

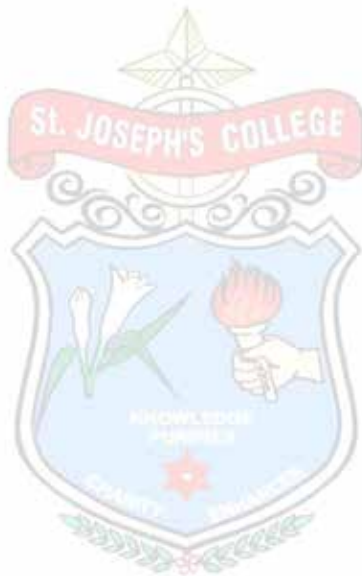
MCQ ON ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT



Dr.REENA RAJ

**St. Joseph's College of Arts and Science for
Women, Hosur**

**MUTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS
ON
SEMESTER – VI
CORE XVI - ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT
FOR B.COM., AND B.COM (COMPUTER APPLICATIONS)**



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B.COM

SEMESTER – VI

CORE XVI - ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT

UNIT – I

Entrepreneurship Concept: Entrepreneur – Meaning- Types- Qualities of an Entrepreneur– Characteristics of entrepreneur – classification of entrepreneur – Factors influencing entrepreneurship - Role of entrepreneur in economic development – Women entrepreneurs: Challenges and Opportunities.

UNIT – II

Project Identification: Business idea generation – Identification of Business Opportunities - Feasibility – Marketing – Financial – Economic – Technical – Managerial- Project appraisal – Project Report – Entrepreneurial Development Programmes (EDP).

UNIT – III

Institutional Support to Entrepreneur: Institutions at the National Level: SSIB – SIDO – SIDBI - SISI – NSIC – NRDC – KVIC. Institutions in Tamil Nadu: SIDCO – SIPCOT in Tamil Nadu - ITCOT – DIC – TIIC.

UNIT – IV

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises: MSME- Meaning- Features- Role – Problems - Rural entrepreneurship - Meaning- Need and Problems-Small scale sector in India - Rationale and Objective of SSI- Problems of SSI - Sickness of Small Scale Units – Causes and revival.

UNIT – V

Incentives, Subsidies and Bounties: Meaning of Incentives, Subsidy and Bounties – Need for Incentives – Problems of Incentives – Schemes of Incentives in operation – Incentives for Development of Industries in

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Backward Areas – Subsidised Consultancy Service – Subsidy for Market Studies – Adoption of Indigenous Technology – Machinery on Hire Purchase – Transport Subsidy – Incentives Available to SSI Units in Backward Areas – Seed Capital Assistance



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UNIT – I

1. What is entrepreneurship?

- a. Solemnity b. Innovative business activity
- c. Leisure activity d. Academic research

Correct Answer: b. Innovative business activity

2. Which of the following is a characteristic of successful entrepreneurs?

- a. Fear of failure b. Risk aversion
- c. Procrastination d. Resilience

Correct Answer: d . Resilience

3. What does the term "startup" typically refer to in the business context?

- a. A well-established company
- b. A newly established and fast-growing business
- c. A non-profit organization
- d. A government agency

Correct Answer: b. A newly established and fast-growing business

4. What is the primary goal of entrepreneurship?

- a. Job security b. Profit maximization
- c. Employee satisfaction d .Social media popularity

Correct Answer: b. Profit maximization

5. Which term refers to the process of turning an idea into a viable business?

- a. Innovation b. Procrastination
- c. Conceptualization d. Entrepreneurship

Correct Answer: d. Entrepreneurship

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6. What is a business plan in the context of entrepreneurship?

- a. A detailed strategy for personal development
- b. A document outlining the goals and methods for a business
- c. A financial statement for personal expenses
- d. A marketing brochure

Correct Answer: b. A document outlining the goals and methods for a business

7. Which of the following is an example of a social entrepreneur?

- a. Software developer
- b. Fashion designer
- c. Founder of a non-profit organization addressing social issues
- d. Stockbroker

Correct Answer: c. Founder of a non-profit organization addressing social issues

8. What does the term "innovation" mean in entrepreneurship?

- a. Stagnation
- b. Creativity and novelty
- c. Tradition
- d. Repetition

Correct Answer: b. Creativity and novelty

9. Which funding source involves raising small amounts of money from a large number of people?

- a. Venture capital
- b. Angel investment
- c. Crowdfunding
- d. Bank loan

Correct Answer: c. Crowdfunding

9. What is the purpose of market research in entrepreneurship?

- a. To increase taxes
- b. To understand customer needs and preferences
- c. To avoid competition
- d. To create artificial demand

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Correct Answer: b. To understand customer needs and preferences

10. Which term refers to the ability to take calculated risks in entrepreneurship?

- a. Risk aversion b. Risk management
- c. Risk tolerance d. Risk mitigation

Correct Answer: c. Risk tolerance

11. What is the significance of a unique selling proposition (USP) in entrepreneurship?

- a. It is a legal document
- b. It helps in avoiding taxes
- c. It differentiates a business from its competitors
- d. It is a financial statement

Correct Answer: C. It differentiates a business from its competitors

12. Which of the following is an example of an intangible resource for a business?

- a. Machinery b. Money
- c. Brand reputation d. Raw materials

Correct Answer: c. Brand reputation

13. What is the role of a mentor in entrepreneurship?

- a. To hinder the growth of the entrepreneur
- b. To provide guidance and support based on experience
- c. To compete with the entrepreneur
- d. To criticize every decision made by the entrepreneur

Correct Answer: b. To provide guidance and support based on experience

14. What is the concept of "bootstrapping" in entrepreneurship?

- a. Wearing specific footwear

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- b. Starting and growing a business with little or no external funding
- c. A military strategy
- d. An expensive marketing technique

Correct Answer: b. Starting and growing a business with little or no external funding

15. What does the term "exit strategy" mean in entrepreneurship?
- a. Leaving a party early
 - b. A plan for closing down a business
 - c. A strategy for avoiding competition
 - d. A marketing technique

Correct Answer: b. A plan for closing down a business

16. What is the importance of networking in entrepreneurship?
- a. To increase personal leisure time
 - b. To establish connections, gain knowledge, and find opportunities
 - c. To avoid social interactions
 - d. To compete with others

Correct Answer: b. To establish connections, gain knowledge, and find opportunities

17. What is the concept of "pivot" in entrepreneurship?
- a. A type of dance move
 - b. Changing the direction or strategy of a business based on feedback
 - c. A financial document
 - d. Ignoring customer feedback

Correct Answer: b. Changing the direction or strategy of a business based on feedback

18. Which term refers to the process of bringing a new product or service to the market?
- a. Retention
 - b. Innovation

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- c. Launch d. Exit strategy

Correct Answer: c. Launch

19. What is the significance of a SWOT analysis in entrepreneurship?

- a. Evaluating personal strengths
- b. Identifying internal and external factors affecting a business
- c. Financial forecasting
- d. Creating unnecessary paperwork

Correct Answer: b. Identifying internal and external factors affecting a business

20. What quality involves the ability to bounce back from setbacks and failures?

- a. Procrastination
- b. Resilience
- c. Fear of failure
- d. Indecisiveness

Correct Answer: b. Resilience

21. Which characteristic involves the willingness to take calculated risks?

- a. Risk aversion
- b. Risk tolerance
- c. Risk avoidance
- d. Risk indifference

Correct Answer: b. Risk tolerance

22. What quality refers to the ability to see opportunities in the midst of challenges?

- a. Pessimism
- b. Optimism
- c. Complacency
- d. Skepticism

Correct Answer: b. Optimism

23. Which trait involves the ability to adapt to changing circumstances and markets?

- a. Rigidity
- b. Adaptability

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c. Stubbornness

d. Inflexibility

Correct Answer: b. Adaptability

24. What quality is crucial for effective decision-making in entrepreneurship?

a. Indecisiveness

b. Procrastination

c. Decisiveness

d. Hesitation

Correct Answer: c. Decisiveness

25. Which quality involves the ability to communicate persuasively and inspire others?

a. Introversion

b. Communication skills

c. Silence

d. Social awkwardness

Correct Answer: b. Communication skills

26. What characteristic involves the passion and enthusiasm for one's business idea?

a. Apathy

b. Disinterest

c. Passion

d. Indifference

Correct Answer: c. Passion

27. Which quality refers to the ability to learn from mistakes and continuously improve?

a. Stagnation

b. Continuous improvement

c. Complacency

d. Perfectionism

Correct Answer: b. Continuous improvement

29. What is the significance of having a strong work ethic as an entrepreneur?

a. Procrastination

b. Achieving work-life balance

c. Hard work and dedication

d. Laziness

Correct Answer: c. Hard work and dedication

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30. Which trait involves the ability to effectively manage time and prioritize tasks?

- a. Procrastination
- b. Time management
- c. Disorganization
- d. Indecision

Correct Answer: b. Time management

31. What quality involves the ability to identify and seize business opportunities?

- a. Aversion to change
- b. Opportunism
- c. Risk aversion
- d. Fear of success

Correct Answer: b. Opportunism

32. Which trait involves the ability to build and maintain positive relationships?

- a. Introversion
- b. Networking skills
- c. Social isolation
- d. Communication barriers

Correct Answer: b. Networking skills

33. What is the importance of being self-motivated as an entrepreneur?

- a. Dependence on external motivation
- b. Laziness and indifference
- c. Lack of direction
- d. Initiating action without external influence

Correct Answer: D. Initiating action without external influence

34. Which quality involves the ability to think creatively and solve problems innovatively?

- a. Conformity
- b. Innovation
- c. Tradition
- d. Rigidity

Correct Answer: b. Innovation

35. What is the role of perseverance in an entrepreneur's success?

- a. Giving up easily
- b. Consistent effort despite challenges
- c. Fear of failure
- d. Aversion to risks

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Correct Answer: b. Consistent effort despite challenges

36. Which trait involves the ability to delegate tasks and empower others?

- a. Micromanagement
- b. Control freak
- c. Delegator
- d. Authoritarianism

Correct Answer: c. Delegator

37. What quality involves the ability to stay focused and committed to long-term goals?

- a. Short-sightedness
- b. Goal orientation
- c. Lack of vision
- d. Procrastination

Correct Answer: b. Goal orientation

38. Which trait involves the ability to handle uncertainty and ambiguity?

- a. Need for certainty
- b. Ambiguity tolerance
- c. Fear of the unknown
- d. Risk aversion

Correct Answer: b. Ambiguity tolerance

39. What is the significance of having financial literacy as an entrepreneur?

- a. Overspending
- b. Poor financial management
- c. Financial sustainability and informed decision-making
- d. Dependence on external funding

Correct Answer: c. Financial sustainability and informed decision-making

40. Which quality involves the ability to accept feedback and learn from it?

- a. Defensive attitude
- b. Open-mindedness
- c. Closed-mindedness
- d. Resistance to change

Correct Answer: b. Open-mindedness

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41. What is a key characteristic of entrepreneurship?

- a. Risk aversion
- b. Innovation
- c. Procrastination
- d. Conformity

Correct Answer: b. Innovation

42. Which trait is essential for entrepreneurs to navigate challenges and setbacks successfully?

- a. Fear of failure
- b. Resilience
- c. Risk avoidance
- d. Indecisiveness

Correct Answer: b. Resilience

43. What characterizes the dynamic nature of entrepreneurship in the business environment?

- a. Stability
- b. Predictability
- c. Constant change
- d. Conformity

Correct Answer: c. Constant change

44. Which quality involves the ability to identify and exploit business opportunities?

- a. Aversion to change
- b. Risk aversion
- c. Opportunism
- d. Fear of success

Correct Answer: c. Opportunism

45. What is a common characteristic of successful entrepreneurs in terms of risk?

- a. Risk aversion
- b. Fear of uncertainty
- c. Risk tolerance
- d. Risk indifference

Correct Answer: c. Risk tolerance

46. What role does creativity play in the characteristics of entrepreneurship?

- a. Repetition
- b. Conformity
- c. Tradition
- d. Innovation

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Correct Answer: d. Innovation

46. What distinguishes entrepreneurs in terms of decision-making?

- a. Hesitation
- b. Procrastination
- c. Decisiveness
- d. Fear of success

Correct Answer: c. Decisiveness

47. Which characteristic involves the ability to learn from failures and adapt to change?

- a. Perfectionism
- b. Continuous improvement
- c. Complacency
- d. Indifference

Correct Answer: b. Continuous improvement

48. What is a defining feature of entrepreneurial ventures in terms of resource utilization?

- a. Waste of resources
- b. Efficient resource allocation
- c. Procrastination
- d. Excessive spending

Correct Answer: b. Efficient resource allocation

49. Which characteristic involves the pursuit of new and challenging opportunities?

- a. Risk aversion
- b. Fear of failure
- c. Comfort zone mentality
- d. Proactive pursuit of opportunities

Correct Answer: d. Proactive pursuit of opportunities

50. What type of entrepreneur starts a business based on a unique idea or innovation?

- a. Imitative entrepreneur
- b. Serial entrepreneur
- c. Innovative entrepreneur
- d. Lifestyle entrepreneur

Correct Answer: c. Innovative entrepreneur

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51. Which entrepreneur is characterized by starting multiple businesses over their career?

- a. Novice entrepreneur b. Serial entrepreneur
- c. Corporate entrepreneur d. Social entrepreneur

Correct Answer: b. Serial entrepreneur

52. What kind of entrepreneur focuses on creating and running businesses for personal satisfaction rather than financial gain?

- a. Lifestyle entrepreneur b. Imitative entrepreneur
- c. Innovative entrepreneur d. Opportunistic entrepreneur

Correct Answer: A. Lifestyle entrepreneur

53. Which classification refers to individuals who start businesses in response to market needs and trends?

- a. Necessity entrepreneur b. Imitative entrepreneur
- c. Social entrepreneur d. Opportunistic entrepreneur

Correct Answer: b. Imitative entrepreneur

54. What type of entrepreneur pursues opportunities for social or environmental impact rather than financial gain?

- a. Corporate entrepreneur b. Social entrepreneur
- c. Innovative entrepreneur d. Necessity entrepreneur

Correct Answer: b. Social entrepreneur

55. Which entrepreneur is driven by the need to create a job for themselves due to limited employment opportunities?

- a. Lifestyle entrepreneur b. Necessity entrepreneur
- c. Corporate entrepreneur d. Serial entrepreneur

Correct Answer: b. Necessity entrepreneur

56. What is a characteristic of a corporate entrepreneur?

- a. Focus on personal satisfaction

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- b. within an existing organization to develop new products or services
- c. Pursues social or environmental impact
- d. Starts multiple businesses over their career

Correct Answer: B. Works within an existing organization to develop new products or services

57. Which entrepreneur focuses on bringing innovations to established companies rather than starting their own?

- a. Social entrepreneur b. Corporate entrepreneur
- c. entrepreneur d. Lifestyle entrepreneur

Correct Answer: b. Corporate entrepreneur

58. What classification applies to entrepreneurs who start businesses out of necessity rather than opportunity?

- a. Innovative entrepreneur b. Necessity entrepreneur
- c. entrepreneur d. Serial entrepreneur

Correct Answer: b. Necessity entrepreneur

59. What type of entrepreneur is driven by the desire to replicate a successful business model?

- a. entrepreneur b. Social entrepreneur
- c. entrepreneur d. Corporate entrepreneur

Correct Answer: A. Imitative entrepreneur

60. Which entrepreneur is likely to be motivated by the desire for financial success and personal wealth?

- a. Social entrepreneur b. Necessity entrepreneur
- c. Opportunistic entrepreneur d. Lifestyle entrepreneur

Correct Answer: c. Opportunistic entrepreneur

61. What kind of entrepreneur starts a business within an existing corporation with the goal of creating new products or services?

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- a. Serial entrepreneur
- b. Corporate entrepreneur
- c. Lifestyle entrepreneur
- d. Social entrepreneur

Correct Answer: b. Corporate entrepreneur

62. What is a characteristic of a lifestyle entrepreneur?

- a. Pursues opportunities for social or environmental impact
- b. Focuses on financial success and personal wealth
- c. Driven by the desire to create a job for themselves
- d. Works within an existing organization to develop new products or services

Correct Answer: c. Driven by the desire to create a job for themselves

63. Which entrepreneur is likely to be driven by a passion for a specific industry or field?

- a. entrepreneur
- b. Lifestyle entrepreneur
- c. Social entrepreneur
- d. Innovative entrepreneur

Correct Answer: b. Lifestyle entrepreneur

64. What type of entrepreneur focuses on addressing societal or environmental issues through business solutions?

- a. Imitative entrepreneur
- b. Serial entrepreneur
- c. Social entrepreneur
- d. Corporate entrepreneur

Correct Answer: c. Social entrepreneur

65. Which classification applies to entrepreneurs who start businesses to replicate successful models with slight improvements?

- a. Imitative entrepreneur
- b. Opportunistic entrepreneur
- c. Serial entrepreneur
- d. Lifestyle entrepreneur

Correct Answer: B. Opportunistic entrepreneur

66. What is a characteristic of a serial entrepreneur?

- a. Works within an existing organization

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- b Pursues opportunities for social or environmental impact
- c. Starts multiple businesses over their career
- d. Driven by the desire for financial success

Correct Answer: c. Starts multiple businesses over their career

67. Which entrepreneur is likely to start a business due to a passion for addressing specific societal issues?

- a. Corporate entrepreneur b. Social entrepreneur
- c. Imitative entrepreneur d. Necessity entrepreneur

Correct Answer: b. Social entrepreneur

68. What type of entrepreneur starts a business in response to a sudden market opportunity?

- a. Imitative entrepreneur b. Opportunistic entrepreneur
- c. Social entrepreneur d. Lifestyle entrepreneur

Correct Answer: b. Opportunistic entrepreneur

69. Which entrepreneur is driven by the desire to create and maintain a balanced and fulfilling lifestyle?

- a. Necessity entrepreneur b. Lifestyle entrepreneur
- c. Serial entrepreneur d. Opportunistic entrepreneur

Correct Answer: b. Lifestyle entrepreneur

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- c. Innovative entrepreneur d. Lifestyle entrepreneur

Correct Answer: c. Innovative entrepreneur

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- c. Corporate entrepreneur d. Social entrepreneur

Correct Answer: b. Serial entrepreneur

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c. Innovative entrepreneur d. Opportunistic entrepreneur

Correct Answer: a. Lifestyle entrepreneur

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Correct Answer: b. Imitative entrepreneur

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Correct Answer: b. Social entrepreneur

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c. Corporate entrepreneur d. Serial entrepreneur

Correct Answer: b. Necessity entrepreneur

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- a. Focus on personal satisfaction
b. Works within an existing organization to develop new products or services
c. Pursues social or environmental impact

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d. Starts multiple businesses over their career

Correct Answer: b. Works within an existing organization to develop new products or services

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Correct Answer: b. Corporate entrepreneur

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Correct Answer: b. Necessity entrepreneur

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- c. Serial entrepreneur d. Corporate entrepreneur

Correct Answer: a. Imitative entrepreneur

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Correct Answer: c. Opportunistic entrepreneur

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Correct Answer: b. Corporate entrepreneur

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- c. Driven by the desire to create a job for themselves
- d. Works within an existing organization to develop new products or services

Correct Answer: c. Driven by the desire to create a job for themselves

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- c. Social entrepreneur
- d. Innovative entrepreneur

Correct Answer: b. Lifestyle entrepreneur

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Correct Answer: c. Social entrepreneur

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- c. Serial entrepreneur
- d. Lifestyle entrepreneur

Correct Answer: b. Opportunistic entrepreneur

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- c. Starts multiple businesses over their career

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d. Driven by the desire for financial success

Correct Answer: C. Starts multiple businesses over their career

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- c. Imitative entrepreneur d. Necessity entrepreneur

Correct Answer: b. Social entrepreneur

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Correct Answer: b. Opportunistic entrepreneur

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- c. Serial entrepreneur d. Opportunistic entrepreneur

Correct Answer: b. Lifestyle entrepreneur

91. What economic factor often stimulates entrepreneurship by providing access to capital and resources?

- a. Economic recession b. Inflation
- c. Economic growth d. Unemployment

Correct Answer: c. Economic growth

92. Which factor refers to the set of conditions that surround and influence the entrepreneur?

- a. Technological factors b. Socio-cultural factors
- c. External environment d. Internal factors

Correct Answer: c. External environment

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93. What regulatory factor sets the rules and standards governing business activities in a specific industry or region?

- a. Cultural factors b. Legal and regulatory environment
- c. Economic factors d. Political stability

Correct Answer: b. Legal and regulatory environment

94. Which factor encompasses the attitudes, values, and beliefs of a society, influencing entrepreneurial behavior?

- a. Political stability b. Socio-cultural factors
- c. Technological factors d. Economic indicators

Correct Answer: b. Socio-cultural factors

95. What factor refers to the availability and accessibility of skilled labor, raw materials, and infrastructure?

- a. Human capital b. Economic growth
- c. Resource availability d. Market demand

Correct Answer: c. Resource availability

96. Which technological factor can significantly impact entrepreneurship by creating new opportunities and industries?

- a. Technological obsolescence
- b. Technological innovation
- c. Regulatory technology
- d. Economic technology

Correct Answer: b. Technological innovation

97. What demographic factor plays a role in shaping consumer preferences and market trends for entrepreneurs?

- a. Age distribution b. Economic indicators
- c. Political stability d. Technological advancements

Correct Answer: a. Age distribution

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98. Which factor involves the stability and predictability of a country's political system?

- a. Political stability
- b. Legal and regulatory environment
- c. Socio-cultural factors
- d. Economic indicators

Correct Answer: a. Political stability

99. What factor represents the overall climate for starting and growing businesses, including taxation and government support?

- a. Economic indicators
- b. Legal and regulatory environment
- c. Political stability
- d. Entrepreneurial ecosystem

Correct Answer: D. Entrepreneurial ecosystem

100. Which factor refers to the overall purchasing power and consumer demand in a market?

- a. Economic growth
- b. Market demand
- c. Resource availability
- d. Socio-cultural factors

Correct Answer: b. Market demand

101. What is a primary role of entrepreneurs in economic development?

- a. Economic stagnation
- b. Job creation and innovation
- c. Government regulation
- d. Resource depletion

Correct Answer: b. Job creation and innovation

102. How do entrepreneurs contribute to economic growth through innovation?

- a. By avoiding risks
- b. By imitating existing businesses
- c. By introducing new products and services
- d. By adhering strictly to traditional practices

Correct Answer: c. By introducing new products and services

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103.What role do entrepreneurs play in fostering competition within markets?

- a. Stifling competition
- b. Encouraging monopolies
- c. Promoting innovation and efficiency
- d. Ignoring market dynamics

Correct Answer: c. Promoting innovation and efficiency

104.How does entrepreneurship contribute to wealth creation in a society?

- a. By hoarding resources
- b. By encouraging income inequality
- c. By creating new business opportunities and jobs
- d. By avoiding financial risks

Correct Answer: c. By creating new business opportunities and jobs

105.What is the impact of entrepreneurship on regional development?

- a. Economic decline
- b. Concentrated poverty
- c .Balanced economic growth and development
- d. Overreliance on government support

Correct Answer: c. Balanced economic growth and development

106.How do entrepreneurs contribute to technological advancement in an economy?

- a. By resisting technological change
- b. By avoiding research and development
- c. By investing in innovation and technology
- d. By sticking to traditional methods

Correct Answer: c. By investing in innovation and technology

107.What role does entrepreneurship play in reducing unemployment rates?

- a. By discouraging job creation

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- b. By promoting unemployment
- c. By generating employment opportunities
- d. By relying on government subsidies

Correct Answer: c. By generating employment opportunities

108. How do entrepreneurs contribute to the diversification of an economy?

- a. By promoting economic homogeneity
- b. By avoiding new business ventures
- c. By investing only in established industries
- d. By introducing new industries and sectors

Correct Answer: d. By introducing new industries and sectors

109. What role do entrepreneurs play in fostering a culture of self-reliance?

- a. By promoting dependency on external aid
- b. By discouraging individual initiative
- c. By encouraging self-employment and independence
- d. By relying solely on government support

Correct Answer: c. By encouraging self-employment and independence

110. How does entrepreneurship contribute to the overall economic resilience of a nation?

- a. By avoiding risks and challenges
- b. By promoting economic vulnerability
- c. By diversifying economic activities
- d. By relying solely on a single industry

Correct Answer: c. By diversifying economic activities

111. What is a common challenge faced by women entrepreneurs in accessing startup capital?

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- a. Lack of government support
- b. Gender bias in funding decisions
- c. Excessive financial literacy
- d. Equal opportunities in funding

Correct Answer: b. Gender bias in funding decisions

112. Which opportunity is often associated with women entrepreneurs in tapping into niche markets?

- a. Limited market demand
- b. Market saturation
- c. Identifying and serving unique market needs
- d. Avoiding market trends

Correct Answer: c. Identifying and serving unique market needs

113. What challenge is related to the stereotyping of women's capabilities in the business world?

- a. Gender-neutral expectations
- b. Overestimation of abilities
- c. Gender bias and discrimination
- d. Equal professional opportunities

Correct Answer: c. Gender bias and discrimination

114. What opportunity arises for women entrepreneurs in the realm of social and environmental responsibility?

- a. Ignoring corporate social responsibility
- b. Contributing to community development
- c. Avoiding ethical business practices
- d. Disregarding environmental concerns

Correct Answer: b. Contributing to community development

115. Which challenge often hinders women entrepreneurs in balancing work and family responsibilities?

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- a. Supportive family structures
- b. Equal distribution of household duties
- c. Gender roles and expectations
- d. Societal encouragement for work-life balance

Correct Answer: c. Gender roles and expectations

116. What opportunity is associated with networking for women entrepreneurs?

- a. Limited exposure and connections
- b. Establishing mentorship relationships
- c. Isolation from business communities
- d. Avoiding industry events

Correct Answer: b. Establishing mentorship relationships

117. Which challenge relates to the limited representation of women in leadership positions and decision-making roles?

- a. Equal representation in leadership
- b. Gender diversity in top management
- c. Glass ceiling effect
- d. Gender-neutral career progression

Correct Answer: c. Glass ceiling effect

118. What opportunity arises for women entrepreneurs in leveraging digital platforms for business growth?

- a. Ignoring online presence
- b. Embracing e-commerce and digital marketing
- c. Avoiding technology adoption
- d. Relying solely on traditional marketing methods

Correct Answer: b. Embracing e-commerce and digital marketing

119. Which challenge is related to the lack of role models and representation for aspiring women entrepreneurs?

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- a. Abundance of female role models
- b. Gender-inclusive leadership
- c. Limited visibility of successful women entrepreneurs
- d. Equal access to mentorship opportunities

Correct Answer: c. Limited visibility of successful women entrepreneurs

120. What opportunity arises for women entrepreneurs in promoting diversity and inclusion in the workforce?

- a. Homogeneous workplace culture
- b. Fostering an inclusive work environment
- c. Discriminatory hiring practices
- d. Ignoring diversity initiatives

Correct Answer: b. Fostering an inclusive work environment

121. Which challenge is related to the unequal access to education and training opportunities for women entrepreneurs?

- a. Gender-neutral educational opportunities
- b. Limited access to entrepreneurship programs
- c. Equal representation in training programs
- d. Gender-inclusive curriculum

Correct Answer: b. Limited access to entrepreneurship programs

122. What opportunity arises for women entrepreneurs in advocating for policy changes that support gender equality?

- a. Ignoring policy advocacy
- b. Contributing to the status quo
- c. Promoting legislative changes
- d. Avoiding involvement in public affairs

Correct Answer: c. Promoting legislative changes

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123. Which challenge is related to the unequal access to business networks and support systems for women entrepreneurs?

- a. Abundant networking opportunities
- b. Gender-inclusive support structures
- c. Limited access to mentorship and networks
- d. Gender-neutral collaboration

Correct Answer: c. Limited access to mentorship and networks

124. What opportunity arises for women entrepreneurs in addressing specific market needs related to gender preferences?

- a. Ignoring market demands
- b. Targeting a broad and generic audience
- c. Identifying and serving gender-specific market needs
- d. Avoiding niche markets

Correct Answer: C. Identifying and serving gender-specific market needs

125. Which challenge is related to the lack of awareness and recognition of women entrepreneurs' contributions?

- a. Gender-inclusive recognition
- b. Equal acknowledgment of achievements
- c. Underrepresentation in media and awards
- d. Gender-neutral visibility

Correct Answer: c. Underrepresentation in media and awards

126. What opportunity arises for women entrepreneurs in promoting sustainable and socially responsible business practices?

- a. Ignoring ethical considerations
- b. Focusing solely on profit maximization
- c. Integrating sustainability into business strategies
- d. Avoiding social responsibility initiatives

Correct Answer: c. Integrating sustainability into business strategies

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127. Which challenge is related to the unequal access to financial resources and investment for women entrepreneurs?

- a. Equal access to funding opportunities
- b. Gender bias in financial decision-making
- c. Gender-inclusive venture capital
- d. Abundance of financial support

Correct Answer: b. Gender bias in financial decision-making

128. What opportunity arises for women entrepreneurs in participating in mentorship programs and initiatives?

- a. Ignoring mentorship opportunities
- b. Relying solely on personal experiences
- c. Engaging in mentorship relationships
- d. Avoiding professional guidance

Correct Answer: c. Engaging in mentorship relationships

129. Which challenge is related to the stigma and bias associated with women entrepreneurs in certain industries?

- a. Equal industry recognition
- b. Gender-neutral perceptions
- c. Overcoming industry-specific biases
- d. Limited industry diversity

Correct Answer: c. Overcoming industry-specific biases

130. What opportunity arises for women entrepreneurs in influencing and shaping industry trends and practices?

- a. Ignoring industry dynamics
- b. Following industry trends passively
- c. Active participation and leadership in industry changes
- d. Avoiding industry-related responsibilities

Correct Answer: c. Active participation and leadership in industry changes

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UNIT - II

1. What is the initial step in project identification in entrepreneurship?

- a. Project execution
- b. Project monitoring
- c. Project identification
- d. Project evaluation

Correct Answer: c. Project identification

2. Which factor involves identifying the specific needs or problems that a project aims to address?

- a. Market analysis
- b. Opportunity recognition
- c. Problem identification
- d. Resource assessment

Correct Answer: c. Problem identification

3. What role does feasibility analysis play in project identification?

- a. Project implementation
- b. Project termination
- c. Project identification
- d. Project evaluation

Correct Answer: c. Project identification

4. Which option involves evaluating the technical, economic, and financial viability of a project idea?

- a. Idea generation
- b. Feasibility analysis
- c. Market research
- d. Project execution

Correct Answer: b. Feasibility analysis

5. What is a critical aspect of project identification related to understanding the market and customer needs?

- a. Resource allocation
- b. Market research
- c. Financial planning
- d. Team building

Correct Answer: b. Market research

6. Which factor involves assessing the availability and allocation of resources for the proposed project?

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- a. Market analysis
- b. Resource assessment
- c. Problem identification
- d. Opportunity recognition

Correct Answer: b. Resource assessment

7. What is the purpose of conducting a competitive analysis during project identification?

- a. Identifying potential collaborators
- b. Analyzing potential competitors
- c. Evaluating project success
- d. Identifying project team members

Correct Answer: b. Analyzing potential competitors

8. Which aspect of project identification involves evaluating the legal and regulatory aspects of the proposed project?

- a. Opportunity recognition
- b. Market research
- c. Legal feasibility
- d. Technical feasibility

Correct Answer: c. Legal feasibility

9. What role does idea generation play in the project identification process?

- a. Assessing project risks
- b. Identifying potential investors
- c. Generating and selecting project ideas
- d. Project execution

Correct Answer: c. Generating and selecting project ideas

10. Which option involves analyzing the skills and expertise required for the successful implementation of the project?

- a. Team building
- b. Financial planning
- c. Resource assessment
- d. Technical feasibility

Correct Answer: a. Team building

11. What is the purpose of conducting a SWOT analysis during project identification?

- a. Identifying market trends

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- b. Assessing project strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats
- c. Analyzing customer preferences
- d. Identifying project risks

Correct Answer: b. Assessing project strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats

12. Which factor involves determining the financial requirements and potential returns of the project?

- a. Resource assessment
- b. Financial planning
- c. Market research
- d. Feasibility analysis

Correct Answer: b. Financial planning

13. What role does opportunity recognition play in project identification?

- a. Identifying potential collaborators
- b. Recognizing gaps or unmet needs in the market
- c. Assessing legal feasibility
- d. Evaluating project success

Correct Answer: b. Recognizing gaps or unmet needs in the market

14. Which aspect of project identification involves identifying and assessing potential risks and uncertainties?

- a. Project execution
- b. Risk assessment
- c. Opportunity recognition
- d. Team building

Correct Answer: b. Risk assessment

15. What is the primary purpose of project identification in the entrepreneurship process?

- a. Identifying potential investors
- b. Evaluating project success
- c. Generating and selecting project ideas
- d. Assessing the viability of a business opportunity

Correct Answer: d. Assessing the viability of a business opportunity

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16. What is the first step in business idea generation?

- a. Market analysis
- b. Idea evaluation
- c. Idea generation
- d. Business planning

Correct Answer: c. Idea generation

17. Which approach involves identifying problems or needs in the market as a source of business ideas?

- a. Imitation
- b. Opportunity recognition
- c. Market saturation
- d. Competitive analysis

Correct Answer: b. Opportunity recognition

18. What method involves brainstorming and creativity to generate a wide range of business ideas?

- a. SWOT analysis
- b. Imitation strategy
- c. Idea generation techniques
- d. Market research

Correct Answer: c. Idea generation techniques

19. Which source of business idea generation involves observing successful businesses and replicating their models?

- a. Innovation
- b. Imitation
- c. Market research
- d. Competitive analysis

Correct Answer: b. Imitation

20. What role does trend analysis play in business idea generation?

- a. Ignoring market trends
- b. Identifying and capitalizing on emerging trends
- c. Avoiding industry changes
- d. Relying on traditional practices

Correct Answer: B. Identifying and capitalizing on emerging trends

21. Which technique involves combining existing ideas to create a new and innovative business concept?

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- a. Imitation
- b. Synthesis
- c. SWOT analysis
- d. Market research

Correct Answer: b. Synthesis

22. What is the purpose of conducting a SWOT analysis during business idea generation?

- a. Generating new ideas
- b. Assessing strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats
- c. Avoiding market trends
- d. Imitating successful businesses

Correct Answer: b. Assessing strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats

23. Which factor involves identifying personal interests, skills, and passions as potential sources of business ideas?

- a. Imitation
- b. Personal assessment
- c. Competitive analysis
- d. Market research

Correct Answer: b. Personal assessment

24. What role does problem-solving play in business idea generation?

- a. Creating problems for business opportunities
- b. Avoiding challenges
- c. Identifying problems as opportunities for business ideas
- d. Ignoring market needs

Correct Answer: c. Identifying problems as opportunities for business ideas

25. Which method involves conducting surveys, interviews, and observations to gather insights for business ideas?

- a. Imitation
- b. Idea generation techniques
- c. Market research
- d. Synthesis

Correct Answer: c. Market research

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26. What is the purpose of considering scalability in business idea generation?

- a. Limiting growth potential
- b. Ignoring market demands
- c. Assessing the potential for business expansion
- d. Avoiding competition

Correct Answer: c. Assessing the potential for business expansion

27. Which factor involves assessing the unique selling proposition (USP) of a business idea?

- a. Competitive analysis
- b. Personal assessment
- c. Imitation
- d. Idea evaluation

Correct Answer: a. Competitive analysis

28. What method involves identifying gaps or unmet needs in the market as a source of business ideas?

- a. Imitation
- b. Gap analysis
- c. Synthesis
- d. Opportunity recognition

Correct Answer: b. Gap analysis

29. Which technique involves examining successful business models in other industries for inspiration?

- a. Imitation
- b. Industry analysis
- c. SWOT analysis
- d. Synthesis

Correct Answer: d. Synthesis

30. What role does customer feedback play in the process of business idea generation?

- a. Ignoring customer preferences
- b. Identifying market trends
- c. Assessing market needs and preferences
- d. Avoiding competition

Correct Answer: c. Assessing market needs and preferences

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31. What is the initial step in the identification of business opportunities?

- a. Market research
- b. Idea evaluation
- c. Opportunity recognition
- d. Business planning

Correct Answer: c. Opportunity recognition

32. Which approach involves analyzing market trends

- a. Imitation
- b. Trend analysis
- c. SWOT analysis
- d. Competitive analysis

Correct Answer: b. Trend analysis

33. What role does gap analysis play in identifying business opportunities?

- a. Recognizing market trends
- b. Identifying gaps or unmet needs in the market
- c. Imitating successful businesses
- d. Assessing strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats

Correct Answer: b. Identifying gaps or unmet needs in the market

34. Which factor involves exploring emerging technologies and innovations as potential business opportunities?

- a. Imitation
- b. Technology assessment
- c. Market research
- d. Competitive analysis

Correct Answer: b. Technology assessment

35. What is the purpose of conducting a SWOT analysis during the identification of business opportunities?

- a. Evaluating personal skills
- b. Assessing strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats
- c. Ignoring market trends
- d. Imitating successful businesses

Correct Answer: b. Assessing strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats

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36. Which method involves brainstorming and creativity to discover new and innovative business opportunities?

- a. Imitation
- b. Idea generation techniques
- c. Market research
- d. Synthesis

Correct Answer: b. Idea generation techniques

37. What is the purpose of market research in identifying business opportunities?

- a. Ignoring customer preferences
- b. Assessing market needs and preferences
- c. Avoiding competition
- d. Imitating successful businesses

Correct Answer: b. Assessing market needs and preferences

38. Which factor involves understanding demographic shifts and changes in consumer behavior for potential business opportunities?

- a. Imitation
- b. Demographic analysis
- c. Market research
- d. Opportunity recognition

Correct Answer: b. Demographic analysis

39. What role does networking play in the identification of business opportunities?

- a. Avoiding collaborations
- b. Limiting professional connections
- c. Identifying potential partners and opportunities
- d. Imitating successful businesses

Correct Answer: c. Identifying potential partners and opportunities

40. Which technique involves observing successful businesses and replicating their models for similar success?

- a. Imitation
- b. Synthesis
- c. SWOT analysis
- d. Gap analysis

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Correct Answer: a. Imitation

41. What is the purpose of evaluating market saturation in the identification of business opportunities?

- a. Ignoring market trends
- b. Assessing market demand and competition
- c. Avoiding industry changes
- d. Imitating successful businesses

Correct Answer: b. Assessing market demand and competition

42. Which aspect involves understanding regulatory changes and legal aspects for potential business opportunities?

- a. Imitation
- b. Legal assessment
- c. SWOT analysis
- d. Synthesis

Correct Answer: b. Legal assessment

43. What role does personal passion and interest play in identifying business opportunities?

- a. Ignoring personal preferences
- b. Aligning personal interests with potential opportunities
- c. Avoiding niche markets
- d. Imitating successful businesses

Correct Answer: b. Aligning personal interests with potential opportunities

44. Which method involves studying the competitive landscape to identify areas where a business can stand out?

- a. Imitation
- b. Competitive analysis
- c. SWOT analysis
- d. Synthesis

Correct Answer: b. Competitive analysis

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45. What is the purpose of considering scalability in the identification of business opportunities?

- a. Limiting growth potential
- b. Ignoring market trends
- c. Assessing the potential for business expansion
- d. Imitating successful businesses

Correct Answer: c. Assessing the potential for business expansion

46. What does market feasibility assess in a business context?

- a. Employee satisfaction
- b. Financial viability
- c. Market demand and potential
- d. Technological requirements

Correct Answer: c. Market demand and potential

47. Which factor is essential to consider when evaluating market feasibility?

- a. Office location
- b. Regulatory compliance
- c. Consumer behavior
- d. Internal processes

Correct Answer: c. Consumer behavior

48. What is the primary objective of conducting a market feasibility study?

- a. Assessing legal risks
- b. Evaluating internal processes
- c. Analyzing the market's receptiveness
- d. Exploring technological advancements

Correct Answer: c. Analyzing the market's receptiveness

49. Which aspect of market feasibility involves understanding the target market's demographics and characteristics?

- a. Legal considerations
- b. Consumer behavior analysis
- c. Office location
- d. Technological requirements

Correct Answer: b. Consumer behavior analysis

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50. What role does competition analysis play in market feasibility?

- a. Ignoring competitors
- b. Assessing market demand
- c. Evaluating the competitive landscape
- d. Exploring internal processes

Correct Answer: c. Evaluating the competitive landscape

51. Which option is a common challenge in market feasibility?

- a. Limited market demand
- b. Regulatory compliance
- c. Inadequate employee satisfaction
- d. Technological advancements

Correct Answer: a. Limited market demand

52. What is the significance of assessing market trends in market feasibility?

- a. Avoiding market trends
- b. Identifying opportunities for growth
- c. Focusing solely on internal processes
- d. Ignoring consumer behavior

Correct Answer: b. Identifying opportunities for growth

53. Which factor involves evaluating the pricing strategy and potential profitability in market feasibility?

- a. Legal considerations
- b. Internal processes
- c. Financial viability
- d. Employee satisfaction

Correct Answer: c. Financial viability

54. What does a market feasibility study help businesses understand about potential customers?

- a. Employee satisfaction levels
- b. Legal considerations
- c. Consumer needs and preferences
- d. Internal processes

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Correct Answer: c. Consumer needs and preferences

55. Which aspect of market feasibility involves considering external economic conditions that may impact the business?

- a. Legal considerations b. Employee satisfaction
- c. Economic factors d. Technological requirements

Correct Answer: c. Economic factors

56. What does financial feasibility assess in a business context?

- a. Market demand b. Employee satisfaction
- c. Financial viability d. Technological requirements

Correct Answer: c. Financial viability

57. Which factor is crucial for evaluating financial feasibility in a business venture?

- a. Office location b. Regulatory compliance
- c. Capital requirements d. Consumer behavior

Correct Answer: c. Capital requirements

58. What is the primary purpose of conducting a financial feasibility analysis?

- a. Assessing market demand
- b. Evaluating internal processes
- c. Analyzing the financial sustainability
- d. Exploring technological advancements

Correct Answer: c. Analyzing the financial sustainability

59. Which aspect of financial feasibility involves estimating the initial investment required for the business?

- a. Regulatory compliance b. Start-up costs
- c. Consumer behavior analysis d. Technological requirements

Correct Answer: b. Start-up costs

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60. What role does a cash flow projection play in financial feasibility?

- a. Ignoring financial sustainability
- b. Assessing market demand
- c. Projecting future revenues and expenses
- d. Exploring internal processes

Correct Answer: c. Projecting future revenues and expenses

61. Which financial factor is a common challenge in assessing financial feasibility?

- a. Adequate capital
- b. Excessive consumer demand
- c. Limited financial resources
- d. Technological advancements

Correct Answer: c. Limited financial resources

62. What is the significance of a break-even analysis in financial feasibility?

- a. Avoiding financial sustainability
- b. Identifying opportunities for growth
- c. Determining the point at which revenues equal costs
- d. Ignoring consumer behavior

Correct Answer: c. Determining the point at which revenues equal costs

63. Which financial aspect involves evaluating the return on investment (ROI) for the business?

- a. Regulatory compliance
- b. Internal processes
- c. Profitability assessment
- d. Employee satisfaction

Correct Answer: c. Profitability assessment

64. What does a financial feasibility study help businesses understand about their financial position?

- a. Employee satisfaction levels
- b. Legal considerations
- c. Capital requirements
- d. Consumer behavior

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Correct Answer: c. Capital requirements

65. Which aspect of financial feasibility involves considering external economic conditions that may impact the business?

- a. Legal considerations
- b. Economic factors
- c. Employee satisfaction
- d. Technological requirements

Correct Answer: b. Economic factors

66. What does economic feasibility assess in a business context?

- a. Employee satisfaction
- b. Financial viability
- c. Market demand
- d. Economic viability

Correct Answer: d. Economic viability

67. Which factor is essential for evaluating economic feasibility in a business venture?

- a. Regulatory compliance
- b. Capital requirements
- c. Economic conditions
- d. Consumer behavior

Correct Answer: c. Economic conditions

68. What is the primary purpose of conducting an economic feasibility analysis?

- a. Assessing market demand
- b. Evaluating internal processes
- c. Analyzing the economic sustainability
- d. Exploring technological advancements

Correct Answer: c. Analyzing the economic sustainability

69. Which aspect of economic feasibility involves considering inflation rates and currency stability?

- a. Regulatory compliance
- b. Consumer behavior analysis
- c. Economic conditions
- d. Exchange rates

Correct Answer: d. Exchange rates

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70. What role does employment potential play in economic feasibility?

- a. Ignoring economic sustainability
- b. Assessing market demand
- c. Projecting job creation
- d. Exploring internal processes

Correct Answer: c. Projecting job creation

71. Which economic factor is a common challenge in assessing economic feasibility?

- a. Low inflation rates
- b. Economic stability
- c. Limited economic resources
- d. Technological advancements

Correct Answer: c. Limited economic resources

72. What is the significance of a cost-benefit analysis in economic feasibility?

- a. Avoiding economic sustainability
- b. Identifying opportunities for growth
- c. Evaluating the balance between costs and benefits
- d. Ignoring consumer behavior

Correct Answer: c. Evaluating the balance between costs and benefits

73. Which economic aspect involves evaluating the impact of the business on the local economy?

- a. Regulatory compliance
- b. Internal processes
- c. Economic contribution
- d. Employee satisfaction

Correct Answer: c. Economic contribution

74. What does an economic feasibility study help businesses understand about their contribution to the economy?

- a. Employee satisfaction levels
- b. Legal considerations
- c. Economic impact
- d. Consumer behavior

Correct Answer: c. Economic impact

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75. Which aspect of economic feasibility involves considering external economic conditions that may impact the business?

- a. Legal considerations
- b. Economic factors
- c. Employee satisfaction
- d. Technological requirements

Correct Answer: b. Economic factors

76. What does technical feasibility assess in a business context?

- a. Market demand
- b. Employee satisfaction
- c. Technological viability
- d. Economic conditions

Correct Answer: c. Technological viability

77. Which factor is essential for evaluating technical feasibility in a business venture?

- a. Regulatory compliance
- b. Capital requirements
- c. Technological requirements
- d. Consumer behavior

Correct Answer: c. Technological requirements

78. What is the primary purpose of conducting a technical feasibility analysis?

- a. Assessing market demand
- b. Evaluating internal processes
- c. Analyzing technological sustainability
- d. Exploring economic conditions

Correct Answer: c. Analyzing technological sustainability

79. Which aspect of technical feasibility involves assessing the availability of necessary hardware and software?

- a. Regulatory compliance
- b. Consumer behavior analysis
- c. Technology infrastructure
- d. Exchange rates

Correct Answer: c. Technology infrastructure

80. What role does scalability play in technical feasibility?

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- A. Ignoring technological sustainability
- b. Assessing market demand
- c. Evaluating the potential for system expansion
- d. Exploring internal processes

Correct Answer: c. Evaluating the potential for system expansion

81. Which technological factor is a common challenge in assessing technical feasibility?

- a. Adequate hardware availability
- b. Technological stability
- c. Limited technical resources
- d. Economic advancements

Correct Answer: c. Limited technical resources

82. What is the significance of a compatibility analysis in technical feasibility?

- a. Avoiding technological sustainability
- b. Identifying opportunities for growth
- c. Ensuring compatibility with existing systems
- d. Ignoring consumer behavior

Correct Answer: c. Ensuring compatibility with existing systems

83. Which technical aspect involves evaluating the expertise required for system implementation?

- a. Regulatory compliance
- b. Internal processes
- c. Technical expertise
- d. Employee satisfaction

Correct Answer: c. Technical expertise

84. What does a technical feasibility study help businesses understand about their technological capabilities?

- a. Employee satisfaction levels
- b. Legal considerations
- c. Technological capacity
- d. Consumer behavior

Correct Answer: c. Technological capacity

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85. Which aspect of technical feasibility involves considering external technological advancements that may impact the business?

- a. Legal considerations
- b. Technological factors
- c. Employee satisfaction
- d. Economic conditions

Correct Answer: b. Technological factors

86. What does managerial feasibility assess in a business context?

- a. Market demand
- b. Employee satisfaction
- c. Management capability
- d. Economic conditions

Correct Answer: c. Management capability

87. Which factor is essential for evaluating managerial feasibility in a business venture?

- a. Regulatory compliance
- b. Capital requirements
- c. Management expertise
- d. Consumer behavior

Correct Answer: c. Management expertise

88. What is the primary purpose of conducting a managerial feasibility analysis?

- a. Assessing market demand
- b. Evaluating internal processes
- c. Analyzing the capability of the management team
- d. Exploring economic conditions

Correct Answer: c. Analyzing the capability of the management team

89. Which aspect of managerial feasibility involves assessing the leadership skills of the management team?

- a. Regulatory compliance
- b. Consumer behavior analysis
- c. Leadership capability
- d. Exchange rates

Correct Answer: c. Leadership capability

90. What role does teamwork play in managerial feasibility?

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- a. Ignoring management capability
- b. Assessing market demand
- c. Evaluating the effectiveness of teamwork
- d. Exploring internal processes

Correct Answer: c. Evaluating the effectiveness of teamwork

91. Which managerial factor is a common challenge in assessing managerial feasibility?

- a. Limited regulatory compliance
- b. Inadequate management experience
- c. Consumer behavior
- d. Economic advancements

Correct Answer: b. Inadequate management experience

92. What is the significance of a succession plan in managerial feasibility?

- a. Avoiding management capability
- b. Identifying opportunities for growth
- c. Ensuring a smooth transition in leadership
- d. Ignoring consumer behavior

Correct Answer: c. Ensuring a smooth transition in leadership

93. Which managerial aspect involves evaluating the decision-making process within the management team?

- a. Regulatory compliance
- b. Internal processes
- c. Decision-making effectiveness
- d. Employee satisfaction

Correct Answer: c. Decision-making effectiveness

94. What does a managerial feasibility study help businesses understand about their management team?

- a. Employee satisfaction levels
- b. Legal considerations
- c. Management capabilities
- d. Consumer behavior

Correct Answer: c. Management capabilities

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95. Which aspect of managerial feasibility involves considering external factors that may impact the effectiveness of the management team?

- a. Legal considerations
- b. Managerial factors
- c. Employee satisfaction
- d. Economic conditions

Correct Answer: b. Managerial factors

96. What is the primary goal of project appraisal in business?

- a. Market saturation
- b. Assessing employee satisfaction
- c. Evaluating the viability and profitability of a project
- d. Ignoring consumer behavior

Correct Answer: c. Evaluating the viability and profitability of a project

97. Which financial metric is commonly used in project appraisal to measure the profitability of an investment?

- a. Return on Investment (ROI)
- b. Employee turnover rate
- c. Consumer behavior analysis
- d. Internal rate of return (IRR)

Correct Answer: a. Return on Investment (ROI)

98. What role does risk assessment play in project appraisal?

- a. Ignoring potential risks
- b. Identifying and evaluating potential risks associated with the project
- c. Assessing market demand
- d. Exploring technological advancements

Correct Answer: b. Identifying and evaluating potential risks associated with the project

99. Which factor involves estimating the future value of cash flows in project appraisal?

- a. Regulatory compliance
- b. Internal processes

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c. Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) d. Employee satisfaction

Correct Answer: c. Discounted Cash Flow (DCF)

100. What is the purpose of a sensitivity analysis in project appraisal?

- a. Avoiding market trends
- b. Identifying opportunities for growth
- c. Assessing the impact of variations in project assumptions on outcomes
- d. Ignoring consumer behavior

Correct Answer: c. Assessing the impact of variations in project assumptions on outcomes

101. Which technique involves comparing the costs and benefits of a project to determine its overall desirability?

- a. Regulatory compliance
- b. Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA)
- c. SWOT analysis
- d. Employee satisfaction survey

Correct Answer: b. Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA)

102. What does the payback period measure in project appraisal?

- a. Employee satisfaction levels
- b. The time it takes to recover the initial investment
- c. Market demand
- d. Technological advancements

Correct Answer: b. The time it takes to recover the initial investment

103. Which financial metric calculates the annual rate of return a project is expected to generate?

- a. Net Present Value (NPV)
- b. Internal Rate of Return (IRR)
- c. Consumer behavior analysis
- d. Economic conditions

Correct Answer: b. Internal Rate of Return (IRR)

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104. What is the significance of a cost-effectiveness analysis in project appraisal?

- a. Avoiding potential risks
- b. Identifying opportunities for growth
- c. Assessing the efficiency of achieving project goals in relation to costs
- d. Ignoring market trends

Correct Answer: c. Assessing the efficiency of achieving project goals in relation to costs

105. Which technique involves comparing the present value of costs with the present value of benefits to determine project feasibility?

- a. Regulatory compliance
- b. Payback period analysis
- c. Discounted Cash Flow (DCF)
- d. Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA)

Correct Answer: d. Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA)

106. What is the primary objective of an Entrepreneurial Development Programme (EDP)?

- A. Ignoring business opportunities
- b. Enhancing entrepreneurial skills and capabilities
- c. Minimizing market competition
- d. Avoiding technological advancements

Correct Answer: b. Enhancing entrepreneurial skills and capabilities

107. Which aspect is typically covered in an EDP to empower entrepreneurs?

- a. Limiting access to financial resources
- b. Skill development and training
- c. Ignoring market trends
- d. Regulatory compliance

Correct Answer: b. Skill development and training

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108. What role does mentoring play in an Entrepreneurial Development Programme?

- a. Avoiding guidance and support
- b. Providing financial assistance
- c. Offering guidance and support from experienced entrepreneurs
- d. Ignoring consumer behavior

Correct Answer: c. Offering guidance and support from experienced entrepreneurs

109. Which factor is crucial for the success of an EDP in fostering entrepreneurship?

- a. Regulatory hurdles
- b. Ignoring market demand
- c. Active participation and engagement of participants
- d. Economic downturns

Correct Answer: c. Active participation and engagement of participants

110. What is the significance of networking sessions in an EDP?

- a. Avoiding collaborations
- b. Limiting professional connections
- c. Facilitating networking opportunities among entrepreneurs
- d. Ignoring technological advancements

Correct Answer: c. Facilitating networking opportunities among entrepreneurs

111. Which skill is often emphasized in an EDP to enhance entrepreneurial success?

- a. Avoiding risk-taking
- b. Financial management
- c. Ignoring market trends
- d. Regulatory compliance

Correct Answer: b. Financial management

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112.What is the purpose of exposing participants to real-life case studies in an EDP?

- a. Avoiding practical insights
- b. Providing theoretical knowledge only
- c. Applying theoretical concepts to real-world scenarios
- d. Ignoring consumer behavior

Correct Answer: c. Applying theoretical concepts to real-world scenarios

113.Which type of entrepreneurs can benefit from specialized EDPs tailored to their needs?

- a. Those with no interest in business growth
- b. Those in well-established industries
- c. Niche entrepreneurs with specific business interests
- d. Ignoring market trends

Correct Answer: c. Niche entrepreneurs with specific business interests

114.What is the outcome of fostering an entrepreneurial mindset in an EDP?

- a. Avoiding business opportunities
- b. Enhancing innovative thinking and problem-solving
- c. Limiting access to financial resources
- d. Ignoring technological advancements

Correct Answer: b. Enhancing innovative thinking and problem-solving

115.What role does goal-setting play in an EDP?

- a. Avoiding clear objectives
- b. Ignoring market trends
- c. Providing a roadmap for participants to achieve their entrepreneurial objectives

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d. Minimizing market competition

Correct Answer: c. Providing a roadmap for participants to achieve their entrepreneurial objectives

116. How does an EDP contribute to economic development?

- a. Ignoring economic conditions
- b. Promoting entrepreneurship and job creation
- c. Avoiding technological advancements
- d. Minimizing market competition

Correct Answer: b. Promoting entrepreneurship and job creation

117. What is the significance of including motivational sessions in an EDP?

- a. Avoiding positive reinforcement
- b. Providing encouragement and inspiration to participants
- c. Ignoring market trends
- d. Minimizing market competition

Correct Answer: b. Providing encouragement and inspiration to participants

118. Which aspect is addressed in an EDP to enhance participants' adaptability in dynamic business environments?

- a. Avoiding change
- b. Ignoring market trends
- c. Developing adaptability and resilience
- d. Regulatory hurdles

Correct Answer: c. Developing adaptability and resilience

119. What is the primary focus of EDPs aimed at fostering social entrepreneurship?

- a. Ignoring social impact
- b. Maximizing profits
- c. Addressing social and environmental issues
- d. Avoiding technological advancements

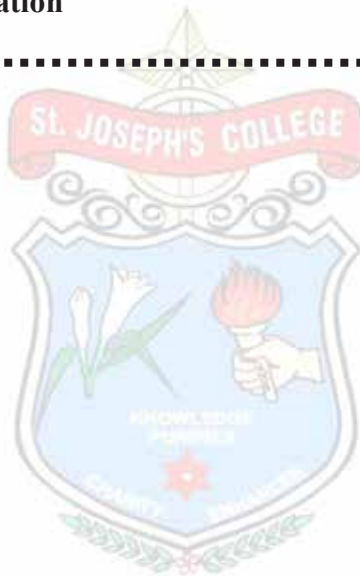
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Correct Answer: c. Addressing social and environmental issues

120. What is the purpose of follow-up sessions in an EDP?

- a. Ignoring participants' progress
- b. Tracking and supporting participants' post-program implementation
- c. Minimizing market competition
- d. Avoiding technological advancements

Correct Answer: b. Tracking and supporting participants' post-program implementation



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UNIT – III

1. What is the primary role of the Small-Scale Industries Board (SSIB)?

- a. Regulating large corporations
- b. Promoting small scale industries
- c. Managing international trade agreements
- d. Overseeing agricultural practices

Correct Answer: b. Promoting small scale industries

2. Which government body is typically responsible for the establishment of the Small-Scale Industries Board?

- a. Ministry of Agriculture
- b. Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- c. Ministry of Education
- d. Ministry of Defence

Correct Answer: b. Ministry of Commerce and Industry

3. What kind of support does the SSIB provide to small scale industries?

- a. Ignoring their needs
- b. Financial assistance and incentives
- c. Encouraging large-scale production only
- d. Handling international relations

Correct Answer: b. Financial assistance and incentives

4. In which country would you typically find the Small Scale Industries Board addressing the needs of local businesses?

- a. Brazil
- b. India
- c. Australia
- d. Canada

Correct Answer: b. India

5. What is the objective of providing financial assistance by the SSIB to small scale industries?

- a. Discouraging entrepreneurship
- b. Promoting unemployment

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- c. Enhancing the competitiveness of small businesses
- d. Ignoring technological advancements

Correct Answer: c. Enhancing the competitiveness of small businesses

6. Which area does the SSIB focus on to improve the growth prospects of small scale industries?

- a. Large-scale production
- b. Export regulations
- c. Technological advancements
- d. Ignoring market trends

Correct Answer: c. Technological advancements

7. What kind of regulatory support does the SSIB offer to small scale industries?

- a. Ignoring regulatory compliance
- b. Overburdening regulations
- c. Streamlining regulatory processes
- d. Focusing solely on large corporations

Correct Answer: c. Streamlining regulatory processes

8. What role does the SSIB play in promoting entrepreneurship among individuals?

- a. Ignoring entrepreneurship
- b. Discouraging new business ventures
- c. Providing mentorship and support
- d. Focusing on multinational corporations

Correct Answer: c. Providing mentorship and support

9. How does the SSIB contribute to job creation in the small scale sector?

- a. Ignoring employment opportunities
- b. Promoting large-scale industries
- c. Providing training programs
- d. Avoiding technological advancements

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Correct Answer: c. Providing training programs

10. What is the emphasis of SSIB on the economic development of a region?

- a. Ignoring economic conditions
- b. Focusing solely on urban areas
- c. Promoting balanced regional development
- d. Discouraging local businesses

Correct Answer: c. Promoting balanced regional development

11. What is the primary objective of the Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO)?

- a. Ignoring industrial development
- b. Promoting large-scale industries
- c. Fostering the growth of small and medium enterprises
- d. Handling agricultural practices

Correct Answer: c. Fostering the growth of small and medium enterprises

12. Which government body is typically responsible for the establishment and oversight of SIDO?

- a. Ministry of Agriculture
- b. Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- c. Ministry of Education
- d. Ministry of Defence

Correct Answer: b. Ministry of Commerce and Industry

13. What kind of support does SIDO provide to small and medium enterprises (SMEs)?

- a. Ignoring their needs
- b. Financial assistance, training, and technical support
- c. Encouraging large-scale production only
- d. Handling international relations

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Correct Answer: b. Financial assistance, training, and technical support

14. In which country would you typically find SIDO playing a key role in the development of small industries?

- a. Brazil
- b. India
- c. Australia
- d. Canada

Correct Answer: b. India

15. What is the primary focus of SIDO's financial assistance to small and medium enterprises?

- a. Discouraging entrepreneurship
- b. Promoting unemployment
- c. Enhancing the competitiveness of SMEs
- d. Ignoring technological advancements

Correct Answer: c. Enhancing the competitiveness of SMEs

16. Which area does SIDO prioritize to improve the growth prospects of small and medium enterprises?

- a. Large-scale production
- b. Export regulations
- c. Technological advancements
- d. Ignoring market trends

Correct Answer: c. Technological advancements

17. What kind of support does SIDO offer to entrepreneurs in terms of skill development?

- a. Ignoring skill development
- b. Providing financial assistance only
- c. Offering training programs and workshops
- d. Focusing solely on large corporations

Correct Answer: c. Offering training programs and workshops

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18. What role does SIDO play in streamlining regulatory processes for small and medium enterprises?

- a. Ignoring regulatory compliance
- b. Overburdening regulations
- c. Introducing efficient regulatory processes
- d. Focusing solely on large corporations

Correct Answer: c. Introducing efficient regulatory processes

19. How does SIDO contribute to job creation in the small and medium enterprise sector?

- a. Ignoring employment opportunities
- d. Promoting large-scale industries
- c. Providing training programs and financial support
- d. Avoiding technological advancements

Correct Answer: c. Providing training programs and financial support

20. What is the emphasis of SIDO on the economic development of a region?

- a. Ignoring economic conditions
- b. Focusing solely on urban areas
- c. Promoting balanced regional development
- d. Discouraging local businesses

Correct Answer: c. Promoting balanced regional development

21. What is the primary role of the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)?

- a. Ignoring industrial development
- b. Promoting large-scale industries
- c. Fostering the growth of small and medium enterprises (SMEs)
- d. Handling agricultural practices

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Correct Answer: c. Fostering the growth of small and medium enterprises (SMEs)

22. Which financial institution is SIDBI affiliated with in India?

- a. Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
- b. State Bank of India (SBI)
- c. Ministry of Finance
- d. Punjab National Bank (PNB)

Correct Answer: A. Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

23. What kind of financial support does SIDBI offer to small and medium enterprises (SMEs)?

- a. Ignoring their needs
- b. Providing only equity investments
- c. Offering a range of financial products including loans and guarantees
- d. Handling international relations

Correct Answer: c. Offering a range of financial products including loans and guarantees

24. In which year was SIDBI established to promote and develop small industries in India?

- a. 1982
- b. 1990
- c. 1995
- d. 2000

Correct Answer: a. 1982

25. What is the primary focus of SIDBI's refinancing activities for financial institutions?

- a. Discouraging entrepreneurship
- b. Promoting unemployment
- c. Supporting lending to small and medium enterprises (SMEs)
- d. Ignoring technological advancements

Correct Answer: C. Supporting lending to small and medium enterprises (SMEs)

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26. Which area does SIDBI prioritize to enhance the competitiveness of small and medium enterprises?

- a. Large-scale production
- b. Export regulations
- c. Technological advancements
- d. Ignoring market trends

Correct Answer: c. Technological advancements

27. What kind of support does SIDBI offer to startups and innovative enterprises?

- a. Ignoring innovation
- b. Providing mentorship, funding, and assistance in technology adoption
- c. Offering support only to established businesses
- d. Focusing solely on large corporations

Correct Answer: b. Providing mentorship, funding, and assistance in technology adoption

28. What role does SIDBI play in supporting the development of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in India?

- a. Ignoring MSMEs
- b. Focusing solely on large-scale industries
- c. Providing financial assistance, developmental initiatives, and promotional activities
- d. Discouraging local businesses

Correct Answer: c. Providing financial assistance, developmental initiatives, and promotional activities

29. How does SIDBI contribute to employment generation in the MSME sector?

- a. Ignoring employment opportunities
- b. Promoting large-scale industries
- c. Facilitating access to finance and business development services
- d. Avoiding technological advancements

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Correct Answer: c. Facilitating access to finance and business development services

30. What is the significance of SIDBI's role in the economic development of India?

- a. Ignoring economic conditions
- b. Focusing solely on urban areas
- c. Promoting balanced regional development and inclusive growth
- d. Discouraging local businesses

Correct Answer: c. Promoting balanced regional development and inclusive growth

31. What is the primary function of Small Industries Service Institutes (SISIs)?

- a. Promoting large-scale industries
- b. Ignoring industrial development
- c. Providing support services to small and medium enterprises (SMEs)
- d. Handling agricultural practices

Correct Answer: c. Providing support services to small and medium enterprises (SMEs)

31. Which ministry in India is generally responsible for overseeing the activities of Small Industries Service Institutes (SISIs)?

- a. Ministry of Agriculture
- b. Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- c. Ministry of Education
- d. Ministry of Defense

Correct Answer: b. Ministry of Commerce and Industry

32. What kind of support services do SISIs typically offer to small and medium enterprises (SMEs)?

- a. Ignoring their needs

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- b. Providing financial assistance only
- c. Offering training, technical, and marketing support
- d. Handling international relations

Correct Answer: c. Offering training, technical, and marketing support

33. In which year were Small Industries Service Institutes (SISIs) first established in India?

- a. 1955
- b. 1960
- c. 1975
- d. 1980

Correct Answer: b. 1960

34. What is the primary focus of SISIs in providing training to small and medium enterprises (SMEs)?

- a. Discouraging entrepreneurship
- b. Promoting unemployment
- c. Enhancing the technical and managerial skills of entrepreneurs
- d. Ignoring technological advancements

Correct Answer: c. Enhancing the technical and managerial skills of entrepreneurs

35. Which area does SISIs prioritize to improve the competitiveness of small and medium enterprises (SMEs)?

- a. Large-scale production
- b. Export regulations
- c. Technological advancements
- d. Ignoring market trends

Correct Answer: c. Technological advancements

36. What kind of marketing support does SISIs provide to small and medium enterprises (SMEs)?

- a. Ignoring market trends
- b. Focusing solely on advertising
- c. Offering market research, product promotion, and export guidance

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d. Discouraging local businesses

Correct Answer: C. Offering market research, product promotion, and export guidance

37. What role does SISIs play in assisting small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in technology adoption?

a. Ignoring technological advancements

b. Offering technology solutions to large corporations only

c. Providing assistance in technology upgradation and innovation

d. Promoting unemployment

Correct Answer: C. Providing assistance in technology upgradation and innovation

38. How does SISIs contribute to the development of entrepreneurship in India?

a. Ignoring entrepreneurship

b. Providing financial assistance only

c. Offering training, mentoring, and support to aspiring entrepreneurs

d. Focusing solely on large corporations

Correct Answer: c. Offering training, mentoring, and support to aspiring entrepreneurs

39. What is the significance of SISIs in promoting inclusive growth in the Indian economy?

a. Ignoring economic conditions

b. Focusing solely on urban areas

c. Promoting balanced regional development and supporting diverse sectors

d. Discouraging local businesses

Correct Answer: c. Promoting balanced regional development and supporting diverse sectors

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40. What is the primary role of the National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC)?

- a. Ignoring industrial development
- b. Promoting large-scale industries
- c. Fostering the growth of small and medium enterprises (SMEs)
- d. Handling agricultural practices

Correct Answer: c. Fostering the growth of small and medium enterprises (SMEs)

41. Which ministry in India is generally responsible for overseeing the activities of the National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC)?

- a. Ministry of Agriculture
- b. Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- c. Ministry of Education
- d. Ministry of Defence

Correct Answer: b. Ministry of Commerce and Industry

42. What kind of support services does NSIC offer to small and medium enterprises (SMEs)?

- a. Ignoring their needs
- b. Providing financial assistance only
- c. Offering a range of services including marketing, credit, and technology support
- d. Handling international relations

Correct Answer: c. Offering a range of services including marketing, credit, and technology support

43. In which year was the National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) established in India?

- a. 1948
- b. 1955
- c. 1960
- d. 1975

Correct Answer: b. 1955

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44. What is the primary focus of NSIC in providing marketing support to small and medium enterprises (SMEs)?

- a. Discouraging entrepreneurship
- b. Promoting unemployment
- c. market access and visibility for SME products
- d. Ignoring technological advancements

Correct Answer: c. Enhancing market access and visibility for SME products

45. Which area does NSIC prioritize to improve the competitiveness of small and medium enterprises (SMEs)?

- a. Large-scale production
- b. Export regulations
- c. Technological advancements
- d. Ignoring market trends

Correct Answer: c. Technological advancements

46. What kind of financial support does NSIC provide to small and medium enterprises (SMEs)?

- a. Ignoring financial needs
- b. Offering only equity investments
- c. Facilitating easy access to credit and financial assistance
- d. Discouraging local businesses

Correct Answer: c. Facilitating easy access to credit and financial assistance

47. How does NSIC contribute to technology support for small and medium enterprises (SMEs)?

- a. Ignoring technological advancements
- b. Providing support only to large corporations
- c. Offering technology-related services and solutions
- d. Promoting unemployment

Correct Answer: c. Offering technology-related services and solutions

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48. What role does NSIC play in the development of entrepreneurship in India?

- a. Ignoring entrepreneurship
- b. Providing financial assistance only
- c. Offering training, mentoring, and support to aspiring entrepreneurs
- d. Focusing solely on large corporations

Correct Answer: c. Offering training, mentoring, and support to aspiring entrepreneurs

49. What is the significance of NSIC in promoting inclusive growth in the Indian economy?

- a. Ignoring economic conditions
- b. Focusing solely on urban areas
- c. Promoting balanced regional development and supporting diverse sectors
- d. Discouraging local businesses

Correct Answer: c. Promoting balanced regional development and supporting diverse sectors

50. What is the primary role of the National Research Development Corporation (NRDC)?

- a. Ignoring research and development
- b. Promoting large-scale industries
- c. Facilitating the commercialization of innovative technologies
- d. Handling agricultural practices

Correct Answer: c. Facilitating the commercialization of innovative technologies

51. Which ministry in India is generally responsible for overseeing the activities of the National Research Development Corporation (NRDC)?

- a. Ministry of Agriculture
- b. Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- c. Ministry of Education
- d. Ministry of Defense

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Correct Answer: b. Ministry of Commerce and Industry

52. What kind of support services does NRDC provide to researchers and innovators?

- a. Ignoring their needs
- b. Offering research grants only
- c. Facilitating technology transfer, patenting, and commercialization
- d. Handling international relations

Correct Answer: c. Facilitating technology transfer, patenting, and commercialization

53. In which year was the National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) established in India?

- a. 1950
- b. 1960
- c. 1975
- d. 1980

Correct Answer: a. 1950

54. What is the primary focus of NRDC in supporting the commercialization of innovations?

- a. Discouraging entrepreneurship
- b. Promoting unemployment
- c. Facilitating technology transfer and licensing for commercial use
- d. Ignoring technological advancements

Correct Answer: c. Facilitating technology transfer and licensing for commercial use

55. Which area does NRDC prioritize to enhance the application of research and development outcomes?

- a. Large-scale production
- b. Export regulations
- c. Commercialization of technology
- d. Ignoring market trends

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Correct Answer: c. Commercialization of technology

56. What kind of financial support does NRDC provide to innovators and inventors?

- a. Ignoring financial needs
- b. Offering only equity investments
- c. Facilitating funding for prototype development and commercialization
- d. Discouraging local businesses

Correct Answer: c. Facilitating funding for prototype development and commercialization

57. How does NRDC contribute to protecting intellectual property rights of researchers?

- a. Ignoring intellectual property protection
- b. Offering support only to large corporations
- c. Facilitating patenting and technology licensing
- d. Promoting unemployment

Correct Answer: c. Facilitating patenting and technology licensing

58. What role does NRDC play in promoting the culture of innovation in India?

- a. Ignoring innovation
- b. Providing financial assistance only
- c. Facilitating technology transfer and supporting inventors
- d. Focusing solely on large corporations

Correct Answer: c. Facilitating technology transfer and supporting inventors

59. What is the significance of NRDC in bridging the gap between research institutions and industries?

- a. Ignoring economic conditions
- b. Focusing solely on urban areas

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- c. Facilitating technology transfer and promoting industry collaborations
- d. Discouraging local businesses

Correct Answer: c. Facilitating technology transfer and promoting industry collaborations

60. What is the primary focus of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC)?

- a. Ignoring rural development
- b. Promoting large-scale industries
- c. Fostering the development of khadi and village industries
- d. Handling agricultural practices

Correct Answer: c. Fostering the development of khadi and village industries

61. Which ministry in India is generally responsible for overseeing the activities of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC)?

- a. Ministry of Agriculture
- b. Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- c. Ministry of Education
- d. Ministry of Defense

Correct Answer: b. Ministry of Commerce and Industry

62. What kind of industries does KVIC primarily focus on promoting?

- a. Ignoring industrial development
- b. Large-scale manufacturing units
- c. Khadi and village industries
- d. International trade

Correct Answer: c. Khadi and village industries

63. In which year was the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) established in India?

- a. 1948
- b. 1956
- c. 1966
- d. 1975

Correct Answer: b. 1956

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64. What is the primary objective of KVIC in promoting khadi and village industries?

- a. Discouraging entrepreneurship
- b. Promoting unemployment
- c. Generating employment in rural areas and promoting self-reliance
- d. Ignoring technological advancements

Correct Answer: c. Generating employment in rural areas and promoting self-reliance

65. Which area does KVIC prioritize to improve the economic conditions of rural artisans and entrepreneurs?

- a. Large-scale production
- b. Export regulations
- c. Development of traditional and cottage industries
- d. Ignoring market trends

Correct Answer: c. Development of traditional and cottage industries

66. What kind of support does KVIC offer to artisans and entrepreneurs involved in khadi and village industries?

- a. Ignoring their needs
- b. Providing financial assistance only
- c. Offering training, credit, and marketing support
- d. Discouraging local businesses

Correct Answer: c. Offering training, credit, and marketing support

67. How does KVIC contribute to the promotion of khadi products in India and abroad?

- a. Ignoring khadi promotion
- b. Focusing solely on urban markets
- c. Facilitating marketing and brand promotion for khadi products
- d. Promoting unemployment

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Correct Answer: c. Facilitating marketing and brand promotion for khadi products

68. What role does KVIC play in the sustainable development of rural areas in India?

- a. Ignoring sustainability
- b. Providing financial assistance only
- c. Promoting environmentally friendly practices and rural empowerment
- d. Focusing solely on large corporations

Correct Answer: c. Promoting environmentally friendly practices and rural empowerment

69. What is the significance of KVIC in preserving traditional craftsmanship and cultural heritage?

- a. Ignoring cultural heritage
- b. Focusing solely on modern industries
- c. Promoting the preservation of traditional skills and heritage
- d. Discouraging local businesses

Correct Answer: c. Promoting the preservation of traditional skills and heritage

70. What is the primary role of the State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited (SIPCOT)?

- a. Ignoring industrial development
- b. Promoting large-scale industries
- c. Fostering the growth of small and medium enterprises (SMEs)
- d. Handling agricultural practices

Correct Answer: b. Promoting large-scale industries

71. Which level of government is responsible for the establishment and functioning of SIPCOT?

- a. Local Government
- b. State Government

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- c. Central Government d. International Government

Correct Answer: b. State Government

72.What kind of services does SIPCOT provide to industries in Tamil Nadu?

- a. Ignoring their needs
- b. Offering only financial assistance
- c. Providing infrastructure support, land allocation, and project development services
- d. Handling international relations

Correct Answer: c. Providing infrastructure support, land allocation, and project development services

73.In which year was the State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited (SIPCOT) established?

- a.1960 b.1970
- c.1980 d.1990

Correct Answer: a. 1960

74.What is the primary focus of SIPCOT in promoting industrial growth in Tamil Nadu?

- a. Discouraging entrepreneurship
- b. Promoting unemployment
- c. Providing a conducive environment for industries to thrive
- d. Ignoring technological advancements

Correct Answer: c. Providing a conducive environment for industries to thrive

75.Which area does SIPCOT prioritize to enhance the competitiveness of industries in Tamil Nadu?

- a. Large-scale production b. Export regulations
- c. technological advancements d. Ignoring market trends

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Correct Answer: c. Technological advancements

76.What kind of financial support does SIPCOT offer to industries in Tamil Nadu?

- a. Ignoring financial needs
- b. Providing grants only
- c. Facilitating easy access to loans and financial assistance
- d. Discouraging local businesses

Correct Answer: c. Facilitating easy access to loans and financial assistance

77.How does SIPCOT contribute to the development of industrial infrastructure in Tamil Nadu?

- a. Ignoring infrastructure development
- b. Providing support only to large corporations
- c. Developing industrial parks, estates, and infrastructure facilities
- d. Promoting unemployment

Correct Answer: c. Developing industrial parks, estates, and infrastructure facilities

78.What role does SIPCOT play in attracting foreign direct investment (FDI) to Tamil Nadu?

- a. Ignoring FDI opportunities
- b. Focusing solely on domestic investments
- c. Facilitating FDI inflow through promotional activities and incentives
- d. Discouraging local businesses

Correct Answer: c. Facilitating FDI inflow through promotional activities and incentives

79.What is the significance of SIPCOT in the economic development of Tamil Nadu?

- a. Ignoring economic conditions

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- b. Focusing solely on urban areas
- c. Promoting balanced regional development and industrial growth
- d. Discouraging local businesses

Correct Answer: c. Promoting balanced regional development and industrial growth

80. What is the primary focus of the Industrial and Technical Consultancy Organisation of Tamil Nadu Limited (ITCOT)?

- a. Ignoring industrial development
- b. Promoting large-scale industries
- c. Providing consultancy and advisory services to industries
- d. Handling agricultural practices

Correct Answer: c. Providing consultancy and advisory services to industries

81. Which level of government is generally involved in the establishment and functioning of ITCOT?

- a. Local Government
- b. State Government
- c. Central Government
- d. International Government

Correct Answer: b. State Government

82. What kind of services does ITCOT offer to industries in Tamil Nadu?

- a. Ignoring their needs
- b. Providing only financial assistance
- c. Offering consultancy, project management, and technical support
- d. Handling international relations

Correct Answer: c. Offering consultancy, project management, and technical support

83. In which year was the Industrial and Technical Consultancy Organisation of Tamil Nadu Limited (ITCOT) established?

- a. 1970
- b. 1980

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c.1990

d.2000

Correct Answer: b. 1980

84.What is the primary objective of ITCOT in providing consultancy services to industries?

- a. Discouraging entrepreneurship
- b. Promoting unemployment
- c. Enhancing the efficiency and competitiveness of industries
- d. Ignoring technological advancements

Correct Answer: c. Enhancing the efficiency and competitiveness of industries

85.Which area does ITCOT specialize in to support industries in Tamil Nadu?

- a. Large-scale production
- b. Export regulations
- c. Technological advancements and project planning
- d. Ignoring market trends

Correct Answer: c. Technological advancements and project planning

86.What kind of financial support does ITCOT provide to industries?

- a. Ignoring financial needs
- b. Providing grants only
- c. Facilitating financial planning, project appraisal, and investment analysis
- d. Discouraging local businesses

Correct Answer: c. Facilitating financial planning, project appraisal, and investment analysis

87.How does ITCOT contribute to skill development in the industrial sector?

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- a. Ignoring skill development
- b. Providing training only to large corporations
- c. Offering skill enhancement programs and training to industries
- d. Promoting unemployment

Correct Answer: c. Offering skill enhancement programs and training to industries

88.What role does ITCOT play in promoting sustainable and environmentally friendly practices among industries?

- a. Ignoring environmental concerns
- b. Providing support only to industries with minimal environmental impact
- c. Facilitating the adoption of sustainable practices and green technologies
- d. Focusing solely on large corporations

Correct Answer: c. Facilitating the adoption of sustainable practices and green technologies

86.What is the significance of ITCOT in the industrial development of Tamil Nadu?

- a. Ignoring economic conditions
- b. Focusing solely on urban areas
- c. Contributing to the growth and development of industries across sectors
- d. Discouraging local businesses

Correct Answer: c. Contributing to the growth and development of industries across sectors

87.What is the primary role of the Industrial and District Industries Centre (DIC)?

- A. Ignoring industrial development
- b. Promoting large-scale industries

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- c. Fostering the growth of small and medium enterprises (SMEs)
- d. Handling agricultural practices

Correct Answer: c. Fostering the growth of small and medium enterprises (SMEs)

88. Which level of government is typically responsible for the establishment and functioning of District Industries Centre?

- a. Local Government
- b. State Government
- c. Central Government
- d. International Government

Correct Answer: b. State Government

89. What kind of support services does DIC provide to industries in the district?

- a. Ignoring their needs
- b. Offering only financial assistance
- c. Providing a range of services including financial aid, training, and marketing support
- d. Handling international relations

Correct Answer: c. Providing a range of services including financial aid, training, and marketing support

90. In which year was the concept of District Industries Centre first introduced in India?

- a. 1950
- b. 1965
- c. 1970
- d. 1980

Correct Answer: b. 1965

91. What is the primary focus of DIC in promoting industrial growth at the district level?

- a. Discouraging entrepreneurship
- b. Promoting unemployment
- c. Providing a conducive environment for SMEs to thrive

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d. Ignoring technological advancements

Correct Answer: c. Providing a conducive environment for SMEs to thrive

92. Which area does DIC prioritize to enhance the competitiveness of industries in the district?

- a. Large-scale production
- b. Export regulations
- c. Technological advancements
- d. Ignoring market trends

Correct Answer: c. Technological advancements

93. What kind of financial support does DIC offer to industries in the district?

- a. Ignoring financial needs
- b. Providing grants only
- c. Facilitating easy access to loans, subsidies, and financial assistance
- d. Discouraging local businesses

Correct Answer: c. Facilitating easy access to loans, subsidies, and financial assistance

94. How does DIC contribute to skill development in the industrial sector at the district level?

- a. Ignoring skill development
- b. Providing training only to large corporations
- c. Offering skill enhancement programs and training to SMEs
- d. Promoting unemployment

Correct Answer: c. Offering skill enhancement programs and training to SMEs

95. What role does DIC play in promoting the development of entrepreneurship in the district?

- a. Ignoring entrepreneurship
- b. Providing financial assistance only

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- c. Offering training, mentoring, and support to aspiring entrepreneurs
- d. Focusing solely on large corporations

Correct Answer: c. Offering training, mentoring, and support to aspiring entrepreneurs

96. What is the significance of DIC in promoting inclusive growth and employment generation at the district level?

- a. Ignoring economic conditions
- b. Focusing solely on urban areas
- c. Promoting balanced regional development by supporting SMEs
- d. Discouraging local businesses

Correct Answer: c. Promoting balanced regional development by supporting SMEs

97. What is the primary function of Tamilnadu Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd (TIIC)?

- a. Ignoring industrial development
- b. Promoting large-scale industries
- c. Facilitating financial assistance to industries in Tamil Nadu
- d. Handling agricultural practices

Correct Answer: c. Facilitating financial assistance to industries in Tamil Nadu

98. Which level of government is typically involved in the establishment and functioning of Tamilnadu Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd (TIIC)?

- a. Local Government
- b. State Government
- c. Central Government
- d. International Government

Correct Answer: b. State Government

99. What types of financial assistance does TIIC provide to industries in Tamil Nadu?

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- a. Ignoring their financial needs
- b. Offering only equity investments
- c. Providing term loans, working capital, and other financial products
- d. Handling international relations

Correct Answer: c. Providing term loans, working capital, and other financial products

100. In which year was Tamilnadu Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd (TIIC) established?

- a. 1948
- b. 1955
- c. 1960
- d. 1970

Correct Answer: c. 1960

101. What is the primary objective of TIIC in providing financial assistance to industries?

- a. Discouraging entrepreneurship
- b. Promoting unemployment
- c. Enhancing the competitiveness of industries by providing financial support
- d. Ignoring technological advancements

Correct Answer: c. Enhancing the competitiveness of industries by providing financial support

102. Which sector does TIIC focus on in terms of providing financial assistance?

- a. Large-scale production
- b. Export regulations
- c. Both large and small-scale industries
- d. Ignoring market trends

Correct Answer: c. Both large and small-scale industries

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103. What kind of industries does TIIC support through its financial assistance programs?

- a. Ignoring specific industries
- b. Providing support only to information technology (IT) sectors
- c. Supporting diverse industries including manufacturing and services
- d. Discouraging local businesses

Correct Answer: c. Supporting diverse industries including manufacturing and services

104. How does TIIC contribute to the economic development of Tamil Nadu?

- a. Ignoring economic conditions
- b. Focusing solely on urban areas
- c. Facilitating industrial growth and employment generation
- d. Discouraging local businesses

Correct Answer: c. Facilitating industrial growth and employment generation

105. What role does TIIC play in promoting entrepreneurship in Tamil Nadu?

- a. Ignoring entrepreneurship
- b. Providing financial assistance only to established businesses
- c. Offering support to aspiring entrepreneurs and startups
- d. Focusing solely on large corporations

Correct Answer: c. Offering support to aspiring entrepreneurs and startups

106. What is the significance of TIIC in encouraging investments and industrial expansion in Tamil Nadu?

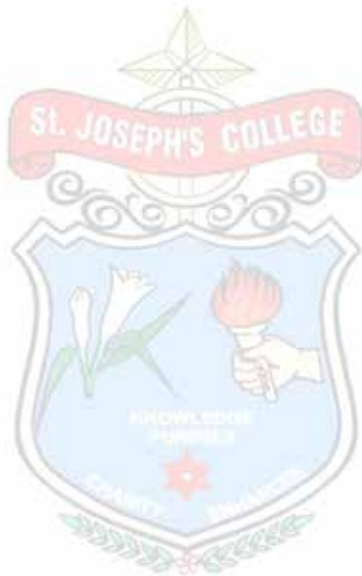
- a. Ignoring investment opportunities
- b. Focusing solely on specific industries

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- c. Facilitating investments and fostering industrial expansion
- d. Discouraging local businesses

Correct Answer: c. Facilitating investments and fostering industrial expansion

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UNIT – IV

1. What is the primary role of the Small Scale Industries Board (SSIB)?

- a. Regulating large corporations
- b. Promoting small scale industries
- c. Managing international trade agreements
- d. Overseeing agricultural practices

Correct Answer: b. Promoting small scale industries

2. Which government body is typically responsible for the establishment of the Small Scale Industries Board?

- a. Ministry of Agriculture
- b. Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- c. Ministry of Education
- d. Ministry of Defense

Correct Answer: b. Ministry of Commerce and Industry

3. What kind of support does the SSIB provide to small scale industries?

- a. Ignoring their needs
- b. Financial assistance and incentives
- c. Encouraging large-scale production only
- d. Handling international relations

Correct Answer: b. Financial assistance and incentives

4. In which country would you typically find the Small Scale Industries Board addressing the needs of local businesses?

- a. Brazil
- b. India
- c. Australia
- d. Canada

Correct Answer: b. India

5. What is the objective of providing financial assistance by the SSIB to small scale industries?

- a. Discouraging entrepreneurship
- b. Promoting unemployment

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- c. Enhancing the competitiveness of small businesses
- d. Ignoring technological advancements

Correct Answer: c. Enhancing the competitiveness of small businesses

6. Which area does the SSIB focus on to improve the growth prospects of small scale industries?

- a. Large-scale production
- b. Export regulations
- c. Technological advancements
- d. Ignoring market trends

Correct Answer: c. Technological advancements

7. What kind of regulatory support does the SSIB offer to small scale industries?

- a. Ignoring regulatory compliance
- b. Overburdening regulations
- c. Streamlining regulatory processes
- d. Focusing solely on large corporations

Correct Answer: c. Streamlining regulatory processes

8. What role does the SSIB play in promoting entrepreneurship among individuals?

- a. Ignoring entrepreneurship
- b. Discouraging new business ventures
- c. Providing mentorship and support
- d. Focusing on multinational corporations

Correct Answer: c. Providing mentorship and support

9. How does the SSIB contribute to job creation in the small scale sector?

- a. Ignoring employment opportunities
- b. Promoting large-scale industries
- c. Providing training programs
- d. Avoiding technological advancements

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Correct Answer: c. Providing training programs

10. What is the emphasis of SSIB on the economic development of a region?

- a. Ignoring economic conditions
- b. Focusing solely on urban areas
- c. Promoting balanced regional development
- d. Discouraging local businesses

Correct Answer: c. Promoting balanced regional development

11. What is the primary objective of the Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO)?

- a. Ignoring industrial development
- b. Promoting large-scale industries
- c. Fostering the growth of small and medium enterprises
- d. Handling agricultural practices

Correct Answer: c. Fostering the growth of small and medium enterprises

12. Which government body is typically responsible for the establishment and oversight of SIDO?

- a. Ministry of Agriculture
- b. Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- c. Ministry of Education
- d. Ministry of Defense

Correct Answer: b. Ministry of Commerce and Industry

13. What kind of support does SIDO provide to small and medium enterprises (SMEs)?

- a. Ignoring their needs
- b. Financial assistance, training, and technical support
- c. Encouraging large-scale production only
- d. Handling international relations

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Correct Answer: b. Financial assistance, training, and technical support

14. In which country would you typically find SIDO playing a key role in the development of small industries?

- a. Brazil
- b. India
- c. Australia
- d. Canada

Correct Answer: b. India

15. What is the primary focus of SIDO's financial assistance to small and medium enterprises?

- a. Discouraging entrepreneurship
- b. Promoting unemployment
- c. Enhancing the competitiveness of SMEs
- d. Ignoring technological advancements

Correct Answer: c. Enhancing the competitiveness of SMEs

16. Which area does SIDO prioritize to improve the growth prospects of small and medium enterprises?

- a. Large-scale production
- b. Export regulations
- c. Technological advancements
- d. Ignoring market trends

Correct Answer: c. Technological advancements

17. What kind of support does SIDO offer to entrepreneurs in terms of skill development?

- a. Ignoring skill development
- b. Providing financial assistance only
- c. Offering training programs and workshops
- d. Focusing solely on large corporations

Correct Answer: c. Offering training programs and workshops

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18.What role does SIDO play in streamlining regulatory processes for small and medium enterprises?

- a. Ignoring regulatory compliance
- b. Overburdening regulations
- c. Introducing efficient regulatory processes
- d. Focusing solely on large corporations

Correct Answer: c. Introducing efficient regulatory processes

19.How does SIDO contribute to job creation in the small and medium enterprise sector?

- a. Ignoring employment opportunities
- b. Promoting large-scale industries
- c. Providing training programs and financial support
- d. Avoiding technological advancements

Correct Answer: c. Providing training programs and financial support

20.What is the emphasis of SIDO on the economic development of a region?

- a. Ignoring economic conditions
- b. Focusing solely on urban areas
- c. Promoting balanced regional development
- d. Discouraging local businesses

Correct Answer: c. Promoting balanced regional development

21.What is the primary role of the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)?

- a. Ignoring industrial development
- b. Promoting large-scale industries
- c. Fostering the growth of small and medium enterprises (SMEs)
- d. Handling agricultural practices

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Correct Answer: c. Fostering the growth of small and medium enterprises (SMEs)

22. Which financial institution is SIDBI affiliated with in India?

- a. Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
- b. State Bank of India (SBI)
- c. Ministry of Finance
- d. Punjab National Bank (PNB)

Correct Answer: a. Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

23. What kind of financial support does SIDBI offer to small and medium enterprises (SMEs)?

- a. Ignoring their needs
- b. Providing only equity investments
- c. Offering a range of financial products including loans and guarantees
- d. Handling international relations

Correct Answer: c. Offering a range of financial products including loans and guarantees

24. In which year was SIDBI established to promote and develop small industries in India?



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Correct Answer: c. Supporting lending to small and medium enterprises (SMEs)

26. Which area does SIDBI prioritize to enhance the competitiveness of small and medium enterprises?

- a. Large-scale production
- b. Export regulations
- c. Technological advancements
- d. Ignoring market trends

Correct Answer: c. Technological advancements

27. What kind of support does SIDBI offer to startups and innovative enterprises?

- a. Ignoring innovation
- b. Providing mentorship, funding, and assistance in technology adoption
- c. Offering support only to established businesses
- d. Focusing solely on large corporations

Correct Answer: b. Providing mentorship, funding, and assistance in technology adoption

28. What role does SIDBI play in supporting the development of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in India?

- a. Ignoring MSMEs
- b. Focusing solely on large-scale industries
- c. Providing financial assistance, developmental initiatives, and promotional activities
- d. Discouraging local businesses

Correct Answer: c. Providing financial assistance, developmental initiatives, and promotional activities

29. How does SIDBI contribute to employment generation in the MSME sector?

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- a. Ignoring employment opportunities
- b. Promoting large-scale industries
- c. Facilitating access to finance and business development services
- d. Avoiding technological advancements

Correct Answer: c. Facilitating access to finance and business development services

30. What is the significance of SIDBI's role in the economic development of India?

- a. Ignoring economic conditions
- b. Focusing solely on urban areas
- c. Promoting balanced regional development and inclusive growth
- d. Discouraging local businesses

Correct Answer: c. Promoting balanced regional development and inclusive growth

31. What is the primary function of Small Industries Service Institutes (SISIs)?

- a. Promoting large-scale industries
- b. Ignoring industrial development
- c. Providing support services to small and medium enterprises (SMEs)
- d. Handling agricultural practices

Correct Answer: c. Providing support services to small and medium enterprises (SMEs)

32. Which ministry in India is generally responsible for overseeing the activities of Small Industries Service Institutes (SISIs)?

- a. Ministry of Agriculture
- b. Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- c. Ministry of Education
- d. Ministry of Defense

Correct Answer: b. Ministry of Commerce and Industry

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33. What kind of support services do SISIs typically offer to small and medium enterprises (SMEs)?

- a. Ignoring their needs
- b. Providing financial assistance only
- c. Offering training, technical, and marketing support
- d. Handling international relations

Correct Answer: c. Offering training, technical, and marketing support

34. In which year were Small Industries Service Institutes (SISIs) first established in India?

- a. 1955
- b. 1960
- c. 1975
- d. 1980

Correct Answer: b. 1960

35. What is the primary focus of SISIs in providing training to small and medium enterprises (SMEs)?

- a. Discouraging entrepreneurship
- b. Promoting unemployment
- c. Enhancing the technical and managerial skills of entrepreneurs
- d. Ignoring technological advancements

Correct Answer: c. Enhancing the technical and managerial skills of entrepreneurs

36. Which area does SISIs prioritize to improve the competitiveness of small and medium enterprises (SMEs)?

- a. Large-scale production
- b. Export regulations
- c. Technological advancements
- d. Ignoring market trends

Correct Answer: c. Technological advancements

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37. What kind of marketing support does SISIs provide to small and medium enterprises (SMEs)?

- A. Ignoring market trends
- b. Focusing solely on advertising
- c. Offering market research, product promotion, and export guidance
- d. Discouraging local businesses

Correct Answer: c. Offering market research, product promotion, and export guidance

38. What role does SISIs play in assisting small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in technology adoption?

- a. Ignoring technological advancements
- b. Offering technology solutions to large corporations only
- c. Providing assistance in technology upgradation and innovation
- d. Promoting unemployment

Correct Answer: c. Providing assistance in technology upgradation and innovation

39. How does SISIs contribute to the development of entrepreneurship in India?

- a. Ignoring entrepreneurship
- b. Providing financial assistance only
- c. Offering training, mentoring, and support to aspiring entrepreneurs
- d. Focusing solely on large corporations

Correct Answer: c. Offering training, mentoring, and support to aspiring entrepreneurs

40. What is the significance of SISIs in promoting inclusive growth in the Indian economy?

- a. Ignoring economic conditions
- b. Focusing solely on urban areas

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- c. Promoting balanced regional development and supporting diverse sectors
- d. Discouraging local businesses

Correct Answer: c. Promoting balanced regional development and supporting diverse sectors

41. What is the primary role of the National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC)?

- a. Ignoring industrial development
- b. Promoting large-scale industries
- c. Fostering the growth of small and medium enterprises (SMEs)
- d. Handling agricultural practices

Correct Answer: c. Fostering the growth of small and medium enterprises (SMEs)

42. Which ministry in India is generally responsible for overseeing the activities of the National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC)?

- a. Ministry of Agriculture
- b. Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- c. Ministry of Education
- d. Ministry of Defense

Correct Answer: b. Ministry of Commerce and Industry

43. What kind of support services does NSIC offer to small and medium enterprises (SMEs)?

- a. Ignoring their needs
- b. Providing financial assistance only
- c. Offering a range of services including marketing, credit, and technology support
- d. Handling international relations

Correct Answer: c. Offering a range of services including marketing, credit, and technology support

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44. In which year was the National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) established in India?

- a. 1948
- b. 1955
- c. 1960
- d. 1975

Correct Answer: b. 1955

45. What is the primary focus of NSIC in providing marketing support to small and medium enterprises (SMEs)?

- a. Discouraging entrepreneurship
- b. Promoting unemployment
- c. Enhancing market access and visibility for SME products
- d. Ignoring technological advancements

Correct Answer: c. Enhancing market access and visibility for SME products

46. Which area does NSIC prioritize to improve the competitiveness of small and medium enterprises (SMEs)?

- a. Large-scale production
- b. Export regulations
- c. Technological advancements
- d. Ignoring market trends

Correct Answer: c. Technological advancements

47. What kind of financial support does NSIC provide to small and medium enterprises (SMEs)?

- a. Ignoring financial needs
- b. Offering only equity investments
- c. Facilitating easy access to credit and financial assistance
- d. Discouraging local businesses

Correct Answer: c. Facilitating easy access to credit and financial assistance

48. How does NSIC contribute to technology support for small and medium enterprises (SMEs)?

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- a. Ignoring technological advancements
- b. Providing support only to large corporations
- c. Offering technology-related services and solutions
- d. Promoting unemployment

Correct Answer: c. Offering technology-related services and solutions

49. What role does NSIC play in the development of entrepreneurship in India?

- a. Ignoring entrepreneurship
- b. Providing financial assistance only
- c. Offering training, mentoring, and support to aspiring entrepreneurs
- d. Focusing solely on large corporations

Correct Answer: c. Offering training, mentoring, and support to aspiring entrepreneurs

50. What is the significance of NSIC in promoting inclusive growth in the Indian economy?

- a. Ignoring economic conditions
- b. Focusing solely on urban areas
- c. Promoting balanced regional development and supporting diverse sectors
- d. Discouraging local businesses

Correct Answer: c. Promoting balanced regional development and supporting diverse sectors

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UNIT – V

1. Why is the provision of incentives crucial for promoting entrepreneurship in India?

- a. To discourage innovation
- b. To create hurdles for new businesses
- c. To encourage risk-taking and business ventures
- d. To limit economic growth

Correct Answer: c. To encourage risk-taking and business ventures

2. What role do financial incentives play in supporting entrepreneurs in India?

- a. To discourage financial independence
- b. To promote reliance on foreign aid
- c. To enhance competitiveness and sustainability
- d. To discourage entrepreneurship

Correct Answer: c. To enhance competitiveness and sustainability

3. How can tax incentives contribute to the growth of entrepreneurship in India?

- a. By increasing tax burdens on entrepreneurs
- b. Through sound financial management
- c. By providing relief through reduced tax liabilities
- d. By discouraging financial transparency

Correct Answer: c. By providing relief through reduced tax liabilities

4. Why is the provision of easier access to credit considered a significant incentive for entrepreneurs?

- a. To promote reliance on personal savings
- b. To limit financial resources
- c. To facilitate business expansion and operations
- d. To discourage financial independence

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Correct Answer: c. To facilitate business expansion and operations

5. How do government-sponsored training programs act as incentives for entrepreneurs in India?

- a. By discouraging skill development
- b. Through promotion of outdated skills
- c. By providing necessary skills and knowledge
- d. By limiting access to educational resources

Correct Answer: c. By providing necessary skills and knowledge

6. What is a potential outcome of providing incentives for research and development activities for entrepreneurs?

- a. Stagnation in innovation
- b. Encouragement of groundbreaking innovations and advancements
- c. Discouragement of technology adoption
- d. Excessive reliance on foreign technologies

Correct Answer: b. Encouragement of groundbreaking innovations and advancements

7. How can government support through infrastructure development act as an incentive for entrepreneurs in India?

- a. By limiting access to necessary infrastructure
- b. Through efficient supply chain management
- c. By creating a conducive business environment
- d. By promoting bureaucratic hurdles

Correct Answer: c. By creating a conducive business environment

8. Why is the need for incentives greater for entrepreneurs in specific sectors, such as technology and innovation?

- a. To discourage growth in these sectors
- b. To promote reliance on traditional practices
- c. Due to the high-risk nature and capital-intensive requirements

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d. To limit economic diversification

Correct Answer: c. Due to the high-risk nature and capital-intensive requirements

9. How does the provision of incentives for women entrepreneurs contribute to economic development in India?

a. By limiting diversity and inclusion

b. Through promotion of gender equality and economic empowerment

c. By discouraging female entrepreneurship

d. By promoting gender-based discrimination

Correct Answer: b. Through promotion of gender equality and economic empowerment

10. What is a potential consequence of the absence of incentives for entrepreneurs in India?

a. Increased economic growth and development

b. Limited business initiatives and economic stagnation

c. Enhanced competition and innovation

d. Efficient resource utilization

Correct Answer: b. Limited business initiatives and economic stagnation

11. What is a common challenge associated with the implementation of incentive programs for entrepreneurs in India?

a. Overwhelming government support

b. Limited awareness among entrepreneurs

c. Excessive ease in accessing incentives

d. Efficient administration of incentives

Correct Answer: b. Limited awareness among entrepreneurs

12. How can bureaucratic processes pose a problem in the effective granting of incentives for entrepreneurs in India?

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- a. By promoting transparent procedures
- b. Through streamlined application processes
- c. By creating delays and red tape
- d. By facilitating easy access to incentives

Correct Answer: c. By creating delays and red tape

13. What issue is often associated with the transparency of incentive programs for entrepreneurs in India?

- a. Efficient utilization of funds
- b. Limited corruption risks
- c. Lack of clear eligibility criteria and guidelines
- d. Excessive monitoring and accountability

Correct Answer: c. Lack of clear eligibility criteria and guidelines

14. Why can unequal distribution of incentives pose a problem for entrepreneurs in India?

- a. By promoting a level playing field
- b. Through fair competition
- c. By creating disparities and favouritism
- d. By encouraging transparency

Correct Answer: c. By creating disparities and favouritism

15. How can the misuse of incentive programs become a challenge for entrepreneurs and the government?

- a. By promoting ethical business practices
- b. Through efficient utilization of resources
- c. By facilitating corruption and fraud
- d. By encouraging responsible business behavior

Correct Answer: c. By facilitating corruption and fraud

16. What impact can frequent changes in incentive policies have on entrepreneurs in India?

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- a. By fostering stability and predictability
- b. Through encouragement of long-term planning
- c. By creating uncertainty and hindering strategic decision-making
- d. By promoting consistent government support

Correct Answer: c. By creating uncertainty and hindering strategic decision-making

17. How does the complexity of incentive application processes pose a problem for entrepreneurs?

- a. By promoting efficiency
- b. Through easy access to incentives
- c. By creating barriers and administrative burdens
- d. By facilitating transparent procedures

Correct Answer: c. By creating barriers and administrative burdens

18. What challenge is associated with the evaluation and measurement of the effectiveness of incentive programs for entrepreneurs?

- a. Efficient assessment criteria
- b. Limited need for evaluation
- c. Lack of clear metrics and benchmarks
- d. Overemphasis on success stories

Correct Answer: c. Lack of clear metrics and benchmarks

19. How can fiscal constraints become a hurdle in the successful implementation of incentive programs for entrepreneurs in India?

- a. By promoting sound fiscal management
- b. Through increased budget allocations
- c. By limiting the availability of funds for incentives
- d. By encouraging excessive government spending

Correct Answer: c. By limiting the availability of funds for incentives

20. What issue is often associated with the long gestation period of returns on investment from incentive programs for entrepreneurs?

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- q. Rapid economic growth
- b. Limited patience among entrepreneurs
- c. By encouraging short-term decision-making
- d. Efficient and sustainable business practices

Correct Answer: c. By encouraging short-term decision-making

21. Which government body in India is responsible for implementing the 'Startup India' initiative to promote entrepreneurship?

- a. Ministry of Finance
- b. NITI Aayog
- c. Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- d. Reserve Bank of India

Correct Answer: c. Ministry of Commerce and Industry

22. Under the 'Stand Up India' scheme, what is the focus in terms of entrepreneurs?

- a. Women and Scheduled Castes
- b. Foreign investors
- c. Urban entrepreneurs only
- d. Large corporations

Correct Answer: a. Women and Scheduled Castes

23. What is the primary objective of the 'MUDRA Yojana' scheme in India?

- a. To promote corporate investments
- b. To provide financial assistance to micro-enterprises
- c. To support foreign entrepreneurs
- d. To encourage large-scale industries

Correct Answer: b. To provide financial assistance to micro-enterprises

24. Which government initiative focuses on promoting innovation and entrepreneurship among students in India?

- a. Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana
- b. Atal Innovation Mission
- c. Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana

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d. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
Correct Answer: b. Atal Innovation Mission

25. Under the 'Make in India' initiative, what type of incentive is provided to attract foreign investment in manufacturing?

- a. Tax exemptions for all industries
- b. Subsidies for service-oriented industries
- c. Special incentives for foreign manufacturers
- d. No incentives provided

Correct Answer: c. Special incentives for foreign manufacturers

26. Which scheme offers financial support to women entrepreneurs for setting up and scaling up their enterprises?

- a. Stand Up India
- b. Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana
- c. Mahila Coir Yojana
- d. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana

Correct Answer: a. Stand Up India

27. What does the 'Skill India' mission aim to achieve in the context of entrepreneurship?

- a. Promoting traditional skills only
- b. Encouraging entrepreneurs to avoid skill development
- c. Enhancing the employability of the workforce and fostering entrepreneurship
- d. Restricting access to skill development programs

Correct Answer: c. Enhancing the employability of the workforce and fostering entrepreneurship

28. What type of incentives are provided under the 'Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme' for entrepreneurs in India?

- a. Tax exemptions for all exports
- b. Subsidies for raw material imports
- c. Duty-free import of capital goods for export production

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d. No incentives for export-oriented entrepreneurs

Correct Answer: c. Duty-free import of capital goods for export production

29. Under the 'Pradhan Mantri Yuva Yojana,' what support is provided to young entrepreneurs?

a. Subsidies for established businesses only

b. No financial support

c. Financial assistance for entrepreneurship education and training

d. Tax exemptions for youth entrepreneurs

Correct Answer: c. Financial assistance for entrepreneurship education and training

28. What is the focus of the 'National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)' in terms of entrepreneurship?

a. Urban entrepreneurs b. Rural entrepreneurs and self-help groups

c. Foreign entrepreneurs d. Large corporations only

Correct Answer: b. Rural entrepreneurs and self-help groups

30. What is the primary objective of providing incentives for the development of industries in backward areas in India?

a. To discourage industrial growth

b. To concentrate industries in urban centers

c. To promote balanced regional development

d. To limit economic diversification

Correct Answer: c. To promote balanced regional development

31. Under the 'North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS),' what types of incentives are provided to promote industrialization in the North East region?

a. No incentives provided

b. Tax exemptions and financial support

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- c. Incentives only for foreign investors
- d. Incentives for large-scale industries only

Correct Answer: b. Tax exemptions and financial support

31.What is the focus of the 'Goods and Services Tax (GST) reimbursement' as an incentive for industries in backward areas?

- a. To discourage industries from operating in backward areas
- b. To impose additional taxes on industries in backward areas
- c. To provide relief by reimbursing GST paid on eligible goods and services
- d. To limit access to financial resources

Correct Answer: c. To provide relief by reimbursing GST paid on eligible goods and services

32.How does the 'Transport Subsidy Scheme' support industries in backward areas?

- a. By encouraging industries to relocate to urban centers
- b. Through subsidies for raw material imports
- c. By providing financial assistance for transportation of raw materials and finished goods
- d. By discouraging investment in transportation infrastructure

Correct Answer: c. By providing financial assistance for transportation of raw materials and finished goods

33.What role do 'Interest Subsidy' programs play in promoting industries in backward areas?

- a. To increase interest rates for industries
- b. Through incentives by subsidizing interest on loans for eligible industries
- c. By promoting reliance on foreign investments
- d. By discouraging financial independence

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Correct Answer: b. Through incentives by subsidizing interest on loans for eligible industries

34. How does the 'Capital Investment Subsidy' contribute to the development of industries in backward areas?

- a. By limiting access to capital
- b. Through subsidies on capital investments for eligible industries
- c. By discouraging technological advancements
- d. By encouraging excessive government support

Correct Answer: b. Through subsidies on capital investments for eligible industries

35. What is the purpose of the 'Special Package for Textiles and Apparel Sector' in backward areas?

- a. To discourage the textile and apparel sector
- b. Through tax exemptions and financial support to boost employment and exports
- c. By promoting reliance on imported textiles
- d. By limiting access to skilled labor

Correct Answer: b. Through tax exemptions and financial support to boost employment and exports

36. How does the 'Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS)' support the development of industries in backward areas?

- a. By discouraging technological advancements
- b. Through incentives by providing a subsidy for technology upgradation
- c. By promoting reliance on outdated technologies
- d. By limiting access to credit

Correct Answer: b. Through incentives by providing a subsidy for technology upgradation

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37. Under the 'Industrial Promotion Package for Himachal Pradesh,' what incentives are provided to industries in the state?

- a. No incentives provided
- b. Tax exemptions and financial support
- c. Incentives only for foreign investors
- d. Incentives for large-scale industries only

Correct Answer: b. Tax exemptions and financial support

38. How does the 'Incentive Scheme for Large & Mega Projects in Assam' contribute to industrial development?

- a. By discouraging large and mega projects
- b. Through tax exemptions and financial support for large and mega projects in Assam
- c. By promoting reliance on small-scale industries
- d. By limiting access to skilled labour

Correct Answer: b. Through tax exemptions and financial support for large and mega projects in Assam

39. What is the primary purpose of subsidized consultancy services in India?

- a. To maximize profits for consulting firms
- b. To discourage businesses from seeking external advice
- c. To provide affordable professional advice and support to businesses
- d. To limit access to consultancy services

Correct Answer: c. To provide affordable professional advice and support to businesses

40. Under the 'MSME Support and Outreach Program,' how do subsidized consultancy services benefit Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)?

- a. By increasing consultancy fees
- b. Through tax exemptions only

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c. By providing financial assistance for professional advice

d. By discouraging MSMEs from seeking external support

Correct Answer: c. By providing financial assistance for professional advice

41. How does the 'Technology and Quality Upgradation Support' scheme contribute to subsidized consultancy services for industries in India?

a. By limiting access to technology

b. Through incentives for industries to avail subsidized consultancy for technology upgrades

c. By discouraging technological advancements

d. By promoting reliance on outdated technologies

Correct Answer: b. Through incentives for industries to avail subsidized consultancy for technology upgrades

42. What role does the 'National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP)' play in offering subsidized consultancy services to manufacturing units?

a. By discouraging competitiveness

b. Through financial support for consultancy services to enhance manufacturing competitiveness

c. By limiting access to manufacturing units

d. By promoting excessive government intervention

Correct Answer: b. Through financial support for consultancy services to enhance manufacturing competitiveness

43. How do subsidies for consultancy services contribute to the 'Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme' in India?

a. By discouraging exports

b. Through financial support for consultancy to enhance export capabilities

c. By promoting reliance on imported goods

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d. By limiting access to international markets

Correct Answer: b. Through financial support for consultancy to enhance export capabilities

44. What is the focus of the 'Scheme for Promotion of MSMEs in North Eastern Region' in terms of consultancy services?

a. To discourage MSMEs from seeking consultancy

b. Through financial support for consultancy services to boost MSMEs in the North East

c. By promoting reliance on traditional practices

d. By limiting access to skilled consultants

Correct Answer: b. Through financial support for consultancy services to boost MSMEs in the North East

45. How does the 'Skill Development for Employability and Entrepreneurship (SDEE)' initiative contribute to subsidized consultancy services?

a. By discouraging skill development

b. Through financial support for consultancy services to enhance employability and entrepreneurship

c. By limiting access to educational resources

d. By promoting reliance on outdated skills

Correct Answer: b. Through financial support for consultancy services to enhance employability and entrepreneurship

46. What type of businesses can benefit from the 'Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS)' that includes consultancy services as part of the subsidy?

a. Only large corporations

b. Only foreign investors

c. MSMEs investing in technology upgradation, including consultancy services

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d. Only service-oriented businesses

Correct Answer: c. MSMEs investing in technology upgradation, including consultancy services

47. Under the 'Technology Acquisition and Development Fund (TADF),' how does the scheme support subsidized consultancy services?

a. By discouraging technology acquisition

b. Through financial support for consultancy to facilitate technology acquisition and development

c. By promoting reliance on foreign technologies

d. By limiting access to technology advancements

Correct Answer: b. Through financial support for consultancy to facilitate technology acquisition and development

48. How does the 'Startup India' initiative contribute to the provision of subsidized consultancy services for new businesses?

a. By discouraging startups from seeking professional advice

b. Through financial support for consultancy services to nurture and guide startups

c. By promoting reliance on traditional business models

d. By limiting access to entrepreneurial resources

Correct Answer: b Through financial support for consultancy services to nurture and guide startups

49. What is the primary purpose of providing subsidies for market strategies in India?

a. To discourage businesses from adopting market-oriented approaches

b. To promote excessive reliance on foreign markets

c. To encourage the adoption of effective market strategies by businesses

d. To limit access to market-related resources

Correct Answer: c. To encourage the adoption of effective market strategies by businesses

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50. How do subsidies for market strategies benefit Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in India?

- a. By promoting inefficiency
- b. Through financial support to enhance competitiveness and market presence
- c. By discouraging SMEs from participating in the market
- d. By limiting access to market information

Correct Answer: b. Through financial support to enhance competitiveness and market presence

51. Under the 'Marketing Development Assistance (MDA)' scheme, what support is provided to businesses in terms of market strategies?

- a. No support for market development
- b. Financial assistance for market promotion activities, both domestic and international
- c. Incentives for businesses to avoid marketing efforts
- d. Support only for foreign market development

Correct Answer: b. Financial assistance for market promotion activities, both domestic and international

52. How does the 'Market Access Initiative (MAI)' contribute to subsidizing market strategies in India?

- a. By discouraging market access
- b. Through financial support for market-related activities, including product promotion and market research
- c. By limiting access to domestic markets
- d. By promoting reliance on outdated marketing practices

Correct Answer: b Through financial support for market-related activities, including product promotion and market research

53. What is the focus of the 'Export Credit Guarantee Corporation (ECGC)' in terms of market strategy subsidies?

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- a. Discouraging businesses from exporting
- b. Through financial support by providing insurance and guarantees for exports
- c. By promoting reliance on domestic markets
- d. By limiting access to credit for market-related activities

Correct Answer: b. Through financial support by providing insurance and guarantees for exports

54. How do subsidies for market strategies under the 'Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES)' benefit businesses in India?

- a. By discouraging investments in trade infrastructure
- b. Through financial support for the development of export-related infrastructure to boost market access
- c. By limiting access to information about international markets
- d. By promoting reliance on traditional trade practices

Correct Answer: b. Through financial support for the development of export-related infrastructure to boost market access

55. What role does the 'Technology and Quality Upgradation Support' scheme play in subsidizing market strategies?

- a. By discouraging technology adoption
- b. Through incentives for businesses to adopt advanced technologies for market competitiveness
- c. By limiting access to quality products in the market
- d. By promoting reliance on outdated technologies

Correct Answer: b. Through incentives for businesses to adopt advanced technologies for market competitiveness

56. Under the 'National Agricultural Market (eNAM)' initiative, how does the government subsidize market strategies for farmers?

- a. By discouraging farmers from participating in electronic trading

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- b. Through financial support for the development of electronic markets to enhance farmers' market access
- c. By limiting access to agricultural markets
- d. By promoting reliance on traditional agricultural practices

Correct Answer: b. Through financial support for the development of electronic markets to enhance farmers' market access

57. What is the focus of the 'Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP)' regarding market strategy subsidies?

- a. Discouraging the development of textile parks
- b. Through financial support for the creation of modern infrastructure to enhance market competitiveness
- c. By limiting access to textile markets
- d. By promoting reliance on traditional textile production methods

Correct Answer: b. Through financial support for the creation of modern infrastructure to enhance market competitiveness

58. How does the 'Promotion of Indian Brands in International Markets' initiative contribute to market strategy subsidies?

- a. By discouraging the promotion of Indian brands
- b. Through financial support for promoting Indian brands in international markets
- c. By limiting access to global markets
- d. By promoting reliance on foreign brands

Correct Answer: b. Through financial support for promoting Indian brands in international markets

59. Why is the adoption of indigenous technology encouraged in India?

- a. To limit technological advancements
- b. To discourage self-reliance
- c. To promote innovation and reduce dependency on foreign technology

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d. To restrict access to advanced technologies

Correct Answer: c. To promote innovation and reduce dependency on foreign technology

60. What is the focus of the 'Make in India' initiative regarding the adoption of technology

a. Encouraging reliance on imported goods

b. Promoting indigenous manufacturing using the latest technologies

c. Discouraging technological advancements

d. Limiting access to global markets

Correct Answer: b Promoting indigenous manufacturing using the latest technologies

61. How does the 'Technology Acquisition and Development Fund (TADF)' contribute to the adoption of indigenous technology?

a. By discouraging technology acquisition

b. Through financial support for indigenous technology development and acquisition

c. By limiting access to technology advancements

d. By promoting reliance on foreign technologies

Correct Answer: b. Through financial support for indigenous technology development and acquisition

62. What role does the 'National Innovation Foundation (NIF)' play in fostering the adoption of indigenous technology in India?

a. By limiting innovation

b. Through financial support for innovative solutions and technologies developed in India

c. By discouraging the protection of intellectual property

d. By promoting reliance on foreign innovations

Correct Answer: b. Through financial support for innovative solutions and technologies developed in India

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63. Under the 'Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS),' how is the adoption of indigenous technology supported in the textile sector?

- a. By discouraging technology upgrades
- b. Through financial incentives for upgrading to state-of-the-art indigenous technologies
- c. By limiting access to textile markets
- d. By promoting reliance on outdated technologies

Correct Answer: b. Through financial incentives for upgrading to state-of-the-art indigenous technologies

64. What is the focus of the 'Start-up India' initiative concerning the adoption of technology by new businesses?

- a. Discouraging startups from adopting technology
- b. Promoting the use of outdated technologies by startups
- c. Encouraging the adoption of cutting-edge technologies by startups
- d. Limiting access to entrepreneurial resources

Correct Answer: c. Encouraging the adoption of cutting-edge technologies by startups

65. How does the 'National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP)' contribute to the adoption of indigenous technology in manufacturing units?

- a. By discouraging manufacturing competitiveness
- b. Through financial support for technology upgradation and adoption of best practices
- c. By limiting access to global markets
- d. By promoting reliance on foreign manufacturing processes

Correct Answer: b. Through financial support for technology upgradation and adoption of best practices

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66. What is the objective of the 'Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC) Scheme' in terms of technology adoption?

- a. Discouraging the development of electronics manufacturing clusters
- b. Promoting the use of outdated electronic technologies
- c. Encouraging the adoption of advanced technologies in electronics manufacturing
- d. Limiting access to electronic markets

Correct Answer: c. Encouraging the adoption of advanced technologies in electronics manufacturing

67. How does the 'National Biopharma Mission' contribute to the adoption of indigenous technology in the pharmaceutical sector?

- a. By discouraging research and development
- b. Through financial support for innovative research and technology development in biopharmaceuticals
- c. By limiting access to pharmaceutical markets
- d. By promoting reliance on foreign pharmaceutical products

Correct Answer: b. Through financial support for innovative research and technology development in biopharmaceuticals

68. What is the role of the 'National Mission on Interdisciplinary Cyber-Physical Systems (NM-ICPS)' in promoting the adoption of indigenous technology?

- a. By discouraging interdisciplinary research
- b. Through financial support for the development and adoption of indigenous technologies in cyber-physical systems
- c. By limiting access to cyber-physical technologies
- d. By promoting reliance on foreign cyber-physical systems

Correct Answer: b. Through financial support for the development and adoption of indigenous technologies in cyber-physical systems

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69.What is the primary advantage of acquiring machinery on hire purchase for entrepreneurs?

- a. Immediate ownership of the machinery
- b. Limited financial commitment
- c. Exclusion from maintenance responsibilities
- d. No impact on working capital

Correct Answer: b Limited financial commitment

70.In a hire purchase agreement, who typically owns the machinery during the hire period?

- a. Lessee
- b. Lessor
- c. Both parties jointly
- d. Government authority

Correct Answer: a. Lessee

71.How does the down payment structure in hire purchase agreements benefit entrepreneurs?

- a. Increases financial burden
- b. Acts as a barrier to entry
- c. Provides flexibility with initial cash outlay
- d. Eliminates the need for down payment

Correct Answer: C. Provides flexibility with initial cash outlay

72.What happens at the end of a hire purchase agreement term regarding ownership of the machinery?

- a. Ownership automatically transfers to the lessee
- b. Ownership remains with the lessor
- c. Joint ownership is established
- d. Machinery is returned to the manufacturer

Correct Answer: A) Ownership automatically transfers to the lessee

73.How does machinery on hire purchase impact the lessee's balance sheet during the hire period?

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- a. No impact on the balance sheet
- b. Increases liabilities
- c. Reduces assets
- d. Boosts equity

Correct Answer: b. Increases liabilities

74. What is a common feature of hire purchase agreements related to maintenance costs?

- a. Lessee is responsible for maintenance
- b. Maintenance costs are borne by the lessor
- c. Maintenance costs are shared equally
- d. No maintenance required

Correct Answer: a. Lessee is responsible for maintenance

75. How does the lessee's creditworthiness impact the terms of a hire purchase agreement?

- a. No impact on the terms
- b. Influences the down payment only
- c. May affect approval and terms offered
- d. Automatically disqualifies the lessee

Correct Answer: c. May affect approval and terms offered

76. What happens if the lessee defaults on payments during a hire purchase agreement?

- a. Machinery is repossessed, and the agreement is terminated
- b. Lessor absorbs the losses
- c. Lessee gains ownership immediately
- d. No consequences for default

Correct Answer: a. Machinery is repossessed, and the agreement is terminated

77. How does the interest component in hire purchase agreements impact the overall cost for the lessee?

- a. Reduces the overall cost
- b. Has no impact on the cost

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- c. Increases the overall cost
- d. Depends on the specific terms of the agreement

Correct Answer: c. Increases the overall cost

78.What is a potential benefit for entrepreneurs who may not have sufficient upfront capital for machinery acquisition?

- a. Higher down payment requirements
- b. Limited financing options
- c. Increased reliance on personal savings
- d. Access to necessary machinery without a substantial initial investment

Correct Answer: d. Access to necessary machinery without a substantial initial investment

79.What is the primary purpose of providing transport subsidies for entrepreneurs?

- a. To discourage transportation activities
- b. To increase the cost of logistics
- c. To promote efficient and cost-effective movement of goods
- d. To limit access to transportation services

Correct Answer: c. To promote efficient and cost-effective movement of goods

80.How can transport subsidies benefit entrepreneurs in terms of cost management?

- a. By increasing transportation expenses
- b. Through financial support to offset transportation costs
- c. By imposing additional taxes on transport services
- d. By discouraging entrepreneurs from using transportation services

Correct Answer: b. Through financial support to offset transportation costs

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81. Under the 'Freight Subsidy Scheme,' what type of assistance is provided to entrepreneurs?

- a. No financial assistance
- b. Financial support for international travel only
- c. Subsidies for freight and logistics costs
- d. Assistance for passenger transport only

Correct Answer: c. Subsidies for freight and logistics costs

82. How do transport subsidies contribute to the 'Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY)' for entrepreneurs in rural areas?

- a. By discouraging electrification projects
- b. Through financial support for transportation of equipment and materials for electrification projects
- c. By limiting access to rural areas
- d. By promoting reliance on traditional energy sources

Correct Answer: b. Through financial support for transportation of equipment and materials for electrification projects

83. What is the focus of the 'NEIDS Transport Subsidy Scheme' for entrepreneurs in the North East region of India?

- a. To discourage transportation in the North East
- b. By imposing additional taxes on transport services in the region
- c. Through financial support to offset transportation costs for businesses in the North East
- d. By limiting access to financial resources for transportation

Correct Answer: c. Through financial support to offset transportation costs for businesses in the North East

84. How do transport subsidies under the 'Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP)' benefit entrepreneurs in the textile industry?

- a. By discouraging the development of textile parks

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- b. Through financial support for transportation of raw materials and finished goods for textile units
- c. By limiting access to textile markets
- d. By promoting reliance on imported textiles

Correct Answer: b. Through financial support for transportation of raw materials and finished goods for textile units

85.What is a potential advantage for entrepreneurs using transport subsidies for their goods?

- a. Increased transportation costs
- b. Limited access to markets
- c. Enhanced competitiveness in the market
- d. No impact on business operations

Correct Answer: c. Enhanced competitiveness in the market

86.How can the 'Market Access Initiative (MAI)' contribute to entrepreneurs through transport subsidies?

- a. By discouraging market access
- b. Through financial support for transportation-related activities to boost market presence
- c. By limiting access to global markets
- d. By promoting reliance on traditional marketing strategies

Correct Answer: b. Through financial support for transportation-related activities to boost market presence

87.What is a common requirement for entrepreneurs to qualify for transport subsidies?

- a. Unlimited financial resources
- b. Inefficient transportation practices
- c. Compliance with specific criteria set by the subsidy scheme
- d. Reliance on imported goods

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Correct Answer: c. Compliance with specific criteria set by the subsidy scheme

88. How do transport subsidies contribute to the overall economic development of regions such as the North East in India?

- a. By discouraging economic activities
- b. Through improved connectivity and reduced transportation costs for entrepreneurs
- c. By limiting access to financial resources for entrepreneurs
- d. By promoting excessive government intervention

Correct Answer: b. Through improved connectivity and reduced transportation costs for entrepreneurs

89. What is the primary objective of providing incentives to SSI units in backward areas in India?

- a. To discourage SSI development
- b. To promote industrial concentration in urban centers
- c. To foster balanced regional development
- d. To limit access to financial resources

Correct Answer: c. To foster balanced regional development

90. Under the 'Package Scheme of Incentives (PSI)' in Maharashtra, what types of incentives are provided to SSI units?

- a. No incentives provided
- b. Tax exemptions, financial incentives, and subsidies
- c. Incentives only for foreign investors
- d. Incentives for large-scale industries only

Correct Answer: b. Tax exemptions, financial incentives, and subsidies

91. How does the 'North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS)' support SSI units in the North East region of India?

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- a. By discouraging industrial development in the region
- b. Through financial incentives and subsidies for SSI units
- c. By promoting reliance on imported goods
- d. By limiting access to skilled labor

Correct Answer: B) Through financial incentives and subsidies for SSI units

92. What role does the 'Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS)' play in supporting SSI units in backward areas?

- a. By discouraging technology upgradation
- b. Through financial support by providing a subsidy for technology upgradation
- c. By promoting reliance on outdated technologies
- d. By limiting access to credit

Correct Answer: b. Through financial support by providing a subsidy for technology upgradation

93. What is the focus of the 'Industrial Promotion Package for Himachal Pradesh' regarding incentives for SSI units?

- a. Discouraging SSI units in Himachal Pradesh
- b. Tax exemptions and financial support for SSI units
- c. Incentives only for foreign investors
- d. Incentives for large-scale industries only

Correct Answer: b. Tax exemptions and financial support for SSI units

94. How does the 'Transport Subsidy Scheme' support SSI units in backward areas?

- a. By encouraging industries to relocate to urban centers
- b. Through subsidies for raw material imports
- c. By providing financial assistance for transportation of raw materials and finished goods

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d. By discouraging investment in transportation infrastructure

Correct Answer: c. By providing financial assistance for transportation of raw materials and finished goods

95. What is a common feature of incentives provided under the 'Scheme for Development of Food Processing Industries (SDFPI)' for SSI units?

a. No incentives for food processing industries

b. Tax exemptions and financial incentives for eligible SSI units

c. Incentives only for foreign investors in food processing

d. Incentives for large-scale food processing industries only

Correct Answer: B) Tax exemptions and financial incentives for eligible SSI units

96. How does the 'Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP)' contribute to the development of SSI units in the textile sector?

a. By discouraging the development of textile parks

b. Through financial support for the creation of modern infrastructure to enhance SSI unit competitiveness

c. By limiting access to textile markets

d. By promoting reliance on imported textiles

Correct Answer: b. Through financial support for the creation of modern infrastructure to enhance SSI unit competitiveness

97. What is a potential benefit for SSI units investing in technology upgradation under various incentive schemes?

a. Increased reliance on outdated technologies

b. No impact on technological advancements

c. Enhanced competitiveness and efficiency

d. Limited access to credit

Correct Answer: c. Enhanced competitiveness and efficiency

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98. How does the 'Industrial Promotion Package for Jammu & Kashmir' contribute to the development of SSI units in the region?

- a. By discouraging industrial development in Jammu & Kashmir
- b. Through financial incentives and subsidies for SSI units
- c. By promoting reliance on imported goods
- d. By limiting access to skilled labor

Correct Answer: b. Through financial incentives and subsidies for SSI units

99. What is the primary purpose of providing seed capital assistance to entrepreneurs?

- a. To discourage entrepreneurial ventures
- b. To fund mature businesses
- c. To support the initial stages of business development
- d. To limit access to financial resources

Correct Answer: c. To support the initial stages of business development

100. How does seed capital assistance differ from traditional bank loans?

- a. It requires higher interest payments
- b. It is specifically designed for startup ventures
- c. It involves less paperwork
- d. It is only available to large corporations

Correct Answer: b. It is specifically designed for startup ventures



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