic  
   b) Decentralized Planning  
   c) Periodic Planning  
   d) Politics

34. Allied services of trade and commerce do not include:
   a) Banking  
   b) Insurance  
   c) Buying and Selling  
   d) Storage

35. Discretionary Fiscal Policy differs from Nondiscretionary Fiscal Policy in
   a) The former deals with government spending and the latter deals with tax policy  
   b) The former is chosen by government while the latter is chosen by the RBI  
   c) The former is always stabilizing, while the latter is never stabilizing  
   d) The former often takes years to enact, while the latter takes effect automatically

36. Primary Deficit equals to:
   a) total expenditure – total receipts  
   b) revenue expenditure – revenue receipts  
   c) total expenditure – total receipts except borrowings  
   d) fiscal deficit - interest payments

37. Where do MNCs choose to set up production?
   a) Where there are Cheap labour resources  
   b) Where there is Economic sustainability  
   c) Where climate is good  
   d) Where climate is hot

38. WTO World Trade Organization was established on
   a) January 1, 1995  
   b) January 1, 1996  
   c) January 10, 1995  
   d) January 1, 2000
39. Full Form of GATS is
   a) General Agreement on Trade in Services
   b) General Agreement on Trade in Sectors
   c) General Arrangement on Trade in Services
   d) General Arrangement on Trade in Sectors

40. Timely and regular payment of wages and salaries is an obligation towards which stakeholder?
   a) Employees
   b) Government
   c) Community
   d) Customers

41. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched
   a) Economic policy, Fiscal policy
   b) Completion Act, 2004
   c) Economic Environment, Analyze competition
   d) Globalization, Transfer of ownership

42. Which of the following statement is not true?
   a) The competition Act, 2002 consists no penalties for offences
   b) Competitive law covered conscious parallelism
   c) The minimum age to become a partner firm is 21 years
   d) Company is an incorporate association

43. Which of the following is not an objective of Competition Act, 2002?
   a) Prohibition of abuse of dominant position
   b) Prohibition of restrictive trade practices
   c) Prohibition of anti-competitive agreements
   d) Regulation of combinations

44. In the Industrial Policy 1991, how many industries were reserved only for public sector?
   a) 6
   b) 8
   c) 11
   d) 13

45. The main security guard of International trade is
   a) IMF
   b) World Bank
   c) WTO
   d) IFC

46. Intellectual property rights are pertaining to
   a) Medicine already patented
   b) Matters published on or before 1990
   c) Imports of goods and services
   d) New technologies, artistic expression and inventions in every field
47. Foreign exchange and Foreign Currencies in India are governed by
   a) SCRA Act
   b) Banking Regulation Act
   c) FEMA Act
   d) SEBI Act

48. Removing barrier or restrictions set by government is known as
   a) Globalization
   b) Privatization
   c) Liberalization
   d) Fair trade practices

49. Globalization can create problems for business because
   a) Increases vulnerability to political risk and uncertainty when operating abroad
   b) It means that they can increase prices
   c) It can result in more competition
   d) Keep balance of payment unfavourable

50. Which institution is known as the Soft Loan Window of the World Bank?
   a) IMF
   b) IFC
   c) IDA
   d) WTO

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