

ENTREPRENEURSHIP

2ND BBA

III Sem

1. An entrepreneur who starts business with the help of natural talent is called

- (a) Pure entrepreneur (b) Included entrepreneur
(c) Spontaneous entrepreneur (d) Motivated entrepreneur .

2. A training program which is instrumental in making a person successful entrepreneur is known as

- (a) Technical consultancy (b) Entrepreneurial development program
(c) Self employment training (d) Achievement motivation training.

3. D I C stands for

- (a) District industrial centre (b) district industries centre
(c) District industrial council (d) district industrial committee.

4. The govt. of India has defined woman entrepreneurs on the basis of

- (a) their participation in the equity and employment of business enterprise. (b) Their participation in employment
(c) Their personal assets and savings (d) Their job satisfaction and achievement.

5. An entrepreneur who introduces new goods technology and better combination of an enterprise is an ----- entrepreneur.

- (a) Fabian (b) Innovative (c) Drone (d) Cognitive

6. The ----- entrepreneur draws up the advice and services of experts and introduces changes that reflect a complete break up from the existing of things.

- (a) Cognitive (b) Empirical (c) Retail (d) Rational.

7. An entrepreneur who is a dynamic person and is interested in establishing a business enterprise is called ----- entrepreneur.

- (a) Technical (b) Trading (c) Professional (d) First generation.

8. A----- entrepreneur is a “Craftsman” .

(a) Motivate (b) Spontaneous (c) Classical (d) Technical

9. ----- entrepreneur is an individual who plans, develops and manages a corporate enterprise.

(a) Business (b) Corporate (c)Service (d)Induced.

10.A person who owns , operate and takes risk of a business venture.

(a) Manager (b) Employee (c) Entrepreneur (d) Entrepreneurship.

11.The primary motivating force behind entrepreneur is.

(a)Fame (b) Money (c) Achievement (d) Recognition.

12.Who can become an entrepreneur?

(a)Only a graduate (b) Only a rich man (c)People above 30 years (d)Anyone.

13.People who work for someone else.

(a)Director (b)Employee (c)Entrepreneur (d) Owner.

14.A M T stands for.

(a)Achievement motivation training (b) Automatic machine teller.

15. ----- is the most important function of an entrepreneur according to Schumpeter.

(a) Innovation (b) Organizing (c) managing (d)Exploring the market opportunities.

16. ----- has a vital role in the economic growth of a country.

(a)Manager (b)Employee (c) Entrepreneur (d)Entrepreneur.

17.-----Urges a person to move or behave.

(a)Risk bearing capacity (b) Motivation (c)Training (d) Objectives.

18. An ----- is his own boss.

(a) Entrepreneur (b) Entrepreneur (c)Manager (d) Director.

19.----- is inherent in every business.

(a)Risk (b)Profit (c)None of these.

20. who introduces the “Theory of need achievement”.

(a) M.C. Dell and (b) Maslow (c) A.H.Cole (d) Schumpeter.

21. Who introduces the need hierarchy theory?

(a) Hagen (b) Schumpeter (c) Maslow (d) Dan hot.

22. Innovation means -----.

(a) Invention (b) Creating something new (c) Imagination (d) None of these.

23. There are ----- basic elements in the process of motivation.

(a) 5 (b) 2 (c) 6 (d) 3.

24. The word entrepreneur is derived from the ----- word.

(a) Latin (b) French (c) Greek (d) None of these .

25. ----- is a situation where the individuals do not get any jobs.

(a) Unemployment (b) Under employment (c) Employment (d) none of these.

26. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a project?

(a) Capital investment is an inevitable part (b) It is a scientifically evolved plan to achieve an objective.
(c) Project identification (d) project preparation.

27. The 1st stage in a project cycle is.

(a) project evaluation (b) project appraisal (c) project identification (d) project preparation.

28. project appraisal involves analysis of

(a) Market variables , technical variables, financial variables and economic variables.

(b) Commercial, technical, social and political variables.

(c) Technical, economic, social and financial variables.

(d) Market, economic, social and financial variables.

29. The non physical resources required for a project are .

(a). Finance, personal inventories and infrastructural facilities.

(b) Patents, unique experiences and skill.

(c) Nature, location, size and of the project.

(d)Policies, social taboos ,people and things.

30.The collection and use of information from published sources is called -----.

(a) Desk research (b) Techno economic survey (c) Primary data (d) None of these.

31. ----- is the process of evaluating the project idea with the limitations and constraints of entrepreneur.

(a) Pre-feasibility study (b) Economic analysis (c) Feasibility analysis (d) Techno economic analysis.

32.----- is the 1st phase in the life cycle of a project.

(a) Construction (b) Normalization (c) The pre-investment (d) Development stage.

33. P E R T stands for.

(a) program evaluation and review technique. (b) Project evaluation and review technique.

(c) Preparation and evaluation of review technique. (d) None of these.

34. C P M stands for

(a) Critical path method (b) Criteria for profit making

(c) Critical program method (d) None of these.

35.----- is the combination of activities and of a project.

(a) Network (b)Design (c)Techniques (d)None of these.

36. ----- is the third stage of project formulation.

(a) Techno economic analysis (b)Input analysis

(c) Project design and network analysis (d) Financial analysis.

37.----- involves a step by step investigation and development of a project idea.

(a) project identification (b) project evaluation

(c) project appraisal (d) project formulation.

38.----- means the assessment of a project .

(a) project identification (b) project management (c) project planning (d) project appraisal.

39. project in which a reasonable quantitative assessment of the benefits can be made known as -----.

(a)Disaster project (b) Crash project (c) Quantifiable project (d) Sectoral projects.

40. ----- is an approval of a capital investment to develop facilities to provide goods and services.

(a)Project (b)Additive opportunities (c)Complementary opportunities (d) None of these.

41. Which one of the following is the prescribed investment limit for micro manufacturing enterprise as per the micro small and medium enterprise development act 2006?

(a) More than Rs.25lakhs but does not exceed Rs5crores (b)Does not exceed Rs25lakhs

(c) More than Rs5crores but does not exceed RS10crores (d) More than 10crores.

42. The main objectives of national micro small and medium enterprises is to provide.

(a) Fiancé to need working c p t l requirements (b)Adequate training to small entrepreneurs.

(c) Machinery and equipment to small industrial units. (d) sanction loans to small industrial units.

43.The initial capital used to start a business is called.

(a) A bridge capital (b)Seed capital (c) Margin money (d) Redundant capital.

44. N I E S B U D was established in.

(a) 1980 (b)1982 (c)1983 (d)1985.

45.----- intended to cover the time tag between the sanctioning and disbursement of a term loan or to cover the time tag in receiving the proceeds of a public issue.

(a)Bridge loan (b)Seed capital (c) Margin money (d)Redundant capital.

46.----- is the advance gives to cover the finance requirement during the time tag between sanctioning and disbursement of term loan by financial institutions.

(a)Incentive (b)Bridge capital (c)Subsidy (d)Venture capital.

47. ----- is the work of scientist.

(a)Invention (b) Innovation (c)Both (d)None.

48. Which of these is not a environmental barrier to entrepreneurship .

(a) Lack of skilled labor (b) Custom of people (c) Lack of fund (d)Lack of infrastructure.

49.Which of these is a social barrier to entrepreneurship.

(a) low stales' (b) Custom of people (c)Both (d)None.

50.An inner urge in an individual to do sometimes is called -----.

(a) Persistence (b) Initiative (c) Competency (d) Creativity.

51. Project for industrial development is an ----- project.

(a) Quantifiable (b) Non- Quantifiable (c) Sectoral (d) Crash.

52. ----- is the work of entrepreneurs.

(a) Invention (b) Innovation (c) Both (d) None.

53. Additional capital cost are incurred ----- project to same time.

((a) Quantifiable (b) Non- Quantifiable (c) Sectoral (d) Crash.

54. Large scale projects are an example of ----- project.

(a) Quantifiable (b) Magnitude (c) Sectoral (d) Crash.

55. ----- is the final report.

(a) Feasibility report (b) Interim report (c) Project report (d) Progress report.

56. Which of the following is not included in utilities.

(a) Raw materials (b) Water (c) Power (d) Efficient disposal.

57. ----- skill helps an entrepreneur to establish an enterprise.

(a) Communication (b) Decision making (c) project development (d) Management.

58. ----- skills are necessary for an entrepreneur to deal with many people.

(a) Communication (b) Decision making (c) project management (d) management.

59. ----- refers to manner in which a company's inputs are transferred into output process.

(a) Process (b) Method (c) Technology (d) Method.

60. ----- is the huge investment in plant and machinery.

(a) Labor intensive (b) Capital intensive (c) large scale (d) Medium scale

61. the discount rate must be determined in advance for the

(a) Payback period (b) Time adjusted rate of return method (c) A R R (d) N P V Method.

62. Which one of the following is not a discounted cash flow technique.

(a) A R R (b) I R R V (c) N P V (d) P I .

63. The difference between the total present value of a discount and the initial capital outlay is known as the.

- (a) IRR (b) ARR (c) NPV (d) Net profit.

64.----- report is a document where all the details obtained from technical analysis, financial analysis, profitability analysis etc. are put together.

- (a) Feasibility (b) Project (c) Both (d) None.

65. ----- Analysis is concerned with identification of project demand potential and selection of optimal technology.

- (a) Techno economic (b) Social cost benefit (c) Network (d) Financial.

66. ----- analysis concerned with the development of detailed work plan of the project and its time profile.

- (a) Techno-economic (b) Network (c) financial (d) Social cost benefit.

67.----- analysis involves estimation of project costs and revenues and funds required for the project.

- (a) Techno-economic (b) Network (c) Financial (d) Social cost benefit.

68.----- analysis aims at analyzing the real contribution of an investment project towards welfare of country as a whole.

- (a) Techno-economic (b) Network (c) Financial (d) Social cost benefit

69.----- helps to take investment decision.

- (a) Techno-economic (b) Technical (c) financial (d) pre-investment appraisal.

70.----- analysis is carried out to ascertain technical soundness of the project.

- (a)) Techno-economic (b) Technical (c) financial (d) pre-investment appraisal.

71. Project appraisal is the process of estimating the costs and benefits of a project to arrive at the ----- -- decision.

- (a) Investment (b) Profitability (c) Liquidity (d) None of these.

72. project appraisal is usually done by a ----- institution.

- (a) Marketing (b) Financial (c) Production (d) None of these.

73. Pay back period and APR methods are -----.

(a) Traditional (b) Discounting (c) Modern (d) None.

74. NPV, PI and ----- are the three discounted cash flow techniques.

(a) ARR (b) IRR (c) NTV (d) Urgency.

75. The discount rate at which present value of cash inflows equals to the present value of cash outflows is called.

(a) ARR (b) IRR (c) NTV (d) Urgency.

76. ----- is the done after the project is implemented .

(a) management (b) Appraisal (c) Evaluation (d) None.

77. The main object of project appraisal is .

(a) To find whether the project is technically feasible

(b) To ascertain whether the project is financially feasible

(c) To decide whether to accept or reject a project.

(d) To know whether the project is eco-friendly.

78. Project appraisal is done by.

(a) Government (b) Financial institution only

(c) Entrepreneurs only (d) Both financial institution and entrepreneur.

79. Which one is not an element of project appraisal.

(a) Technical feasibility (b) Network analysis (c) Economic viability (d) Commercial.

80. Which of the following is a technique of project identification.

(a) Desk research (b) Sensitivity analysis (c) CPV analysis (d) None of these.

81. Which of the following is not a phase in the project life cycle.

(a) Pre-investment phase (b) Construction phase

(c) Normalization phase (d) Growth phase.

82. Which of the following is not a network technique.

(a) CPM (b) PERT (c) SWOT (d) LOB.

83. Shortest possible time to complete an activity is -----.

(a)Pessimistic time (b)Optimistic time (c)Most likely time (d) None of these.

84.Maximum possible time to complete an activity is -----.

(a) Pessimistic time (b)Optimistic time (c)Most likely time (d) None of these.

85.Estimated time required in normal conditions complete an activity is -----.

(a)Pessimistic time (b)Optimistic time (c)Most likely time (d) None of these.

86. ----- is an equilibrium point.

(a) Cash flow (b)Fund flow (c)Ratio (d)Break even.

87. ----- analysis is a technique commonly used to assess expected product profitability.

(a)P E R T (b)C P M (c)B E P(d)S W O T .

88. ----- represents the activities and events of a project in a logical sequence.

(a)Network diagram (b) project graph (c)Arrow diagram (d)All of these.

89.----- represents the start and end of an activity.

(a)Event (b)Activity (c)Network (d)Slack.

90.Critical path is the longest ----- in the network.

(a)Slack (b)Activity (c)Event (d)Path.

91. A single lump sum which is given by a govt. to an entrepreneur to cover the cost is known as -----
--.

(a)Subsidy (b)Concession (c)Bounties (d)None of these.

92.----- entrepreneurs neither introduce new changes nor adopt new methods innovated by others.

(a)Technical (b)Fabian (c)Induced (d)Business.

93.According to Schumpeter, is the most important function of a modern entrepreneur.

(a)Innovation (b) Invention (c)Skill (d)Creativity.

94.Which of the following is a psychological factor affecting entrepreneurial growth.

(a) Legitimacy of entrepreneurship (b) Social status

(c)Need for achievement (d) None of these.

95. The capacity to develop new ideas, concepts and process is known as

- (a) Innovation (b) Invention (c) Skill (d) Creativity.

96. A person who works within an organization and having entrepreneurial capabilities.

- (a) entrepreneur (b) Intrapreneur (c) Manager (d) Chief executive.

97. A small scale industries is one in which the investment in plant and machinery is extended to -----
-----.

- (a) 60 lakhs (b) 3 crores (c) 25 lakhs (d) 10 lakhs

98. ----- is the process of collection, compilation and analysis of economic data for the purpose of finding out opportunities for investment.

- (a) Project screening (b) Project appraisal (c) Project identification (d) None of these.

99. The process of evaluating the project ideas with a view to select the best and promising idea after eliminating the unprofitable idea is called ----- of the project ideas.

- (a) Screening (b) Appraisal (c) Identification (d) None.

100. ----- analysis is done to ascertain financial viability of a project.

- (a) Network (b) Financial (c) Techno-economic (d) Input.

101. ----- is an economic leader.

- (a) Manager (b) Entrepreneur (c) Intrapreneur (d) Executives.

102. ----- is a catalytic agent of change.

- (a) Organizer (b) Entrepreneur (c) Top executive (d) Visionary.

103. Entrepreneur is a person or a group of persons who bears -----.

- (a) Risk (b) Loss (c) Certainty (d) None of these.

104. The function performed by entrepreneur is called -----.

- (a) Management (b) Enterprise (c) Entrepreneurship (d) Administration.

105. The concept of entrepreneurship involves ----- key elements.

- (a) 6 (b) 7 (c) 4 (d) 3.

106. Entrepreneurship is a -----.

(a) Person (b) Process of action (c) Object (d) None of these.

107. Enterprise is a -----.

(a) Object (b) Person (c) Process of action (d) None of these.

108. The reward for the entrepreneur is -----.

(a) Salary (b) Wage (c) Profit (d) None of these.

109. ----- operated from within the organization itself.

(a) Entrepreneur (b) Intrapreneur (c) Organizer (d) None of these.

110. The willingness to face the losses arising from the uncertainties in the field of business bravely called .

(a) Risk bearing (b) Loss (c) Uncertainty (d) Certainty.

111. An ----- entrepreneur is one who introduces new goods better combination of an enterprise.

(a) Adoptive (b) Innovative (c) Drone (d) Empirical.

112. ----- Entrepreneurs are imitating the successful innovations made by other entrepreneurs.

(a) Imitating (b) Fabian (c) Rational (d) Cognitive.

113. ----- Entrepreneurs are shy and lazy .

(a) Drone (b) Cognitive (c) Fabian (d) Trading.

114. ----- entrepreneurs undertake a trading activity.

(a) Business (b) Technical (c) Low-tech (d) Trading.

115. ----- entrepreneur is a craftsman.

(a) Professional (b) Technical (c) Redacted (d) Corporate

116. ----- entrepreneur undertakes agricultural activities.

(a) Pure (b) Service (c) Agricultural (d) Induced.

117. A ----- entrepreneur is an individual who plans, develops and manages a corporate enterprise.

(a) Corporate (b) Motivated (c) Industrial (d) None of these.

118. ----- entrepreneurs are concerned only with developing alternative marketing strategies to promote the business.

(a) Technical (b) Industrial (c) Trading (d) Non technical.

119. ----- entrepreneurs are motivated by psychological and economic rewards.

(a) Professional (b) Pure (c) Induced (d) None of these.

120. ----- entrepreneurs follow the traditional method of production.

(a) Drone (b) Rational (c) Fabian (d) Imitating.

121. ----- entrepreneur hardly introduces anything revolutionary and follows the principle of rule of thumb.

(a) Cognitive (b) Rational (c) Empirical (d) None of these.

122. ----- entrepreneur who starts business with the help of his natural talents.

(a) Induced (b) Spontaneous (c) Growth (d) Classical entrepreneur.

123. ----- is a stereo-typed entrepreneur.

(a) Professional (b) Modern (c) Classical (d) none of these.

124. ----- is the miner state of mind.

(a) Desires (b) Strivings (c) Motivation (d) None of these.

125. There are ----- basic elements in the process of motivation.

(A) 3 (b) 6 (c) 2 (d) 8.

126. ----- is the 1st needs of Maslow's needs hierarchy theory .

(a) Esteem (b) Social (c) Safety (d) physiological.

127. ----- is the last need of Maslow's needs hierarchy theory.

(a) Self actualization needs (b) Physiological needs (c) Social needs (d) Safety needs.

128. According to David Mc Clelland a person acquires ----- types of needs from his life experience.

(a) 4 (b) 9 (c) 5 (d) 3.

129. ----- acts as a driving force for the performance of economic activities.

(a) Intrapreneur (b) Entrepreneur (c) Manager (d) None of these.

130. ----- is essential for every business

(a) Capital (b) Risk (c) Profit (d) None of these.

131. ----- is the most important socio-economic problem faced by the developing countries.

(a) Over problem (B) Unemployment (c) Lack of technology (d) None of these.

132. E O U stands for

(a) Export oriented units (b) Export output units

(c) Export output undertakings (d) None of these.

133. Less developed nations are labor rich nations due to -----.

(a) Growing population (b) Less population (c) Lack of education (d) None of these.

134. ----- is the life blood of every business

(a) Finance (b) Profit (c) Technology (d) Human resources.

135. ----- is a training programs.

(a) EDP (b) EOU (c) EPZ (d) None of these.

136. ----- consists of individuals assistance to entrepreneurs.

(a) Project (b) Support system (c) Target groups (d) none of these.

137. TDA stands for

(a) Teaching development authority (b) Tax development authority

(c) Trade development authority (d) None of these.

138. SISI stands for

(a) Small industries service institute

(b) Sect oral industries service institute.

(c) Small investment and sect oral industries

(d) None of these.

139. DIC stands for

(a) District industries centers (b) Development investment centers (c) Development institute for consultancy (d) none of these.

140. ----- is a scientifically evolved web plan devised to achieve a specific objective within a specified period of time.

- (a) Management (b) Administration (c) Project (d) Appraisal.

141. ----- studies regarding the project help evaluate the economic and commercial viability of the project.

- (a) Feasibility (b) Pre feasibility (c) Development (d) none of these.

142. ----- Projects requires minimum capital cost.

- (a) Crash (b) Disaster (c) Magnitude (d) Normal.

143. ----- project requires additional capital cost to same time.

- (a) Normal (b) Crash (c) Disaster (d) Quantifiable.

144. ----- opportunities do not involve any kind of changes to the existing state of affairs.

- (a) Break through (b) Complementary (c) Additive (d) none of these.

145. By adopting ----- opportunities , the entrepreneur can better utilize the existing resources and the existing character of a business.

- (a) Additive (b) Complementary (c) Break through (d) Economic.

146. ----- is a person of study which covers all the aspects of an investment project

- (a) Feasibility study (b) Pre -feasibility study (c) Techno- economic analysis (d) none of these.

147. ----- constitutes the first step of new venture

- (a) Project formulation (b) Project appraisal (c) Project identification (d) Project evaluation.

148. ----- is one of the most important sources of project ideas.

- (a) Observation (b) Magazines (c) Bulletins (d) none of these.

149. The availability of required inputs must be ensured in the choice of ----- industry.

- (a) Resource based industry (b) Demand based industry
(c) Import substitution and export oriented units (d) none of these.

150. ----- phase starts after the trail run of the project frame work developed during the construction phase.

(a) Normalization (b) Initial (c) Development (d) Pre-investment.

151. ----- phase begins after the investment decisions are taken.

(a) Pre-investment (b) Normalization (c) Construction (d) Development.

152. The project idea is developed into an investment proposition during the ----- phase.

(a)) Pre-investment (b) Normalization (c) Construction (d) none of these.

153. ----- is the conversion of an idea into a concrete project.

(a) Project formulation (b) Project management (c) Project identification (d) Project selection.

154. ----- is concerned with the purpose of location of possible opportunities for investment.

(a) Project identification (b) Project formulation
(c) Project management (d) none of these.

155. The size and technology of the project depend on the -----.

(a) Demand potential (b) Optimal technology (c) Demand forecasting (d) None of these.

156. ----- analysis determines the resources requirement of a project.

(a) Input (b) financial (c) Economic (d) none of these.

157. ----- analysis is to assess the financial viability of the project.

(a) Financial (b) Technical (c) Marketing (d) none of these.

158. ----- analysis, estimates all social costs and other benefits of the project.

(a) Economic (b) Cost benefits (c) Input (d) Network.

159. ----- is the core of the project entity.

(a) Network analysis (b) Project design (c) Project appraisal (d) none of these.

160. ----- is primarily a scheduling technique

(a) CPM (b) GERT (c) LOB (d) PERT.

161. PERT uses ----- time estimates for activities.

(a) 4 (b) 3 (c) 6 (d) 1.

162. PERT is ----- based

- (a) Cost (b) Value (c) Time (d) none of these.

163. CPM is -----based

- (a) Time (b) Value (c) Time (d) none of these.

164. ----- is a report which provides all the necessary information's of a unit proposed to be set up.

- (a) Project report (b) Feasibility report (c) Financial report.

165. ----- is the means not an end.

- (a) Project report (b) Financial report (c) Feasibility reports (d) none of these.

166. ----- analysis evaluates the marketability of the product.

- (a) Financial (b) Market (c) Economic (d) Input.

167. A small scale unit has ----- gestation period.

- (a) High (b) Low (c) Average (d) Medium.

168. Small scale units require ----- capital investment.

- (a) Lesser (b) Huge (c) High (d) none of these.

169. ----- units are quick yielding nature.

- (a) Medium scale (b) Large scale (c) Small scale (d) EOU

170. SIDO stands for

- (a) Small industries development organization
(b) Small investment development organization.
(c) State industrial development organization (d) none of these.

171. IDBI stands for

- (a) Industrial development bank of India.
(b) Investment development bank of India.
(c) Institute for developments of business in India.
(d) None of these.

172. The word entrepreneur means -----.

- (a) To protect (b) To service (c) To undertake (d) To create.

173. ----- is an economic leader.

- (a) Manager (b) Entrepreneur (c) Intrapreneur (d) none of these.

174. The term entrepreneur was 1st used in the business filed by:

- (a) Richard cotillion (b) J.B. Say (c) Drunker (d) F.H.Knight.

175. ----- is hesitant to divide from the traditional method of functioning.

- (a) Drone entrepreneur (b) Fabian entrepreneur
(c) Classical entrepreneur (d) Adoptive entrepreneur.

176. ----- entrepreneurs follow the footsteps of their predecessors.

- (a) Drone (b) Fabian (c) Classical (d) Cognitive.

177. ----- entrepreneur follows the principle of rule of thumb

- (a)Cognitive (b) Empirical (c) Rational (d) Professional.

178. A ----- entrepreneur is one who promotes and operates a retail business.

- (a) Corporate (b) Industrial (c) Retail (d) Technical.

179. ----- entrepreneur is one who taken up those venture as which suit the current marketing needs.

- (a) Classical (b) Modern (c) Non technical (d) none of these.

180. ----- an entrepreneur is one who carries out business or service activities quite successfully on a small scale basis.

- (a) Large scale (b) Medium scale (c) 1st generation (d)Small scale.

181. ----- is an urge to achieve the goals

- (a) Skill (b) Knowledge (c) Motive (d) none of these.

182. ----- means the collection and retention of information in one's mind.

- (a)) Skill (b) Motive (c) Knowledge (d) none of these.

183. ----- means the ability to practice knowledge.

(a) Skill (b) Motive (c) Knowledge (d) none of these.

184. The high risk leads to -----.

(a) Profit (b) Loss (c) Uncertainty (d) none of these.

185. Resources are scarce which demands are -----.

(a) Unlimited (b) Limited (c) Scarce (d) none of these.

186. The development of nation depends on the development of -----.

(a) Entrepreneurship (b) Export (c) Import (d) None of these.

187. ----- is the drive to achieve goal

(a) Motivation (b) Need for achievement (c) Portfolio (d) none of these.

188. After screening the ideas, they are translated into project -----.

(a) Portfolio (b) Profiles (c) Proposal (d) none of these.

189. The element of job to be completed in a specific time is known as -----.

(a) Event (b) Activity (c) Network (d) Slack.

190. Activities lying on the critical path are known as ----- activities.

(a) Critical (b) Preceding (c) Succeeding (d) Concurrent.

191. Which of the following is a technique of project identification?

(a) desk research (b) Sensitivity analysis (c) CVP analysis (d) none of these.

192. Which of the following is not a technique of financial analysis.

(a) Ratio analysis (b) Risk analysis (c) Cash flow analysis (d) Fund flow analysis.

193. ----- is described as bread earning point.

(a) Cash flow (b) Fund flow (c) Ratio (d) break even.

194. The skill to people and to influence their behavior is known as -----.

(a) Diagnostic (b) Conceptual (c) Technical (d) Human relation.

195. ----- analysis is carried out to ascertain technical soundness of the project.

(a) Techno-economic (b) Technical (c) Financial (d) Pre- investment appraisal.

196. Which of these is not industries promotional institution?

(a) KFC (b) KSIDC (c) KSETDC (d) KTC.

197. Ability to make clear decisions on the merits of a case is called -----.

(a) Communication (b) Decision making (c) Project development (d) Management.

198. ----- skill relates to accounting and financing control, marketing, and production planning and inventory control and to manage people who work in the enterprise.

(a) Communication (b) Decision making (c) Project development (d) Management.

199. The first and foremost industrial estate was established in the year -----.

(a) 1960 (b) 1962 (c) 1955 (d) 1950.

200. ----- is the financial and promotional assistance provided by the govt. to the industries for boosting up industrial development in all regions particularly in backward areas.

(a) Seed capital (b) Incentive (c) Subsidy (d) none of these.

ANSWERS

1.C 2.B 3.B 4.A 5.B 6.A 7.C 8.D 9.B 10.C 11.B 12.D 13.B 14.A
15.A 16.D 17.B 18.B 19.A 20.A 21.C 22.B 23.D 24.B 25.A 26.C 27.C 28.A
29.B 30.A 31.C 32.C 33.A 34.A 35.A 36.C 37.D 38.D 39.C 40.A 41.B 42.C
43.B 44.C 45.A 46.B 47.A 48.B 49.C 50.B 51.A 52.B 53.D 54.B 55.C 56.A
57.C 58.A 59.C 60.B 61.D 62.A 63.C 64.B 65.A 66.B 67.C 68.D 69.D 70.B
71.A 72.B 73.A 74.B 75.B 76.C 77.C 78.D 79.B 80.A 81.D 82.C 83.B 84.A
85.C 86.D 87.D 88.C 89.A 90.D 91.A 92.B 93.A 94.C 95.C 96.B 97.B 98.C
99.A 100.B 101.B 102.b 103.a 104.c 105.c 106.b 107.a 108.c 109.b 110.a
112.b 112.a 113.c 114.d 115.b 116.c 117.a 118.d 119.b 120.a 121.c 122.b
123.c 124.c 125.a 126.d 127.a 128.d 129.b 130.a 131.b 132.a 133.a 134.a
135.a 136.b 137.c 138.a 139.a 140.c 141.a 142.d 143.b 144.c 145.a 146.a
147.c 148.a 149.a 150.a 151.c 152.a 153.a 154.a 155.a 156.a 157.a 158.b
159.b 160.d 161.b 162.c 163.c 164.a 165.a 166.b 167.b 168.a 169.c 170.a
171.a 172.c 173.b 174.a 175.a 176.b 177.b 178.c 179.b 180.d 181.c 182.c

183.a 184.a 185.a 186.a 187.a 188.b 189.b 190.a 191.a 192.b 193.d 194.d
195.b 196.d 197.b 198.d 199.c 200.b