

TILAK MAHARASHTRA VIDYAPEETH, PUNE
BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (B.B.A.)
EXAMINATION: DECEMBER - 2024/JANUARY-2025
SEMESTER - IV

Sub.: Business Environment (BBA15-411)

Date : 01/01/2025

Total Marks : 60

Time: 2.00 pm to 4.30pm

- Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q. 1. Choose the most appropriate option. (05)

1. Which of the following is NOT considered a characteristic of the environment?
 - a) Infrastructure
 - b) Social Setup
 - c) Technology
 - d) Profits
2. Why is there a growing need for renewable resources?
 - a) To increase oil production
 - b) To reduce dependency on non-renewable resources and minimize
 - c) To expand the use of coal
 - d) To support deforestation efforts
3. What was a significant impact of the oil crisis on businesses?
 - a) Decreased production costs
 - b) Increased fuel prices, leading to higher transportation and production costs
 - c) Reduced international trade
 - d) Increase in oil reserves
4. What is the primary goal of an Import-Export Policy?
 - a) To encourage monopolies in global trade
 - b) To regulate and facilitate international trade between countries
 - c) To restrict all foreign trade activities
 - d) To reduce the production of local goods
5. Which action helps address social injustice?
 - a) Promoting discriminatory practices
 - b) Ignoring issues of inequality
 - c) Enforcing laws that protect the rights of all individuals
 - d) Segregating different groups in society

Q. 2. State True / False (05)

1. Factors affecting the external environment can include economic conditions, technology, and social changes.
 - a) True
 - b) False
2. An increase in money supply always leads to lower inflation.
 - a) True
 - b) False
3. Liberalization refers to the process of removing or reducing government restrictions on businesses and markets.
 - a) True
 - b) False
4. The World Bank primarily provides financial and technical assistance to developing countries for development projects.
 - a) True
 - b) False
5. Non-renewable resources, such as coal and oil, have no limitations and can be used indefinitely.
 - a) True
 - b) False

Q. 3. Write Short notes on (Any Three) (15)

1. Business Environment.
2. Poverty.
3. WTO.
4. Global Warming.
5. Environmental Factors Affecting Business.

Q. 4. Answer in detail (Any Two) (20)

1. How would you explain the concept of growth, its key indicators, and the main features that define it?
2. Explain Pollution – Air, Water, and Noise.
3. What are the differences between renewable and non-renewable resources, and what are some examples, advantages, and challenges associated with each type?
4. How would you define the meaning of a concept, outline its objectives and methods, and discuss its advantages, disadvantages, and potential problems?

Q. 5. Case Study (15)

Topography, Climate, Minerals, and Water Resources in Rajasthan

Rajasthan, India's largest state by area, is known for its diverse topography, climate, and rich natural resources. The state's topography is characterized by the vast Thar Desert in the west, the rugged Aravalli mountain range running diagonally across the region, and fertile plains in the southeastern part. This varied landscape has influenced the settlement patterns, agriculture, and lifestyle of its inhabitants, with desert areas experiencing sparse populations and more intensive habitation in the plains.

Rajasthan has an arid to semi-arid climate, with extreme temperatures ranging from scorching heat in the summer to freezing cold in the winter, particularly in the desert regions. Rainfall is highly unpredictable and unevenly distributed, with some areas receiving less than 100 mm of annual rainfall. This harsh climate poses significant challenges for agriculture and water availability, making irrigation systems and water conservation efforts vital to sustain livelihoods.

Despite the dry conditions, Rajasthan is rich in mineral resources, including limestone, marble, zinc, and gypsum. The state's economy benefits greatly from mining activities, with Rajasthan being a leading producer of zinc and marble in India. However, water scarcity remains a critical issue, as the state's rivers, such as the Chambal and Banas, provide limited water resources, and groundwater depletion is a growing concern. To address these challenges, rainwater harvesting and sustainable water management practices are being implemented to ensure the long-term availability of water in this resource-scarce region.

Questions:

1. How does Rajasthan's diverse topography
2. What are the major challenges posed by Rajasthan's arid to semi-arid climate
3. How do Rajasthan's rich mineral resources