Paper Code - 3056

B B A Sem – I (Old Course)
July-Sep – 2021
Management for MSME

કુલ સમય :– ૬૦ મીનીટ કુલ પ્રશ્નો : ૫૦ વિદ્યાર્થીએ ટીક કરવાના પ્રશ્નો : ૩૫
નોંધ : વિદ્યાર્થીએ માત્ર ૩૫ પ્રશ્નો જ ટીક કરવાના રહેશે. જો વધારે ટીક કરેલ હશે તો પ્રથમ ૩૫ પ્રશ્નો જ ગણતરીમાં લેવામાં આવશે.

1. An individual who initiates, creates and manages a new business can be called _____.
A. A leader B.A manager C.A professional D.An entrepreneur
2. Someone who improves an existing business can be called _____.
A. An intrapreneur B.A professional C.A co-worker D.A challenger
3. Which are the basic characteristics of an entrepreneur
A. Innovation B.Organization C.Risk taking D.All the above
4. The motivation to start a new business venture is/are
A. The financial rewards. B.A desire to be independent. C.Risk taking D.All the above.
5. Which is/are Basic problems of women entrepreneurs in India?
A. Lack of education skill B.Male dominating society C.Lack of mobility D.all of above
6. Which is not the reason for a need of entrepreneurship?
A. For new innovation B.to create the gap
C.To fill gap in growth D.For healthy competition
7. Which of the following is the reason for business failure _____
A. Lack of market research. B.Poor financial control. C.Poor management. D.All the above.
8. Good sources of information for an entrepreneur about competitors can be Obtained from_____.
A. Websites. B.Product information leaflets.
C.Company reports and published accounts. D.All the above.
9. Name the institution which was setup as an apex bank to provide direct or indirect financial assistance under different scheme
A. SIDBI .B. NSIC C. NABARD D. RSBDC
10. Innovation can best be defined as_____.
A. the generation of new ideas B. the evolution of new ideas
C. the opposite of creativity D. the successful utilization of new ideas
11. The purpose of all good small business strategy is_____.
A. to increase turnover B. to increase profitability
C. to achieve competitive advantage D. to achieve stated objectives
12. There is a high failure rate in which stage of business?
A. up gradation B.help from various agencies C.etting up as a start-up D.igher investment
13. PERT stands for _____.
A. Programme Evaluation and Research Techniques. B.Project Evaluation and Review Techniques.
C. Programme Evaluation and Review Techniques. D.Project Evaluation and Research Techniques.
14. CPM stands for_____.
A. Continuous Path Method. B.Clear Path Method.
C.Critical Path Method. D.Critical Probabilistic Method.
15. Which of the list below does not form Intellectual Property?
A. Tangible assets. B.Trade marks. C.Patents. D.Copyright.
16. The 'T' in a PEST analysis refers to _____.
A. Time. B.Technology. C.Training. D.Talent.
17. An entrepreneur who owns more than one business at a time is called _____.
A. an intrapreneur. B.a corporate entrepreneur.
C.a portfolio entrepreneur. D.None of the above.

18. DIC Stands for_____ .

A. District Industrial centre. B.Director in corporation

C.district insurance company D.direct industry centre

19. An entrepreneur into the hosiery business found out the reason his hosiery was not selling was due to its color. What could be the best source of this information?

A. Supplier B.Retailer. C.Competition. D.Government bureau.

20. The assessment of the external and internal environment is called as

A. PEST B.SWOT C.BCG D.BEP

21. ------set up for the purpose of financing, facilitating, and promoting foreign trade of India.

A. Repco bank B.SBI C.EXIM bank D.HDFC

22. Entrepreneurial development is the key to achieve all-round ---------- through Acceleration of industrial and entrepreneurial activities.

A. Economic Development B.Increase in Profits

C.Shareholders Value D.Business Development

23. Small and medium scale enterprises (SMEs) are understood in India as enterprises where the investment in plant and machinery or equipments is between ——————

A. Rs. 10 lacs to 25 lacs B.Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 10 crores

C.Rs. 50 lacs to 5 crores D.Rs. 50 Lacs to Rs. 10 crores

24. WTO stands for_____

A. World Tariff Organization B.World Tax Organization

C.World Trade Organization D.World Trademark Organization

25. _____is the precursor of WTO

A. NAFTA B.GATT C.SAARC D.EU

26. World Trade Organization came into force on _____

A. 27th July 2007 B.1st January 1995 C.15th September 1993 D.1st January 1947

27. _____countries were members of WTO as on 1st January 1995.

A. 151 B.164 C.104 D.139

28. The WTO has _____ members.

A. 104 B.151 C.164 D.139

29. _____ became the 164th member of World Trade Organization (WTO).

A. Kenya B.Liberia C.Pakistan D.Afghanistan

30. _____is the headquarter of the WTO

A. Uruguay B.Geneva C.New York D.Tokyo

31. The World Trade Organization (WTO) was established to implement the final act of _____round agreement of GATT.

A. Torquay B.Uruguay C.Geneva D.Tokyo

32. WTO is a _____

A. Permanent Institution B. Multilateral Agreement

C. Multilateral Instrument D. Provisional Institution

33. _____is the current Director-General of WTO.

A. Roberto Azevêdo B.Supachai Panitchpakdi

C.Peter Sutherland D.Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala

34. _____ primarily deals with the economic issues like Tariffs and other trade barriers in many countries.

A. ILO B.WTO C.World Bank D.EU

35. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) went into effect?

A. 1945 B.1948 C.1946 D.1947

36. GATT was originally signed by how many countries including the USA?

A. 22 B.20 C.23 D.25

37. Name the agreement which was signed by the United States. Canada and Mexico towards removing trade barriers?

A. SEATO B.CENTO C.NAFTA D.None of them

38. When was GATT replaced with WTO?

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

39. WTO comes as the third economic pillar of world-wide dimensions along with the World Bank and _____?
A. International Monetary Funds (IMF) B.international Economic Association (IEA)
C.International Funding Organisation (IFO) D.International Development Bank (IDB)
40. Which of the following is the main objective behind the establishment of WTO?
A. To settle disputes between nations
B. To widen the principle of free trade to sectors such as services and agriculture
C. To cover more areas than GATT D.All of them
41. IPR stands for
A. Intelligent parent right B.Intellectual property right
C.Interesting property right D.Internet protocol right
42. The Tariff Act of 1930 is also known as_____
A. Non Tariff Barrier Act B.The Special Tariff Act
C.The Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act D.The Hewlett-Packard Tariff Act
43. Promoter is a person who _____.
A. takes part in the incorporation of a company. B.is a director.
C.is a relative of the managing director. D.works to publicity to the company.
44. Which of the following securities proves a burden on finances of the company, when company is not earning profits?
A. Equity shares. B.Preference shares. C.Redeemable preference shares. D.Debentures.
45. The oldest form of business organization is _____.
A. Partnership B.Sole proprietorship C.Joint stock Company D.Co-operative undertaking
46. . IFCI stands for_____.
A. Industrial finance corporation of India.
B. Institutional finance corporation of India.
C. Industrial funding corporation of India.
D. Indian finance corporation and institution.
47. SIDBI was set up as a subsidiary of_____.
A. IDBI. B.IFCI. C.ICICI. D.SFC.
48. Which of the following is a function of SIDBI?
A. Extension of seed capital. B. Discounting of bills.
C. Providing factoring services. D. All of the above.
49. A commercial banker would prefer a _____ debt-equity ratio over the years as it indicates financial strength of a unit.
A. Declining. B. Increasing. C. Stable. D. Fluctuating.
50. EDPs course contents contain _____.
A. General introduction to entrepreneurs.
B. Motivation training.
C. Managerial skills. D.All the above.