INDIAN SCHOOL NIZWA

BUSINESS STUDIES		
CH.9_MSME & Business Entrepreneurship		
Name: _________________	Date: _____________	Class: XI Sec: B

1. While starting a business which industry use local and family labour?
2. If a manufacturing company invested Rs.24 lakhs and now wants to invest 30 lakh more. What type of small business will it become?
3. Small Scale Industries is threatened by global enterprises in which areas?
4. Give two advantages of small-scale industries in trade export in India.
5. Explain the different parameters taken into consideration to measure the size of a company.
6. Mention five characteristics of cottage industries.
7. What are the major things that National Small Industries Corporation NSIC provide?
8. Give two characteristics of NABARD
9. Mention two problems of small industries.
10. Identify the small-scale industry according to their capital

(a) The total contribution of raw material and machinery is Rs. 9 lakh

(b) The total contribution of raw material and machinery is Rs. 2 crores

(c) The total contribution of raw material and machinery is Rs. 26,50,000

Multiple Choice Questions

1. According to the revised definitions, a 'Micro Enterprise' is defined as a unit where investment in plant and machinery does not exceed ₹1 crore and turnover does not exceed:
(A) ₹2 crore

(B) ₹5 crore

(C) ₹10 crore

(D) ₹50 crore

2. The MSME sector is a major contributor to India's global trade, accounting for approximately what percentage of total exports?

(A) 29.7 per cent

(B) 40 per cent

(C) 49.66 per cent

(D) 95 per cent

3. Why is the MSME sector considered a boon for a labour-surplus country like India?

(A) It requires high-precision, sophisticated technology.

(B) It is more capital intensive and less labour intensive.

(C) It is more labour intensive and less capital intensive.

(D) it focuses exclusively on urban industrialisation.

4. Which of the following is a primary reason why many MSMEs struggle to obtain credit from formal banking institutions?

(A) Lack of innovative business ideas.

(B) High bargaining power with middlemen.

(C) Lack of adequate collateral security or guarantees.

(D) Excessive support from the MSMED Act.

5. Entrepreneurship is described as a 'Systematic Activity.' This implies that:

(A) It is a mysterious gift that happens by chance.

(B) Entrepreneurs are born, not made.

(C) It involves skills and knowledge that can be developed through training and observation.

(D) It is an unlawful activity focused solely on personal gain.

6. From the perspective of a firm, 'Innovation' in entrepreneurship can be:

(A) Cost-saving

(B) Revenue-enhancing

(C) Both (A) and (B)

(D) Neither (A) nor (B)

7. Which type of Intellectual Property Right (IPR) protects scientific inventions that show technical advancement over already known products?

(A) Copyright

(B) Trademark

(C) Patent

(D) Geographical Indication

8. For how long is the term of protection for a 'Design' valid in India before it can be renewed?

(A) 5 years

(B) 10 years

(C) 20 years

(D) Lifetime of the creator

9. Naga Mircha, Darjeeling Tea, and Kashmir Pashmina are all examples of which Intellectual Property Right?

(A) Trade Secrets

(B) Plant Variety

(C) Geographical Indication (GI)

(D) Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout Design

10. What is a key objective of the 'Startup India Scheme'?

(A) To discourage youth from taking risks.

(B) To eliminate competition from large industries.

(C) To build a strong ecosystem for nurturing innovation and startups.

(D) To restrict business operations to local markets only.