



Dr.G.R.Damodaran College of Science

(Autonomous, affiliated to the Bharathiar University, recognized by the UGC)Re-
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CRISL rated 'A' (TN) for MBA and MIB Programmes

II BBA[2016-2019]

SEMESTER-III

SKILL BASED SUBJECT:BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT- 316E

Multiple Choice Questions.

1. Business comprises all _____ seeking activities and enterprises that provides goods and services necessary to an economic system.

- A. Profit.
- B. Loss.
- C. Production.
- D. None of these.

ANSWER: A

2. _____ is a statement which derives the role that an organization plays in a society.

- A. Goals.
- B. Mission.
- C. Objective.
- D. Success.

ANSWER: B

3. Economic Environment refers to all forces which have a _____ impact on business.

- A. Political.
- B. Natural.
- C. Economic.
- D. Social.

ANSWER: C

4. 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.

ANSWER: B

5. _____ is a form of licensing in which the franchisor provides the franchisee with a standard package of products as well as marketing and managing systems that have proved successful in the home country.

- A. Turkey contract.
- B. Licensing.

- C. Franchising.
- D. Contracting.

ANSWER: C

6. _____ means joining with foreign companies to produce or market the products or services. .
- A. Direct investment.
 - B. Joint venture.
 - C. Franchising.
 - D. None of the above.

ANSWER: B

7. Authoritarianism is otherwise called as _____.
- A. economism.
 - B. democratism.
 - C. totalitarianism.
 - D. equestrianism.

ANSWER: C

8. What are the twin objectives of our business contribution?
- A. Justice and Welfare
 - B. Food and Shelter.
 - C. Law and justice.
 - D. Food and Clothing.

ANSWER: A

9. _____ 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.

ANSWER: C

10. _____ stresses the philosophy of individualism believing in private ownership of all agents of production.
- A. Socialism.
 - B. Communism.
 - C. Capitalism.
 - D. Nanoism.

ANSWER: A

11. _____ assuring the dignity of individual and unity and integrity of the nation.
- A. . Fraternity.
 - B. Equality.
 - C. Certainty.
 - D. Biosity.

ANSWER: B

12. 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.

ANSWER: D

13. In which year the essential commodities act introduced.
- A. 1954.
 - B. 1955.
 - C. 1956.
 - D. 1957.

ANSWER: B

14. Which is the one not included in national culture?
- A. Language.
 - B. Internet.
 - C. Belief.
 - D. Attitude.

ANSWER: B

15. Culture spreads from one place to another and such transmission is called as -----
- A. difference.
 - B. reputation.
 - C. adoption.
 - D. heritage.

ANSWER: C

16. _____ diversification refers to adding new and unrelated products and services.
- A. concentric.
 - B. conglomerate.
 - C. relationship.
 - D. culture.

ANSWER: B

17. What is the main occupation of Kshatriyas?
- A. . Engaged in cleaning.
 - B. Engaged in trade.
 - C. Engaged in army work.
 - D. Engaged in ruling.

ANSWER: D

18. The main objective of society and business is _____.
- A. economic and social objective.
 - B. cultural objective.
 - C. technological objective.
 - D. non objective.

ANSWER: A

19. _____ 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. Hatredness.

ANSWER: A

20. What are the elements of business ethics?

- A. Values, rights and duties.
- B. Attitudes, pressure and environment.
- C. Value, environment and attitude.
- D. Recognition.

ANSWER: A

21. Corporate values are the _____ of the corporate sector.

- A. Shared values.
- B. Moral beliefs.
- C. Customer satisfaction.
- D. customer loyalty.

ANSWER: B

22. Developments banks are otherwise called as _____.

- A. LIC.
- B. UTI.
- C. DFI.
- D. Barter.

ANSWER: C

23. Narasimham committee deals with appreciation of criticism on _____.

- A. DFI.
- B. UTI.
- C. FDI.
- D. PDI.

ANSWER: A

24. _____ is a market where securities are bought and sold.

- A. Trade fair.
- B. Vegetable market.
- C. Stock fair.
- D. Flower Market.

ANSWER: C

25. Reserve Bank of India introduced certificates of deposit in _____.

- A. 1964.
- B. 1989.
- C. 1986.
- D. 1990.

ANSWER: B

26. Fiscal policy refers to the policy of government regarding taxation, public expenditure and _____.

- A. public debt.
- B. budgets.
- C. policies.
- D. non finance.

ANSWER: B

27. The sixth plan mentions 17 criteria for determining the prevalence of _____.

- A. poor.
- B. academician.
- C. backwardness.
- D. business.

ANSWER: C

28. New policy has four new components namely liberalization, privatization _____ and stabilization.

- A. globalization.
- B. domestication.
- C. democracy.
- D. economization.

ANSWER: A

29. One concept of culture determines the _____ of people.

- A. experience.
- B. ethics.
- C. education.
- D. wealth.

ANSWER: B

30. Self fulfillment and immediate gratification _____ cultural values.

- A. decreases.
- B. rises.
- C. diminishes.
- D. slow down.

ANSWER: B

31. National stock exchange was set up as a joint stock company by all Indian financial institution and banks on November 27 _____.

- A. 1991.
- B. 1992.
- C. 1993
- D. 1994

ANSWER: B

32. The benefit of OCTEI is _____.

- A. it offers complete transparency in dealings.
- B. it offers both liquidity and security.
- C. transactions are made fast and quick.
- D. it is not investor friendly.

ANSWER: D

33. The natural environment is important to man in two respects. It is a storehouse of certain source material, and _____.

- A. it provides physical and biological condition for consumption and happiness.
- B. it provides education on medical care.
- C. it provides support to animals.
- D. none of the above.

ANSWER: A

34. Ackerman s model is _____ model.

- A. social responsibility.
- B. computer.
- C. employee.
- D. science.

ANSWER: A

35. Waldsterben is called as _____.

- A. forest death.
- B. wildlife death.
- C. human lifestyle.
- D. human death.

ANSWER: A

36. With the advent of technology, jobs tend to become _____.

- A. degraded.
- B. upgraded.
- C. slow.
- D. slight Slow.

ANSWER: B

37. The most fundamental effect of technology is greater _____ in terms of both quality and quantity.

- A. profitable.
- B. productivity.
- C. change.
- D. none of the above.

ANSWER: B

38. _____ % of economic growth of USA, UK, Germany have come from technical progress achieved in these countries.

- A. 60%.
- B. 70%.
- C. 50%.
- D. 55%.

ANSWER: C

39. _____ change is a potent form for the reconfiguration of industrial boundaries.

- A. Technological.
- B. Economical.
- C. Organizational.
- D. Environmental.

ANSWER: A

40. Obsolescence means _____ of products.

- A. implementation.
- B. outdated.
- C. assessment.
- D. none of the above.

ANSWER: B

41. Corporate contribution to political parties are now been _____ in our country.

- A. Legalized.
- B. Customized.
- C. Introduced.
- D. None of the above.

ANSWER: A

42. The authority courts are to settle _____.

- A. Family disputes.
- B. Legal disputes.
- C. Personal disputes.
- D. None of the above.

ANSWER: B

43. The _____ is an introduction to the constitution and contains its basic philosophy.

- A. preamble.
- B. society.
- C. process.
- D. none of the above.

ANSWER: A

44. The _____ diversification refers to the process of adding new, but related products or services.

- A. concentric.
- B. judiciary.
- C. justice.
- D. culture.

ANSWER: A

45. _____ signifies the absence of any arbitrary restraint on the freedom of individual action and creations for the development of personality of the individual.

- A. Fraternity.

- B. Liberty.
 - C. Secularism.
 - D. Socialism.
- ANSWER: B

46. . Secularism is understood to mean according equal encouragement to all _____.

- A. country.
- B. ethics.
- C. values.
- D. religion.

ANSWER: D

47. _____ state can have an elected or hereditary head.

- A. Democratic.
- B. Autocratic.
- C. Socialized.
- D. None of the above.

ANSWER: A

48. Anzcert means Australia and _____ which have closer economic relation and trade agreement.

- A. New Jersey.
- B. Nether land.
- C. .New Zealand.
- D. Nepal.

ANSWER: C

49. India is a member of two trading blocks BA and SAPTA in addition to being the founder member of _____.

- A. WTO.
- B. AFTA.
- C. BATF.
- D. PTA.

ANSWER: A

50. Identification of companies technological assets that may provide _____ in new businesses.

- A. opportunities.
- B. development.
- C. failure.
- D. none of the above.

ANSWER: A

51. The _____ activities involved in bringing raw materials to the factory and end products from there to the market constitute business.

- A. complex.
- B. single.
- C. multitudinous.
- D. varied.

ANSWER: C

52. Businesses represents the organized efforts of enterprises to supply _____ with goods and services.

- A. producers.
- B. consumers.
- C. intermediaries.
- D. all of these.

ANSWER: B

53. Business is a system created to satisfy societies need and desires?

- A. Desires.
- B. Functions.
- C. Affection.
- D. Culture.

ANSWER: A

54. . _____ is a primary mechanism for motivating business activities.

- A. Social relationship.
- B. Profit.
- C. . Customers.
- D. . Assets.

ANSWER: B

55. . According to whom, business environment is defined as total of all things external to firms and industries which effect their organization and operations?

- A. Arthur.M.welmer.
- B. John wick.
- C. Bayord.O.wheel
- D. Mathew smith.

ANSWER: A

56. Business environments is encompassed as the climate or set of condition, Economics, social (or) institutional in which business _____ are conducted.

- A. operations.
- B. customs.
- C. rituals.
- D. meetings.

ANSWER: A

57. Adding new, unrelated products or services for present customers is called horizontal _____.

- A. diversification.
- B. Loss.
- C. verification.
- D. love.

ANSWER: A

58. What is the single word that can best describe todays business?

- A. Technology.

- B. Profit making.
- C. . Change.
- D. share.

ANSWER: C

59. How many main characteristics does todays business have?

- A. six.
- B. four.
- C. ten.
- D. eight.

ANSWER: D

60. The modern business is said to be _____ and fast.

- A. slow.
- B. bright.
- C. dynamic
- D. feeble

ANSWER: C

61. What does the term bigness mean in business?

- A. Mass production.
- B. Mass marketing.
- C. Mass production and mass marketing.
- D. . Low sales.

ANSWER: C

62. The _____ is that part of the enacted environment which the organisation carves out for itself.

- A. Technology.
- B. Machine.
- C. domain.
- D. man.

ANSWER: C

63. Todays business is not characterized by _____.

- A. diversification.
- B. loss.
- C. fight.
- D. conflict.

ANSWER: A

64. Internationalization of business is a mean of sustaining a strong domestic Base in term of technology, product, market and capital over a _____ period

- A. shorter.
- B. longer.
- C. medium.
- D. low.

ANSWER: B

65. Interference of government in business is common in every _____

- A. country.
- B. department.
- C. unit.
- D. work.

ANSWER: A

66. Interference of government in business was on the ascendancy of _____.

- A. 1960
- B. 1970
- C. 1980
- D. 1990

ANSWER: C

67. Every economy totally free from government role?

- A. Government.
- B. Private.
- C. Small.
- D. Big.

ANSWER: A

68. Competition is beneficial to the competing firms besides benefiting the _____.

- A. producers.
- B. intermediaries.
- C. finances.
- D. consumers.

ANSWER: D

69. Competition is beneficial to the competing firms besides benefiting the _____.

- A. producers.
- B. intermediaries.
- C. finances.
- D. consumers.

ANSWER: D

70. The main concepts concerning about business goals or objectives are _____.

- A. Mission, objectives.
- B. Mission, targets.
- C. Mission, objectives, target.
- D. Target, objectives.

ANSWER: C

71. Mission is a statement which defines the role that _____ plays in a society.

- A. people.
- B. organization.
- C. labour.
- D. market.

ANSWER: B

72. _____ occurs when one company grants a licence to a company in another country.
- A. Licencing.
 - B. Medium grants.
 - C. Short span.
 - D. Fine.

ANSWER: A

73. Goals realization continuously will lead to _____?
- A. mission fulfillment.
 - B. maximum customers.
 - C. high revenue.
 - D. low revenue.

ANSWER: A

74. Profit making is the _____ goal of any business enterprise?
- A. primary.
 - B. secondary.
 - C. fixed.
 - D. non fixed.

ANSWER: A

75. How many goals the business may have?
- A. Six.
 - B. Nine.
 - C. Eight.
 - D. Ten.

ANSWER: B

76. _____ in the business through which new ideas and innovations are given a sharp and are converted into useful products and services.
- A. Market leadership.
 - B. Challenge.
 - C. Joy of creation.
 - D. Growth.

ANSWER: C

77. Among the following, what is the nature of business environment?
- A. Aggression.
 - B. Relative
 - C. Uncertain.
 - D. All the above.

ANSWER: D

78. What are the significance of business environment?
- A. First mover advantage.
 - B. Competition.
 - C. Information.

D. Globalization.

ANSWER: A

79. _____ refers to all external forces which have a bearing on the functioning of business.

- A. Technology.
- B. Climate.
- C. Force.
- D. Environment.

ANSWER: D

80. Macro environment is also known as _____.

- A. direct environment.
- B. indirect environment.
- C. competitive environment.
- D. social environment.

ANSWER: B

81. Micro environment is also known as _____.

- A. Direct.
- B. Indirect.
- C. Same.
- D. Fine.

ANSWER: A

82. Macro environment consist of _____ environment.

- A. public.
- B. political and legal.
- C. suppliers.
- D. customers.

ANSWER: B

83. Social and cultural environment comes under _____ environment.

- A. micro.
- B. macro.
- C. semi micro.
- D. de micro.

ANSWER: B

84. What does micro environment consists of?

- A. Economic.
- B. Political & legal.
- C. Competitors.
- D. Natural.

ANSWER: C

85. Natural environment comes under _____ environment category.

- A. micro.
- B. macro.

C. semi micro.

D. de micro.

ANSWER: B

86. _____refers to all forces which have an economic impact.

A. Technological environment.

B. . Political environment.

C. . Economic environment.

D. . Social environment.

ANSWER: C

87. Political environments refers to the influence exerted by the _____political institutions?

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

ANSWER: B

88. A _____ contract is where the company contracts with a foreign entity to design and build an entire operation.

A. Legislature.

B. Executive.

C. Judiciary.

D. Turnkey

ANSWER: D

89. _____ decides on a particular course of action in business problem.

A. Legislature.

B. Executive.

C. Judiciary.

D. Jobless.

ANSWER: A

90. _____is also called government which implements whatever is decided by the parliament.

A. Legislature.

B. Executive.

C. Judiciary.

D. None of the above.

ANSWER: B

91. _____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.

ANSWER: C

92. Is a stable and dynamic political environment is indispensable for _____ growth?

- A. business.
- B. human.
- C. child.
- D. politics.

ANSWER: A

93. _____ are also referred to as neighbourhood or spillover effects.

- A. Internalities.
- B. Externalities.
- C. Naturalities.
- D. Prosperities.

ANSWER: B

94. _____ should facilitate & enhance strategic thinking in organization.

- A. Strategic management.
- B. Environmental analysis.
- C. Political analysis.
- D. . Public analysis.

ANSWER: B

95. Environment analysis provide inputs for strategies in _____ making.

- A. decision.
- B. mission.
- C. vision.
- D. role.

ANSWER: A

96. . _____ to leisure varies from country to country.

- A. Altitude.
- B. Function.
- C. Motivation.
- D. Pain.

ANSWER: A

97. The development of broad strategies and long term _____ of firm are the benefits of environmental analysis.

- A. policies.
- B. altitudes.
- C. rules.
- D. peace.

ANSWER: A

98. _____ stresses the negative consequences of failure to study the environment

- A. William F.glueck.
- B. Lawrence R.jauch.
- C. Jothi.
- D. None of the above.

ANSWER: C

99. Environmental analysis not foretell the future, nor does it eliminate uncertainty for any organization?

- A. Future.
- B. Past.
- C. Present.
- D. Function.

ANSWER: A

100. The entry barrier refers to the ease with which firms can enter an industry?

- A. Firms.
- B. Vehicles.
- C. People.
- D. Workers.

ANSWER: A

101. _____refers to the intensity of competition among firms.

- A. Intensity of rivalry.
- B. Competitiveness.
- C. Absolute competition.
- D. Non competence.

ANSWER: A

102. _____identifies the early signals of possible environment changes.

- A. Scanning.
- B. Monitoring.
- C. Forecasting.
- D. Assessing.

ANSWER: A

103. _____ involves tracking environment trend, sequence of events (or) streams of activities

- A. Scanning.
- B. Monitoring.
- C. Forecasting.
- D. Assessing.

ANSWER: B

104. _____is concerned with developing projection of direction, scope, speed and intensity of environmental change.

- A. Assessing.
- B. Forecasting.
- C. Scanning.
- D. Monitoring.

ANSWER: B

105. The _____ involves identifying and evaluating how and why current and projected environment change which effect strategic management of the organization?

- A. assessment.

- B. report.
- C. job.
- D. work.

ANSWER: A

106. The scholar made research in the food canning market in_____.

- A. U.S.A.
- B. U.K.
- C. Russia.
- D. Africa.

ANSWER: A

107. On may 14, _____ the ministry of state for company affairs introduced in the parliament.

- A. 1991.
- B. 1992.
- C. 1993.
- D. 1994.

ANSWER: C

108. _____involves a degree of purposefulness by manager as he receives information inputs.

- A. Informal research.
- B. Formal research.
- C. Indirect viewing.
- D. Conditioned Viewing.

ANSWER: D

109. _____ refers to the managers exposure and perception of information that has no specific purpose.

- A. Informal research.
- B. Formal research.
- C. Indirect viewing.
- D. Conditioned viewing.

ANSWER: C

110. . Porters model represent the relationship between _____.

- A. organizational and environment.
- B. society and environment.
- C. organization and society.
- D. . society and industry.

ANSWER: A

111. _____environment refers to all economic factors which have a bearing on the functioning of a business.

- A. Economics.
- B. Technological.
- C. Natural.
- D. Social.

ANSWER: A

112. Growth strategy which was based on _____ model which gave control role to the state.

- A. legal planning.
- B. super planning.
- C. government planning.
- D. soviet planning.

ANSWER: D

113. The first five year plan was given in which year

- A. 1953.
- B. 1952.
- C. 1951.
- D. 1950.

ANSWER: C

114. The second five year plan was given during _____.

- A. 1956.
- B. 1957.
- C. 1958.
- D. 1959.

ANSWER: A

115. _____ stresses the philosophy of individualism believing in private ownership.

- A. Capitalism.
- B. Socialism.
- C. Marxism.
- D. Developism.

ANSWER: A

116. Marxism _____ was followed in Russia and China.

- A. contact.
- B. principles.
- C. food.
- D. customs.

ANSWER: B

117. Under Socialism the tools of production are managed by _____.

- A. public.
- B. government.
- C. owners.
- D. employees.

ANSWER: B

118. In capitalism losses assumed by the _____.

- A. employees.
- B. owners.
- C. managers.
- D. public.

ANSWER: B

119. In capitalism profits and wages are in relation to ones _____ .

- A. ability.
- B. strain.
- C. loss.
- D. risk.

ANSWER: A

120. Depreciation is permitted in _____.

- A. socialism.
- B. communism.
- C. capitalism.
- D. economism.

ANSWER: B

121. Marxism is otherwise called _____.

- A. socialism.
- B. economism.
- C. communism.
- D. capitalism.

ANSWER: C

122. In communism the _____ determines ones employer and employment.

- A. state.
- B. country.
- C. business.
- D. people.

ANSWER: A

123. In 1917 the october revolution saw for the first time emergence of a state based on _____ principles.

- A. marxist.
- B. communist.
- C. state.
- D. none of the above.

ANSWER: A

124. The weakness of Marxism is the _____ of individual freedom.

- A. acceptance.
- B. denial.
- C. socialization.
- D. lending.

ANSWER: B

125. Socialism seems to fall between capitalism and _____.

- A. communism.
- B. patriotism.
- C. marxism.

D. formalism.

ANSWER: A

126. One of the long term objectives of the five year plan is _____ of wealth and income.

A. inequalities.

B. equality.

C. freeness.

D. . permission.

ANSWER: A

127. Has the per capita income increased or decreased from 1980 to 2009?

A. Increased.

B. Decreased.

C. Medium.

D. Low.

ANSWER: A

128. Population is a component of the total _____environment.

A. economic.

B. social.

C. natural.

D. technology.

ANSWER: A

129. Which plan gives priority for family planning?

A. state policy.

B. judicial policy.

C. industrial.

D. energy policy.

ANSWER: A

130. Governments policy towards industries is called as _____.

A. economic policy.

B. industrial policy.

C. monetary policy.

D. work policy.

ANSWER: B

131. Industrial policy was set up in the year _____.

A. 1955.

B. 1956.

C. 1957.

D. 1958.

ANSWER: B

132. 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.

ANSWER: A

133. Announcement of a new industrial policy was done by Mr.P.V.NARASIMHA RAO in the year

- _____.
- A. 1991.
 - B. 1992.
 - C. 1993.
 - D. 1994.

ANSWER: A

134. _____ act is called as monopolies & restrictive trade practices act..

- A. MRTP.
- B. MART.
- C. MARTP.
- D. MPRT.

ANSWER: A

135. The liberalization of the rules relating to FDI permitting _____% equity in industries.

- A. 50
- B. 51
- C. 52
- D. 53

ANSWER: B

136. A license is a _____permission issued by the government to an industrial undertaking.

- A. oral.
- B. written.
- C. verbal.
- D. non verbal.

ANSWER: B

137. 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.

ANSWER: A

138. The legislative frame work for industrial licensing is provided by the _____development and Regulation act.

- A. industries.
- B. . small scale.
- C. labor.
- D. owner.

ANSWER: A

139. Which of the following is not a Environment impact study?

- A. Forest conservation.
- B. Decentralization.
- C. Sanctuary Development
- D. Health Aspects.

ANSWER: B

140. FERA is foreign _____ regulation act.

- A. exchange.
- B. investment.
- C. equity.
- D. equilibrium.

ANSWER: A

141. The institutionalization involves in _____ steps.

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

ANSWER: B

142. GDP is growth domestic _____.

- A. product.
- B. profit.
- C. peace.
- D. post.

ANSWER: A

143. PSU is _____ sector unit.

- A. public.
- B. private.
- C. people.
- D. priest.

ANSWER: B

144. Steel authority of India ltd is abbreviated as _____.

- A. SAOIL.
- B. SAIL.
- C. STAL.
- D. SAOLT.

ANSWER: B

145. Bureau of public enterprises will act as an interface between the _____ and public sector.

- A. government.
- B. private
- C. public.

D. customer.
ANSWER: A

146. Who gave a practical shape to privatization?

- A. MARGARAT THATCHER.
- B. LOUIS PETER.
- C. WILLIAMS.
- D. FAYOL.

ANSWER: A

147. The objective of privatization is to improve the performance of _____.

- A. PSU
- B. PUS
- C. PVT.
- D. PST.

ANSWER: A

148. The techniques of privatization are contract _____ and concession.

- A. building.
- B. free.
- C. leases.
- D. hire purchase.

ANSWER: C

149. There are _____ sins of privatization.

- A. 5.
- B. 6.
- C. 7.
- D. 8.

ANSWER: C

150. In 1993 _____ committee was appointed by the government to recommend few measures for effective privatization.

- A. Rangarajan.
- B. Thangarajan.
- C. Srinivasan.
- D. Soundarajan.

ANSWER: A

151. SSI includes _____.

- A. cottages and craft industries.
- B. MNCs.
- C. automobiles.
- D. transnational companies.

ANSWER: A

152. The significance of SSI is to promote _____.

- A. giant organization.

- B. profits.
- C. performance.
- D. quality of products.

ANSWER: A

153. The _____ argument by industrial policy evolution impresses the necessity of regional dispersal of industries.

- A. decentralization.
- B. centralization.
- C. liberalization.
- D. globalization.

ANSWER: A

154. DIC is called _____.

- A. District Industrial Center.
- B. Distribution Industrial Center.
- C. District Institution Center.
- D. Distribution Institution Center.

ANSWER: A

155. Seed margin money scheme objective is to _____.

- A. reduce the incidence of sick units.
- B. reduce the power cut.
- C. reduce the loss.
- D. increases the profit.

ANSWER: A

156. SFC and NSIC give _____ to small scale units.

- A. finance.
- B. financial assistance.
- C. loan.
- D. training.

ANSWER: B

157. What is SIDBI?

- A. Service Industries Development Business Incorporates.
- B. Small Industries Development Bank of India.
- C. Self Indian District, Backward Industries.
- D. None of the above.

ANSWER: B

158. NABARD was setup in _____.

- A. 1983.
- B. 1984.
- C. 1982.
- D. 1981.

ANSWER: C

159. _____ gives financial assistance to small scale industries.

- A. NABARD.
- B. SIDCO.
- C. MSME.
- D. SME.

ANSWER: A

160. SIDO offers _____.

- A. Industrial Management and Training.
- B. Management Training.
- C. Training for laser.
- D. Entrepreneurial Training.

ANSWER: A

161. Actually sickness where units being closed for more than ___ months.

- A. 5.
- B. 6.
- C. 7.
- D. 12.

ANSWER: B

162. Sickness is of two types one actual sickness the other _____.

- A. default sickness.
- B. wealth less sickness.
- C. incipient sickness.
- D. recipient sickness.

ANSWER: C

163. _____ in cash credit account is one of the symbol of sickness.

- A. Continuous irregularity.
- B. Irregularity.
- C. Regularity.
- D. Periodically.

ANSWER: A

164. IDBI, IFCI, ICICI and nationalized commercial banks _____ in preventing industrial sickness.

- A. favorable.
- B. unfavorable.
- C. conditional.
- D. unconditional.

ANSWER: B

165. A stock exchange is a market where securities are _____.

- A. bought.
- B. sold.
- C. bought and sold.
- D. none of the above.

ANSWER: C

166. Image of the company goes up once the _____ are listed on a stock exchange.

- A. shares.
- B. investment.
- C. profit.
- D. stock.

ANSWER: A

167. Transaction on a stock market exchange are carried on either for investment or for _____.

- A. speculation.
- B. ownership.
- C. partnership.
- D. functioning.

ANSWER: A

168. A _____ is speculation who buys shares for selling them for higher price.

- A. tejiwala.
- B. mandiwala.
- C. stage.
- D. bear.

ANSWER: A

169. A _____ neither buys nor sells but applies for subscription to the new issues.

- A. bear.
- B. bull.
- C. deer.
- D. dear.

ANSWER: C

170. _____ 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.

ANSWER: B

171. The major responsibility of RBI is _____.

- A. healthy regulation.
- B. monetary regulation.
- C. work regulation.
- D. industrial regulation.

ANSWER: B

172. _____ include knowledge, belief, moral and customs acquired by an individual as a Member of a society .

- A. Culture.
- B. Structure.
- C. Change.

D. Environment.

ANSWER: A

173. Attitudes towards work and goal is based on _____.

- A. cultural factor.
- B. strategy.
- C. profit.
- D. social responsibility.

ANSWER: A

174. Culture tends to put a _____ stamp upon them.

- A. problem.
- B. personality.
- C. perception.
- D. plan.

ANSWER: B

175. The exercise of authority varies according to the _____.

- A. management.
- B. HR.
- C. responsibility.
- D. profit.

ANSWER: A

176. _____ were the priests who where in the lowest position.

- A. Brahmins.
- B. Kshatriyas.
- C. Vaishyar.
- D. Sudras.

ANSWER: B

177. _____ was in the first position in their social status.

- A. Brahmins.
- B. Vaishyar.
- C. Kshatriyas.
- D. Sudras.

ANSWER: A

178. Vaishyar who were _____ in the begining.

- A. traders.
- B. routers.
- C. customers.
- D. priest.

ANSWER: A

179. One spirit of collectivism and individualism is related to _____ aspects as employee morale.

- A. personnel.
- B. management.

- C. cultural.
- D. social.

ANSWER: A

180. Women now enjoy equal status with men in their education and _____.

- A. profession.
- B. parliament.
- C. culture.
- D. social.

ANSWER: A

181. Ethics is important to create _____.

- A. value and belief.
- B. interest.
- C. attitude.
- D. perception.

ANSWER: A

182. _____ refers of the code of conduct that does not guide an individual.

- A. Ethics.
- B. Culture.
- C. Attitude.
- D. Value.

ANSWER: B

183. A man desires to be ethical, not in his private life but also in his _____ affairs.

- A. business.
- B. social.
- C. political.
- D. legal.

ANSWER: A

184. Ethical attitude _____ helps management make better.

- A. decision.
- B. structure.
- C. people.
- D. provision.

ANSWER: B

185. Cultural resources refer to the heritage which makes the country _____.

- A. distractive.
- B. constructive.
- C. destruction.
- D. pollution.

ANSWER: B

186. Cultural opportunities may challenge youth to raise the achievement, drives and provides _____ outlets.

- A. favorable.
- B. unfavorable.
- C. undesirable.
- D. unfruitful.

ANSWER: A

187. Ackermans model is one of the _____ responsibility models.

- A. social.
- B. cultural.
- C. environmental.
- D. management.

ANSWER: A

188. Ackermans model describe _____ through which companies tend to in developing a response to social issues.

- A. 3 phases.
- B. 4 phases.
- C. 5 phases.
- D. 6 phases.

ANSWER: A

189. Arrols model has _____ parts.

- A. 1.
- B. 2.
- C. 3.
- D. 4.

ANSWER: D

190. Social obligation is held by the companies which believe that they have an obligation to obey the _____.

- A. law.
- B. order.
- C. regulation.
- D. profit.

ANSWER: A

191. _____ is the position taken by the companies which believe in deep obligation to serve the society.

- A. Social contribution.
- B. Social obligation.
- C. CSR.
- D. Social response.

ANSWER: C

192. _____ is concerned with the relationship of living things and their environment.

- A. Ecology.
- B. Penology.
- C. Geology.
- D. Menology.

ANSWER: A

193. _____ is the position taken by companies that meet their social responsibilities as directed by the law.

- A. Social response.
- B. Social awareness.
- C. Social interest.
- D. Social welfare.

ANSWER: A

194. Industrialization has raised the standard of _____.

- A. employees.
- B. owners.
- C. shopkeepers.
- D. farmers.

ANSWER: A

195. Damage to environment is caused by vehicular traffic and _____.

- A. . birds.
- B. pollution.
- C. animals.
- D. human beings.

ANSWER: B

196. Water logging & increased salinity & alkalinity of soil are the manifestation of _____.

- A. pollution.
- B. . medicine.
- C. . rain.
- D. d. waterfall

ANSWER: A

197. Oxides of nitrogen & carbon monoxide are known as air _____ causing and damaging to human health.

- A. pollution.
- B. catalysts.
- C. oxidizes.
- D. photosynthesis.

ANSWER: A

198. Technology reaches people through business by different _____.

- A. machines.
- B. people.
- C. culture.
- D. . value.

ANSWER: A

199. Change of technology is a norm & not an _____ in the current world.

- A. exception.

- B. extra.
- C. experiment.
- D. doubt.

ANSWER: A

200. Technology has not resulted in complexity & _____ the world.

- A. pulled down.
- B. elevated.
- C. pushed.
- D. praise.

ANSWER: B

201. Technological change is a potent force in the reconfiguring of industrial boundaries and _____.

- A. business.
- B. peace.
- C. stability.
- D. power.

ANSWER: A

202. Robotics is a process innovation through _____ development.

- A. technological.
- B. financial.
- C. bluetooth.
- D. business.

ANSWER: A

203. 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.

ANSWER: A

204. One technology policy is formulation in the year _____.

- A. 1992.
- B. 1993.
- C. 1994.
- D. 1995.

ANSWER: B

205. Customers the element of BE comes under the category of _____.

- A. macro environment.
- B. micro environment internal.
- C. internal Environment.
- D. none of the above.

ANSWER: B

206. Environmental analysis is not a guarantee of organizations _____.

- A. effectiveness.
- B. function.
- C. talent.
- D. machines.

ANSWER: A

207. Identifying early signals of possible environment changes is termed as _____.

- A. assessing.
- B. monitoring.
- C. scanning.
- D. implementing.

ANSWER: A

208. The center for political authority for all functions is _____.

- A. legislature.
- B. executive.
- C. judiciary.
- D. priest.

ANSWER: A

209. Monitoring in environment analysis involves tracking of environment trends, sequence of events of _____.

- A. activities.
- B. construction.
- C. destruction.
- D. peace making.

ANSWER: A

210. There are _____ fundamental rights.

- A. 10.
- B. 12.
- C. 14.
- D. 16.

ANSWER: C

211. Spirit of brotherhood is otherwise termed as _____.

- A. fraternity.
- B. liberty.
- C. secularism.
- D. maternity.

ANSWER: B

212. Miscellaneous provisions comes under which political institution?

- A. Preamble.
- B. Fundamental rights.
- C. Directive principles of state policy.
- D. None of the above.

ANSWER: B

213. Fundamental rights are _____ in character.

- A. negative.
- B. positive.
- C. humble.
- D. polite.

ANSWER: A

214. Constitution of India has _____ facts.

- A. 4.
- B. 6.
- C. 3.
- D. 8.

ANSWER: A

215. Enormous spending on _____ resulted in the fast development and change in terminology.

- A. designing.
- B. R and D.
- C. D and R.
- D. P and R.

ANSWER: B

216. Which environment refers to all forces which have a technological impact on business?

- A. Economic environment.
- B. Political environment.
- C. Technological environment.
- D. Physical environment.

ANSWER: C

217. _____ model is one which focuses on organization & environment operations.

- A. Social.
- B. Industry.
- C. Mechanical.
- D. Technology.

ANSWER: C

218. Of the 4, which is the most powerful political institution?

- A. Preamble.
- B. Legislature.
- C. Executive.
- D. Judicial.

ANSWER: A

219. The sick industrial companies act was passed by _____

- A. legislature.
- B. parliament.
- C. judiciary.

D. public.
ANSWER: A

220. _____ refers to board for industrial and financial reframing.

- A. BFIR.
- B. BIFR.
- C. BOIFR.
- D. BIFRG.

ANSWER: A

221. An element of business environment comes under the condition of _____.

- A. macro environment and micro environment.
- B. internal environment.
- C. external environment.
- D. local environment.

ANSWER: A

222. The Hyogo earthquake came exactly _____ year after the Los Angeles earthquake.

- A. 1.
- B. 2.
- C. 3.
- D. 4.

ANSWER: A

223. Identifying early signals of possible environmental changes is by _____.

- A. scanning.
- B. monitoring.
- C. assessment.
- D. implementation.

ANSWER: A

224. The type of environment in which the resources are distributed in a random way,

- A. Randomized environment.
- B. Deserted environment.
- C. Turbulent environment.
- D. Systematic environment.

ANSWER: A

225. Introduction to the constitution is _____.

- A. Preamble.
- B. fundamental rights.
- C. directive principles of state policy.
- D. none of the above.

ANSWER: A

226. The principle that implies, the spirit of brotherhood is _____.

- A. customers sovereignty.
- B. socialist.

- C. fraternity.
- D. community.

ANSWER: C

227. How many are the fundamental rights?

- A. 5.
- B. 8.
- C. 12.
- D. none of the above.

ANSWER: B

228. _____ implies an elected head of state.

- A. Socialism.
- B. Secularism.
- C. Liberalization.
- D. Republic.

ANSWER: D

229. Provision dealing with welfare comes under:

- A. Directive principles of state policy.
- B. Constitution of India.
- C. Preamble.
- D. Premble.

ANSWER: A

230. Fundamental rights emphasis about right to life and _____ property.

- A. personal.
- B. private.
- C. enemy.
- D. friend.

ANSWER: A

231. On the basis of spreading, interventions are categorized into _____.

- A. direct and indirect.
- B. cohesive And inductive.
- C. formal and informal.
- D. usual and unusual.

ANSWER: A

232. Who is called as the instrument of institutions?

- A. constitution.
- B. legislature.
- C. directive principles of state policy.
- D. privatization.

ANSWER: B

233. Preamble of constitution proclaims _____

- A. justice.

- B. sovereignty.
- C. liberty.
- D. fraternity.

ANSWER: A

234. Miscellaneous provisions comes under directive principles of _____ policy.

- A. state.
- B. government.
- C. central.
- D. town.

ANSWER: A

235. The center of political authority is _____.

- A. executive.
- B. judiciary.
- C. legislature.
- D. park.

ANSWER: C

236. Business responsibility to Government includes in _____.

- A. tax payment.
- B. tariffs and quotas.
- C. inspection.
- D. licenses.

ANSWER: B

237. Environmental study provides _____ for environmental analysis.

- A. I by p.
- B. e by p.
- C. q by p.
- D. s by p.

ANSWER: A

238. _____ keeps oneself dynamic.

- A. Strategy formulation.
- B. Strategy implementation.
- C. Environment analysis.
- D. Environment.

ANSWER: C

239. Prospective mode focuses on identifying _____ of potential environmental change.

- A. protectors.
- B. indicators.
- C. converters.
- D. loss.

ANSWER: B

240. The center of political authority is _____.

- A. executive.
- B. judiciary.
- C. legislature.
- D. park.

ANSWER: C

241. _____ analysis the warning signals of potential environmental changes already taking place?

- A. Assessment.
- B. Monitoring
- C. Scanning.
- D. Viewing.

ANSWER: A

242. _____ means complete dependence on another countries rule.

- A. Democratic.
- B. Sovereignty.
- C. Monarch.
- D. Communism.

ANSWER: B

243. _____ principles are subsidiary to fundamental right.

- A. Directive.
- B. In directive.
- C. Independent.
- D. Dependent.

ANSWER: A

244. Ackermans model is constructed by _____.

- A. John Ackerman.
- B. Milton Ackerman.
- C. Robert Ackerman.
- D. Million Ackerman.

ANSWER: C

245. _____ is a statement, which defines the role that an organisation plays in a society?

- A. Vision.
- B. Mission.
- C. Goal.
- D. Function.

ANSWER: A

246. Technology is the systematic application of _____.

- A. art.
- B. physics.
- C. science.
- D. zoology.

ANSWER: C

247. India is known for its _____.

- A. directivity.
- B. diversity.
- C. degree.
- D. diplomacy.

ANSWER: B

248. Recycling waste materials and make full utilization of byproducts is one of the objective of _____.

- A. Prime system.
- B. preamble.
- C. postamble.
- D. prim able.

ANSWER: B

249. 11th 5 year plan was announced by the government duintng _____.

- A. 3rd July 2008.
- B. 3rd June 2008.
- C. 3rd July 2006.
- D. 3rd June 2006.

ANSWER: A

250. _____ investment involves setting up of operations newly.

- A. greenfield
- B. blue field
- C. red field
- D. yellow field

ANSWER: A

Staff Name
Umarani.K.