

B.COM CBCS EXAMINATION 2018

DIMENSIONS AND METHODOLOGY OF BUSINESS STUDIES

MCQ

1. Position of an enterprise in relation to its competitors
 - a) Market standing
 - b) Innovation
 - c) Profitability
 - d) Productivity
2. This consists of business owned by private individuals or group of individuals
 - a) Public sector
 - b) Private sector
 - c) Joint sector
 - d) Statutory corporation
3. Business owned and controlled by single person
 - a) Partnership
 - b) Joint venture
 - c) Sole trading business
 - d) Joint stock company
4. Male members of H U F
 - a) Karta
 - b) Managers
 - c) Directors
 - d) Co-parceners
5. Indian Partnership Act
 - a) 1936
 - b) 1938
 - c) 1932
 - d) 1947
6. A partner who takes active part in daily matters of business
 - a) Sleeping partner
 - b) Active partner
 - c) Nominal partner
 - d) Partner by estoppels
7. A partner who does not take active part in day-to-day affairs of business
 - a) Nominal Partner
 - b) Partner by holding out
 - c) Sleeping partner
 - d) Secret partner
8. A partner who just allows to use his name to be associated with the firm is called
 - a) Nominal partner
 - b) Active partner
 - c) Secret partner
 - d) None of these

9. A person who by his own initiative, conduct or behavior gives an impression to others that he is a partner of the firm.
 - a) Partner by estoppel
 - b) Nominal partner
 - c) Secret partner
 - d) Active partner
10. A person who does not deny when his name is associated with a partnership firm by a third party.
 - a) Nominal partner
 - b) Secret partner
 - c) Active partner
 - d) Partner by holding out
11. Written agreement of terms and conditions of partnership
 - a) Prospectus
 - b) M O U
 - c) Partnership deed
 - d) Memorandum of association
12. Partnership in which liability of all the members are unlimited.
 - a) Partnership at will
 - b) Particular partnership
 - c) General partnership
 - d) None of these
13. "Each for all and all for each" is associated with.
 - a) Partnership
 - b) HUF
 - c) Joint stock company
 - d) Co-operative society
14. Indian Co-operative Societies Act
 - a) 1913
 - b) 1914
 - c) 1912
 - d) 1925
15. Indian Companies Act repealed in the year.
 - a) 1956
 - b) 1999
 - c) 2008
 - d) 2013
16. Members of a company are named as.
 - a) Partner
 - b) Nominee
 - c) Director
 - d) Shareholders
17. Small unit of share capital is called as.
 - a) Share
 - b) Bond
 - c) Debenture

- d) Dividend
18. Official signature of the company
- a) Prospectus
 - b) Memorandum
 - c) Share
 - d) Common seal
19. A company formed under special charter of a king or queen.
- a) Statutory company
 - b) Registered company
 - c) Chartered company
 - d) Public company
20. Which among the following is a Statutory Company.
- a) Reliance Industries
 - b) FACT
 - c) Steel Authority of India Ltd.
 - d) Life Insurance Corporation of India
21. A company which is registered under Indian Companies Act, 2013.
- a) Chartered company
 - b) Statutory Company
 - c) Registered company
 - d) Public corporation
22. Minimum number of members in a Private Company.
- a) 3
 - b) 2
 - c) 4
 - d) 6
23. Minimum number of members in a Public Company.
- a) 7
 - b) 8
 - c) 6
 - d) 4
24. It is a form of public sector organization established as departments of the ministry.
- a) Public limited company
 - b) Departmental undertaking
 - c) Government company
 - d) Statutory corporation
25. One among the following is not coming under departmental undertaking.
- a) Indian Railway
 - b) Doordarshan
 - c) All India Radio
 - d) Food Corporation of India
26. It is a form of public sector organization established by a Special Act of Parliament or State Legislature.
- a) Public corporation
 - b) Government company
 - c) Chartered company

- d) Joint venture organization
27. Steel Authority of India Ltd. is coming under.
- a) Government Company
 - b) Private company
 - c) Joint venture
 - d) Semi government organization
28. Organizations which have their headquarters in one country and business operations in other countries.
- a) Private company
 - b) Multi National Company
 - c) Joint ventures
 - d) None of these
29. BPO stands for
- a) Business Programs Outsourcing
 - b) Business Process Opening
 - c) Business Process Outsourcing
 - d) Business Process Organization
30. KPO is a short form of
- a) Knowledge Process Online
 - b) Knowledge Process Outlets
 - c) Knowledge Providing Organization
 - d) Knowledge Process Outsourcing
31. Stock market indices involves in which environment.
- a) Technological
 - b) Legal
 - c) Economic
 - d) Political
32. The environment which comprises of freedom of choice in the market.
- a) Economic
 - b) Social
 - c) Cultural
 - d) Political
33. This type of environment refers to those individuals, groups and agencies with which the organization come into direct contact in its functioning.
- a) Macro environment
 - b) Micro environment
 - c) Major environment
 - d) Internal environment
34. Environment refers to all ecological and geographical factors and forces surrounding us.
- a) Natural or physical environment
 - b) Social environment
 - c) Political environment
 - d) Economic environment
35. Time barrier can overcome through.
- a) Transport

- b) Advertisement
 - c) Banking
 - d) Warehousing
36. Advertising removes the obstacle of
- a) Place
 - b) Utility
 - c) Time
 - d) Knowledge
37. LLP in Partnership stands for
- a) Limited Liability Partnership
 - b) Low Liability Partnership
 - c) Large Liability Partnership
 - d) Long Liability Partnership
38. Head of Joint Hindu Family
- a) Manager
 - b) Director
 - c) CEO
 - d) Karta
39. Surroundings and circumstances which influence business operation.
- a) Business environment
 - b) Business stages
 - c) Business zone
 - d) Business conditions
40. Maximum number of members in a private company.
- a) 150
 - b) 250
 - c) 200
 - d) 50
41. New Economic Policy was implemented in the year
- a) 1992
 - b) 1993
 - c) 1999
 - d) 1991
42. Liberalizing Indian business and industry from unnecessary restrictions.
- a) Privatization
 - b) Liberalization
 - c) Disinvestment
 - d) Globalization
43. Process of assigning greater role to private parties.
- a) Privatization
 - b) Liberalization
 - c) BPO
 - d) Globalization
44. BIFR stands for
- a) Body of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction
 - b) Bureau of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction

- c) Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction
 - d) Board of Indian Finance and Reconstruction
45. Integration of various economies of the world into a global economy.
- a) Liberalization
 - b) Privatization
 - c) Disinvestment
 - d) Globalization
46. Process of diluting the stake or ownership of government.
- a) Disinvestment
 - b) Globalization
 - c) Liberalization
 - d) Franchising
47. FDI stands for
- a) Foreign Direct Investment
 - b) Foreign Direct Institution
 - c) Foreign Direct Indexing
 - d) Foreign Direction of Investment
48. Contracting out non core business activities are called
- a) Sourcing
 - b) Contracting
 - c) Leasing
 - d) Outsourcing
49. In NITI Ayog, NITI stands for
- a) National Institution for Transforming India
 - b) National Investment for Transforming India
 - c) National Institution for Tech India
 - d) National Institution for Transforming Investment
50. NITI Ayog formed in the year
- a) 2013
 - b) 2014
 - c) 2016
 - d) 2015
51. An initiative launched by the Government of India to encourage national as well as multinational companies to manufacture their products in India.
- a) Made in India
 - b) Make in India
 - c) Dreaming India
 - d) Future India
52. B2C is also known as
- a) Internet retailing
 - b) Retailing
 - c) Fast trading
 - d) E- selling
53. EDI in e-commerce
- a) Electronic Data Information
 - b) Electronic Data Interchange

- c) E-data Directing Information
 - d) Elective Data Interchange
54. DBMS
- a) Data Base Manual System
 - b) Data Base Marketing System
 - c) Data Base Management System
 - d) Data Base Marking System
55. P2P in e-commerce stands for
- a) Program-to-program
 - b) Plan-to-plan
 - c) Plan-to-program
 - d) Peer-to-peer
56. Buying and selling through wireless handled devices such as telephone and personal digital assistance.
- a) N Commerce
 - b) M Commerce
 - c) Digital Commerce
 - d) Techno Commerce
57. PIN used in ATM stands for
- a) Permanent Information Number
 - b) Personal Information Number
 - c) Personal Identification Number
 - d) Permanent Identification Number
58. Debt instrument issued by a banker to its customers permitting them to transact within the credit limit sanctioned by the bank.
- a) Debit card
 - b) Pan card
 - c) E-purse
 - d) Credit card
59. EFT in banking stands for
- a) Electronic Fund Transfer
 - b) Elective Fund Transfer
 - c) Electronic Fund Technology
 - d) Elective Fund Terminal
60. AVS in e-commerce, stands for
- a) Address Value Service
 - b) Address Verification Service
 - c) Address Value Support
 - d) Additional Value Service
61. Banking transaction routed through internet.
- a) Net Banking
 - b) Techno Banking
 - c) M Banking
 - d) Banking Kiosk
62. Electronic image of a paper cheque
- a) Advanced cheque

- b) Modern Paper cheque
 - c) E-cheque
 - d) Cheque Imaging
63. An e-commerce service that processes credit card payments for online and traditional brick and mortar stores.
- a) Gateway
 - b) Settlement Way
 - c) Digital Way
 - d) Payment Gateway
64. SSL in credit card payment stands for
- a) Secure Socket Layer
 - b) Secure Socket Level
 - c) Server Socket layer
 - d) Server Socket Level
65. Paypal is an electronic system for
- a) Stock
 - b) Payment
 - c) Receiving
 - d) Transfer
66. Written and unwritten codes of principles and values that govern decisions and actions within companies.
- a) Code of conduct
 - b) Business principles
 - c) Business ethics
 - d) Social responsibilities
67. Moral beliefs held by an individual, an organization and a society.
- a) Rights
 - b) Values
 - c) Duties
 - d) Character
68. It tells what to do and what not to do for the welfare of the society.
- a) Code of conduct
 - b) Plan
 - c) Policies
 - d) Values
69. Ethics derived from the Greek word.
- a) Ethies
 - b) Ethicals
 - c) Ethicosi
 - d) Ethos
70. The obligation or the responsibilities of the business to act in a manner which will serve in the best interest of the society.
- a) Social responsibilities
 - b) Duties
 - c) Business roles
 - d) Code of conduct

71. A formal system of governance and control designed to ensure fairness in the functioning of business corporations.
- Corporate rules
 - Corporate governance
 - Corporate responsibility
 - Corporate duties
72. A systematic search for an answer to a question or a solution to a problem.
- Research
 - Observation
 - Experiment
 - Analysis of problem
73. Research in which the measurement of a phenomenon is done in a quantitative terms.
- Empirical research
 - Quantitative research
 - Qualitative research
 - Ex post facto research
74. Qualitative phenomenon which tries to measure the attitudes and opinions of the people.
- Qualitative research
 - Empirical research
 - Quantitative research
 - Applies research
75. In _____ method consists of studying several individual cases and drawing a generalization.
- Inductive
 - Deductive
 - Empirical
 - Both deductive and empirical
76. Induction involves two processes, _____ and _____ .
- Plan and do
 - Think and do
 - Evaluation and thinking
 - Observation and experiment
77. _____ is to draw a conclusion from some thing known.
- Deduction
 - Induction
 - Reasoning
 - Analysis
78. The research undertaken for the sake of knowledge without any intention to apply it in practice is known as pure research.
- Applied research
 - Empirical research
 - Pure research
 - Formulative research
79. A research carried on to find solution to a real problem requiring an action or policy decision is known as.

- a) Applied research
 - b) Empirical research
 - c) Descriptive research
 - d) Formulative research
80. Preliminary study of an unfamiliar problem about which the investigator has little or no knowledge is known as.
- a) Descriptive research
 - b) Formulative/exploratory research
 - c) Empirical research
 - d) Analytical research
81. A simple form of research conducted with the object of facts finding is known as.
- a) Descriptive research
 - b) Exploratory research
 - c) Empirical research
 - d) Analytical research
82. A data based research that enables the researcher to develop theories and principles and to arrive at generalization is known as.
- a) Exploratory research
 - b) Descriptive research
 - c) Empirical research
 - d) Applied research
83. A type of research in which the researcher uses facts and information which are already available and analyses them to make a critical evaluation is known as_____ research.
- a) Analytical
 - b) Empirical
 - c) Descriptive
 - d) Qualitative
84. Research conducted for developing new concepts.
- a) Historical research
 - b) Conceptual research
 - c) Empirical research
 - d) Analytical research
85. _____ research is one which helps to draw explanations and generalizations from the past trends in order to understand present and to anticipate future.
- a) Conceptual
 - b) Empirical
 - c) Analytical
 - d) Historical
86. _____ research is generally spread over a long period of time.
- a) Analytical
 - b) Empirical
 - c) Historical
 - d) Longitudinal
87. _____ research involves the creation of an artificial environment which is very similar to the real environment.
- a) Simulation

- b) Analytical
 - c) Applied
 - d) Historical
88. Systematic collection and analysis of data with the purpose of finding answers to the business problems.
- a) Business research
 - b) Management research
 - c) Marketing research
 - d) Production research
89. ____ research is a method of getting facts relevant to any problems in the field of marketing.
- a) Organizational
 - b) Industrial
 - c) Marketing
 - d) Production
90. Behavior of the members of a business unit can be trace with the support of ____ research.
- a) Industrial
 - b) Organizational
 - c) Industrial
 - d) Marketing
91. For developing new process of manufacture, which research is essential.
- a) Marketing
 - b) Industrial
 - c) Organizational
 - d) Ex post facto
92. ____ research is an applied research, which is a systematic enquiry that helps to solve business problems and to contribute to management knowledge.
- a) Production
 - b) Organizational
 - c) Marketing
 - d) Management
93. A series of steps necessary to carry out a research successfully.
- a) Research plan
 - b) Research methodology
 - c) Research design
 - d) Research process
94. Question or issue to be examined in research is called.
- a) Problem
 - b) Case
 - c) Fact
 - d) Plan
95. Comprehensive review of books, articles and reports relating to the problem under consideration.
- a) Planning the research
 - b) Research design

- c) Research blue print
 - d) Literature review
96. Tentative proposition formulated for empirical testing.
- a) Research question
 - b) Research plan
 - c) Hypothesis
 - d) Bibliography
97. Blue print of the proposed study.
- a) Research design
 - b) Research gap
 - c) Research question
 - d) Hypothesis
98. ____ is a process of electing a few units from a population
- a) Hypothesis
 - b) Sampling
 - c) Research problem
 - d) Research design
99. ____ data is collected from original sources in a research.
- a) Primary
 - b) Secondary
 - c) Old
 - d) Historical
100. ____ data is collected from published sources.
- a) Historical
 - b) Primary
 - c) Secondary
 - d) Theoretical
101. Process of assigning numbers and symbols.
- a) Editing
 - b) Tabulation
 - c) Coding
 - d) Review
102. Process of correcting, shortening or improving the recorded matter.
- a) Tabulation
 - b) Coding
 - c) Review
 - d) Editing
103. Process of putting classified data in the form of tables.
- a) Tabulation
 - b) Coding
 - c) Editing
 - d) Sorting
104. A formal statement of the research process and its results.
- a) Research findings
 - b) Research report
 - c) Research suggestions

- d) Research output
105. It is a short summary of technical report.
- a) Research report
 - b) Research problem
 - c) Research abstract
 - d) Summary report
106. "Report should be brief". Which type of quality of research is discussed here.
- a) Clarity
 - b) Brevity
 - c) Logical
 - d) Objectivity
107. List of all books, journals, reports, theses and other works which the researcher has consulted.
- a) Reference
 - b) Bibliography
 - c) Index
 - d) Preface
108. It gives details regarding the title of the report, the name and address of the researcher etc.
- a) Preface
 - b) Index
 - c) Contents
 - d) Title page
109. It explains about the history, scope, methodology, researcher's opinion etc.
- a) Index
 - b) Contents
 - c) Title page
 - d) Preface
110. Theory or conceptual frame work within which the problem has been investigated.
- a) Statement of the problem
 - b) Review of literature
 - c) Theoretical background
 - d) Scope of the study
111. The typology of the research used and the data collection method used are described in.
- a) Statement of problem
 - b) Review of literature
 - c) Methodology
 - d) Sources of data
112. All the technical information putting at the end of research report is called
- a) Appendix
 - b) Pagination
 - c) Preface
 - d) Contents
113. They are generally used to provide an explanation of a term that has been used in the report.

- a) Reference
 - b) Bibliography
 - c) Index
 - d) Footnotes
114. Every page in a report is a numbered page, it is called as.
- a) Bibliography
 - b) Reference
 - c) Preface
 - d) Pagination
115. Business is _____ activity.
- a) Non economic
 - b) Economic
 - c) Technical
 - d) Social
116. Reward of employment is called
- a) Profit
 - b) Fees
 - c) Salary/wages
 - d) Consulting fee
117. Conversion of raw material in to finished goods is called.
- a) Marketing
 - b) Production
 - c) Financing
 - d) HR Function
118. Performance of business activities which directs the flow of goods and services from producer to consumer is called.
- a) HR Function
 - b) Financing function
 - c) Production function
 - d) Marketing function
119. _____ function includes estimation of required capital, its acquisition and proper utilization.
- a) Production
 - b) Marketing
 - c) Financing
 - d) Human Resource
120. _____ function aims at obtaining and maintaining an effective work force.
- a) HR
 - b) Finance
 - c) Marketing
 - d) Production
121. In _____ function, which collects, generates and communicates all information to all those who need it.
- a) Innovation
 - b) Information
 - c) Marketing

- d) HR
122. It is the implementation of new product or process or a new production or marketing method.
- a) Innovation
 - b) HR function
 - c) Information function
 - d) Marketing function
123. Industry + commerce = _____
- a) Trade
 - b) Aids to trade
 - c) Wholesale trade
 - d) Business
124. Trade + aids to trade = _____
- a) Commerce
 - b) Industry
 - c) Business
 - d) Industry
125. _____ industry is concerned with the extraction of raw material from nature.
- a) Manufacturing
 - b) Primary
 - c) Construction
 - d) Service
126. _____ industry deals with the process of converting raw material into finished product.
- a) Primary
 - b) Construction
 - c) Manufacturing
 - d) Genetic
127. _____ industries engaged in the construction of buildings, bridges, road etc.
- a) Construction
 - b) Manufacturing
 - c) Service
 - d) Genetic
128. The industry that produces intangible goods is known as _____ industry.
- a) Primary
 - b) Manufacturing
 - c) Construction
 - d) Service
129. These industries are associated with reproduction and multiplication of certain plants and animals for business purpose.
- a) Manufacturing
 - b) Service
 - c) Construction
 - d) Genetic
130. _____ are those finished products that can be used by the ultimate consumers and industrial users.

- a) Manufactured goods
 - b) Capital goods
 - c) Primary Goods
 - d) Durable goods
131. ____ are those products and services purchased by ultimate consumer for his use.
- a) Primary goods
 - b) Manufactured goods
 - c) Semi manufactured goods
 - d) Consumer goods
132. Television is an example of ____ good.
- a) Durable
 - b) Non durable
 - c) Perishable
 - d) Capital
133. Sugar is an example of ____ good
- a) Capital
 - b) Non durable
 - c) Durable
 - d) Semi manufactured
134. Machine and tool is an example of ____ good
- a) Capital
 - b) Durable
 - c) Non durable
 - d) Manufactured
135. ____ is called as the 'Kernel of Commerce'
- a) Service
 - b) Trade
 - c) Industry
 - d) Foreign trade
136. Exchange of commodities taken place within the country is called ____ trade.
- a) Home
 - b) Foreign
 - c) Wholesale
 - d) Retail
137. Exchange of commodities crosses national boundaries, it is called.
- a) Home trade
 - b) Foreign trade
 - c) Entre-pot trade
 - d) Wholesale trade
138. Import for the purpose of re-exporting is called as
- a) Entrepot trade
 - b) Home trade
 - c) Export trade
 - d) Wholesale trade
139. Auxiliaries to trade is also called as.
- a) Home trade

- b) Exchanging
 - c) Aids to trade
 - d) International trade
140. One share one vote is followed in _____ organization.
- a) Partnership
 - b) Co-operative society
 - c) Joint stock company
 - d) HUF
141. After registration company gets a separate existence apart from its members.
- a) Common seal
 - b) Separate legal entity
 - c) Control
 - d) Perpetual succession
142. A company cannot breathe, eat, drink and so on, because it is.
- a) An artificial person
 - b) Not an artificial person
 - c) Limited liability
 - d) Share transferability
143. Purchase of goods in huge quantity from producers and their resale to retailers is known as _____
- a) Retail trade
 - b) Export trade
 - c) Import trade
 - d) Wholesale trade
144. An e-commerce _____ is a strategic plan outlining and defining how a company will conduct e-commerce.
- a) Business model
 - b) Business plan
 - c) Business goal
 - d) Business program
145. The _____ model brings together the buyers and sellers and facilitates transactions.
- a) Peer to peer model
 - b) Brokerage model
 - c) E-commerce outlet
 - d) Advertising model
146. Open auction in brokerage model is also known as _____
- a) Forward auction
 - b) Direct auction
 - c) Indirect auction
 - d) Straight auction
147. Another name of reverse auction.
- a) Dutch auction
 - b) Direct auction
 - c) Express auction
 - d) Straight auction
148. The _____ model bypasses distributors and brings together the buyers and sellers.

- a) Brokerage
 - b) Advertising
 - c) Community
 - d) Aggregator
149. The basic goal of _____ model is to facilitate interaction among all members of the supply chain.
- a) Community
 - b) Aggregator
 - c) Value chain
 - d) Advertising
150. The _____ model allows a manufacturer to reach buyers directly, eliminating intermediaries.
- a) Manufacturer
 - b) Retail
 - c) Wholesale
 - d) Community
151. Manufacturer model is also called as _____
- a) Indirect model
 - b) Direct model
 - c) Express model
 - d) Straight model
152. Posting advertising on the web.
- a) Advertisement copy
 - b) Advertisement plan
 - c) Online advertisement
 - d) Advertisement program
153. Under _____ model, the users charged a periodical fee to subscribe to a service.
- a) Utility
 - b) Affiliate
 - c) Subscription
 - d) Community
154. When two dimensions of the transactions in e-commerce are physical, it is called _____
- a) Partial e-commerce
 - b) Complete e-commerce
 - c) Straight e-commerce
 - d) D-commerce
155. Wi-fi stands for.
- a) Wireless fiction
 - b) Wireless fidelity
 - c) Wireless function
 - d) Wireless form
156. _____ is money that exchanged electronically over computer or telecommunications networks.
- a) E-cash
 - b) Tech –cash

- c) E-cheque
 - d) E-tech
157. Four important principles of business ethics are coined by.
- a) F W Taylor
 - b) Peter F Drucker
 - c) Thomas Woodrow Wilson
 - d) Philip Kotler
158. The business must tell the people what it is going to do. Which principle of business ethics is referred here.
- a) Rule of publicity
 - b) Rule of equivalent price
 - c) Rule of conscience in business
 - d) Rule of spirit of service
159. The customer must be given proper value for their money. Which principle of business ethics is referred here.
- a) Rule of information
 - b) Rule of equivalent price
 - c) Rule of conscience in business
 - d) Rule of spirit of society
160. If the business is conducted properly, then it is beneficial to the society.. Which principle of business ethics is referred here.
- a) Rule of publicity
 - b) Rule of equivalent price
 - c) Rule of conscience in business
 - d) Rule of spirit of service
161. The business must give importance to the service motive. Which principle of business ethics is referred here.
- a) Rule of publicity
 - b) Rule of money
 - c) Rule of ethics
 - d) Rule of spirit of service
162. CSR in Corporate Governance stands for.
- a) Corporate Social Responsibility
 - b) Company Social Responsibility
 - c) Company Service Responsibility
 - d) Corporate Service Responsibility
163. The business practices should contribute to the balanced long term economic development of the country. Which CSR Principle is referred here.
- a) Integrity
 - b) Sustainability
 - c) Fairness
 - d) Co-operation
164. Business must show honesty in its dealings. Which CSR Principle is referred here.
- a) Charity
 - b) Safety
 - c) Integrity

- d) Sustainability
165. Business organization must treat all the shareholders equally. Which CSR Principle is mentioned here.
- a) Integrity
 - b) Charity
 - c) Safety
 - d) Fairness
166. The business organization should adopt a democratic and participative style of management. Which CSR Principle is mentioned here.
- a) Charity
 - b) Sustainability
 - c) Co-operation
 - d) Fairness
167. Business must show compassion towards human beings. Which CSR Principle is referred here.
- a) Fairness
 - b) Charity
 - c) Co-operation
 - d) Honoring the rights
168. An organization should formulate adequate programs for avoiding accidents and pollution. Which CSR Principle is mentioned here.
- a) Safety
 - b) Charity
 - c) Integrity
 - d) Sustainability
169. SEBI stands for.
- a) Securities and Exchange Board of India
 - b) Share and Exchange Board of India
 - c) Securities and Exchange Body of Investment
 - d) Securities and Exchange Board of Investment
170. OECD stands for.
- a) Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
 - b) Organization for Environment Co-operation and Development
 - c) Organization for Enriching Co-operation and Development
 - d) Organization for Empowering Co-operation and Development
171. The term EX POST FACTO Research is quite often used for ____ research.
- a) Empirical
 - b) Descriptive
 - c) Analytical
 - d) Applied
172. First stage of a research process is.
- a) Collection of data
 - b) Hypotheses setting
 - c) Interpretation
 - d) Forming research problem
173. Last stage of a research process.

- a) Sampling design
 - b) Literature survey
 - c) Research design
 - d) Report preparation
174. When there is a long time lag between data collection and the presentation of results, ___ report will be used for presenting.
- a) Summary
 - b) Popular
 - c) Technical
 - d) Interim
175. The researcher will render gratitude to the persons and institutions for their assistance in the completion of research.
- a) Declaration
 - b) Acknowledgement
 - c) Contents
 - d) Preface
176. In reference, we use APA Style, what it stands for.
- a) Arabian Psychological Association
 - b) African Psychological Association
 - c) American Psychological Association
 - d) American Psychological Administration
177. ___ is possibility of loss.
- a) Uncertainty
 - b) Risk
 - c) Hazards
 - d) Diseconomy
178. Four Ms stands for
- a) Men, Machine, Method and Money
 - b) Men, Machine, Material and Money
 - c) Men, Machine, Maintain and Money
 - d) Men, Machine, Movement and Money
179. Changing food culture of public is coming under ___ environment.
- a) Economic
 - b) Technological
 - c) Social
 - d) Political
180. Workers' Union is coming under ___ environment.
- a) Political
 - b) Social
 - c) Cultural
 - d) Economic
181. Values, customs and traditions are coming under ____ environment.
- a) Economic
 - b) Socio-cultural
 - c) Technological
 - d) Political

182. Monetary and fiscal policy is coming under ____ environment.
- Social
 - Political
 - Technological
 - Economic
183. Research and development system is coming under ____ environment.
- Natural
 - Social
 - Political
 - Technological
184. Freedom in fixing the price of goods and services is a feature of ____ .
- Privatization
 - Liberalization
 - Globalization
 - Demonetization
185. Best possible use of scarce resources is coming under ____ objectives of business.
- Technical
 - Economic
 - Non economic
 - Secondary
186. Avoidance of unfair trade practices is coming under ____ objectives.
- Economic
 - Social
 - Technical
 - Primary
187. Mission and objectives of an organization is coming under ____ environment.
- Macro
 - Remote
 - Internal
 - General
188. Principles and agreements of W T O is coming under ____ environment.
- Micro
 - Internal
 - Global
 - Task
189. Which of the following indicates the importance of business environment?
- Identification
 - Improvement of performances
 - Coping with rapid changes
 - All of them
190. Which of the following is an example of social environment?
- Money supply in the economics
 - Consumer Protection Act
 - The constitution of India
 - Composition of family
191. Trade Mark Act is coming under ____ environment.

- a) Legal
 - b) Political
 - c) Social
 - d) Economic
192. Repo and Reverse repo rate is coming under ____ environment.
- a) Economic
 - b) Social
 - c) Political
 - d) Legal
193. The complete awareness and understanding of business environment.
- a) Environmental reading
 - b) Environmental scanning
 - c) Powering environment
 - d) Environmental checking
194. SWOT stand for.
- a) Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
 - b) Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Technology
 - c) Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Teaming
 - d) Strength, Wisdom, Opportunities and Threats
195. Value of Rupee is coming under ____ environment.
- a) Social
 - b) Political
 - c) Legal
 - d) Economic
196. Government can make globalization more 'fair' by:
- a) Increasing competition
 - b) Increasing employment
 - c) Implementing the labour laws
 - d) Imposing trade barriers
197. Fair globalization would mean:
- (a) Fair opportunities for all
 - (b) Fair benefits for all
 - (c) More support to small producers
 - (d) All of the above
198. Globalization has posed major challenges for:
- (a) Big producers
 - (b) Small producers
 - (c) Rural poor
 - (d) None of these
199. Globalization has created new opportunities of:
- (a) Employment
 - (b) Emerging multinationals
 - (c) Providing services

(d) All of the above

200. Bank rate is coming under ____ environment.
- a) Social
 - b) Political
 - c) Legal
 - d) Economic

ANSWER KEY OF DIMENSIONS AND METHODOLOGY OF BUSINESS STUDIES

- 1. a
- 2. b
- 3. c
- 4. d
- 5. c
- 6. b
- 7. c
- 8. a
- 9. a
- 10. d
- 11. c
- 12. c
- 13. d
- 14. c
- 15. d
- 16. d
- 17. a
- 18. d
- 19. c
- 20. d
- 21. c
- 22. b
- 23. a
- 24. b
- 25. d
- 26. a
- 27. a
- 28. b
- 29. c
- 30. d
- 31. c
- 32. b
- 33. b
- 34. a
- 35. d

36. d
37. a
38. d
39. a
40. c
41. d
42. b
43. a
44. c
45. d
46. a
47. a
48. d
49. a
50. d
51. b
52. a
53. b
54. c
55. d
56. b
57. c
58. d
59. a
60. b
61. a
62. c
63. d
64. a
65. b
66. c
67. b
68. a
69. d
70. a
71. b
72. a
73. b
74. a
75. a
76. d
77. a
78. c
79. a
80. b
81. a

- 82. c
- 83. a
- 84. b
- 85. d
- 86. d
- 87. a
- 88. a
- 89. c
- 90. b
- 91. b
- 92. d
- 93. d
- 94. a
- 95. d
- 96. c
- 97. a
- 98. b
- 99. a
- 100. c
- 101. c
- 102. d
- 103. a
- 104. b
- 105. c
- 106. b
- 107. b
- 108. d
- 109. d
- 110. c
- 111. c
- 112. a
- 113. d
- 114. d
- 115. b
- 116. c
- 117. b
- 118. d
- 119. c
- 120. a
- 121. b
- 122. a
- 123. d
- 124. a
- 125. b
- 126. c
- 127. a

- 128. d
- 129. d
- 130. a
- 131. d
- 132. a
- 133. b
- 134. a
- 135. b
- 136. a
- 137. b
- 138. a
- 139. c
- 140. c
- 141. b
- 142. a
- 143. d
- 144. a
- 145. b
- 146. a
- 147. a
- 148. d
- 149. c
- 150. a
- 151. b
- 152. c
- 153. c
- 154. a
- 155. b
- 156. a
- 157. c
- 158. a
- 159. b
- 160. c
- 161. d
- 162. a
- 163. b
- 164. c
- 165. d
- 166. c
- 167. b
- 168. a
- 169. a
- 170. a
- 171. b
- 172. d
- 173. d

- 174. d
- 175. b
- 176. c
- 177. b
- 178. b
- 179. c
- 180. a
- 181. b
- 182. d
- 183. d
- 184. b
- 185. b
- 186. b
- 187. c
- 188. c
- 189. d
- 190. d
- 191. a
- 192. a
- 193. b
- 194. a
- 195. d
- 196. c
- 197. d
- 198. b
- 199. d
- 200. d