

ASSIGNMENT CLASS 11 BUSINESS STUDIES

CHAPTER: INTERNAL TRADE

1. Services offered by wholesalers to manufacturers are
 1. Help in marketing function
 2. Providing financial assistance
 3. Storage
 4. All of the above
2. services offered by retailers to wholesalers are
 1. Help in distribution of goods
 2. Personal selling
 3. Enabling large scale operations
 4. All of the above
3. Following is not the services offered by retailers to consumer
 1. Regular availability of products
 2. New product information
 3. Convenience of buying
 4. Marketing for consumer
4. are usually seen at places where a there is a huge gathering on a regular basis; such as on bus stops, railway stations, office areas, etc.
 1. Wholesaler
 2. Manufacture
 3. Street traders
 4. Retailer
5. The difference between street traders and street shops is
 1. low capital
 2. cheap goods
 3. Daily use goods
 4. Place of establishment
6. A shop selling kid's wear is an example of
 1. street traders
 2. street shops
 3. speciality store
 4. single line stores

7. Wholesaler help the manufacturer in availing the economies of scale by
 1. Making huge order
 2. Doing marketing of manufacturer
 3. collects order from various retailers and passes on this pool of order to the manufacturer
 4. None of the above
8. Wholesalers providing warehousing facilities provides manufacturer
 1. Goods Utility
 2. Store Utility
 3. Time Utility
 4. None of the above
9. fixed shop retailers generally deals in
 1. Single line product
 2. Single type of product
 3. Different type of product
 4. None of the above
10. The retailer plays as a link between
 1. Consumer and manufacturer
 2. Consumer and wholesaler
 3. Manufacturer and wholesaler
 4. He doesn't link any

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

1. What is international business? How is it different from domestic business?
2. "International business is more than international trade". Comment.
3. What benefits do firms derive by entering into international business?
4. In what ways is exporting a better way of entering into international markets than setting up wholly owned subsidiaries abroad.
5. Discuss briefly the factors that govern the choice of mode of entry into international business.
6. Discuss the major trends in India's foreign trade. Also list the major products that India trades with other countries.
7. What is invisible trade? Discuss salient aspects of India's trade in services.

CHAPTER: INTERNATIONAL TRADE:

1. Explain the export procedure.
2. Explain the import procedure.

CHAPTER: SMALL BUSINESS:

MCQ'S:

Question 1.

Expand EOUs

- (a) Essential Operating units
- (b) Export Order Units
- (c) Export Oriented units
- (d) Essential order units

Question 2.

Which of the following is organised by individuals?

- (a) Cottage Industries
- (b) Railway industry
- (c) None of these
- (d) Chemical industry

Question 3.

Any industry located in a rural area which produces any goods, renders any service with or without the use of power is known as _____

- (a) City Industry
- (b) Town Industry
- (c) Village Industry
- (d) District Industry

Question 4.

A small scale service and business enterprise is one whose investment in fixed assets of plant and machinery excluding land and building does not exceed _____

- (a) Rs.25 Lakhs
- (b) Rs.30 Lakhs

(c) Rs.10 Lakhs

(d) Rs.15 Lakhs

Question 5.

The small scale industry can enjoy the status of _____ unit if it exports more than 50% of its production.

(a) Domestic unit

(b) Export Oriented units

(c) Small scale unit

(d) Import oriented units

Question 6.

_____ is defined as one in which the investment in fixed assets of plant and machinery does not exceed rupees one crore.

(a) Limited Companies

(b) None of these

(c) Small Scale Industry

(d) Large Scale industry

Question 7.

Which of the following is part of 'Village and Small Industries Sector'?

(a) Handicrafts

(b) Sericulture

(c) Handlooms

(d) All of these

Question 8.

In India, the 'Village and Small Industries' Sector consists of both traditional and modern small industries. This sector has _____ subgroups.

(a) Eleven

(b) Five

(c) Ten

(d) Eight

Question 9.

Limit of investment in small scale industry is _____

- (a) one crore
- (b) two crore
- (c) five crore
- (d) Ten crore

Question 10.

_____ are also known as Rural industries or Traditional industries

- (a) Food industry
- (b) Cottage Industries
- (c) None of these
- (d) Agricultural industry

Question 11.

Micro enterprises are those whose investment in plant and machinery does not exceed rupees____

- (a) 5 Lakh
- (b) 3 Lakh
- (c) 1 Lakh
- (d) 2 Lakh

Question 12.

Small scale industries owned and managed by women entrepreneurs have share capital of not less than _____

- (a) 25 percent
- (b) 50 percent
- (c) 51 percent
- (d) 20 percent

Question 13.

The small scale industry can enjoy the status of _____ if it supplies not less than 50% of its production to another industry, referred to as the parent unit.

- (a) Village industries
- (b) Micro Business industry

(c) Export oriented unit

(d) Ancillary small industry

Question 14.

Which of the following comes under the Modern Small Industries?

(a) Coir

(b) Handicrafts

(c) Khadi

(d) Powerlooms

Question 15.

A tiny unit is defined as an industrial or business enterprise whose investment in plant and machinery is not more than _____

(a) Rs. 25 Lakhs

(b) Rs.30 Lakhs

(c) Rs.35 Lakhs

(d) Rs.50 Lakhs

LONG ANSWERS TYPE QUESTIONS:

1. How do small scale industries contribute to the socio-economic development of india?
2. Describe the role of small business in rural India.
3. Discuss the problems faced by small scale industries.
4. What measures has the government taken to solve the problem of finance and marketing in the small scale sector?
5. What are the incentives provided by the Government for industries in backward and hilly areas?