INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: XI	**Department: Commerce**
Subject:	**BUSINESS STUDIES**
A.Y. 2026 - 27	**Chapter 3 : Public, Private & Global Enterprises**

Q.No.	OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS
1	Which form of public enterprise is created by a special Act of Parliament? A. Departmental undertaking B. Statutory corporation C. Government company D. Private company
2	ONGC is an example of: A. Private company B. Departmental undertaking C. Statutory corporation D. Government company
3	Which of the following is owned, managed and controlled by the government? A. Private enterprise B. Joint sector C. Public sector enterprise D. MNC
4	A company is called a government company if: A. Government owns 49% shares B. Government owns 51% or more shares C. Government owns 100% shares D. It is listed on stock exchange
5	MNC stands for: A. Multi National Company B. Multi National Corporation C. Multiple National Corporation D. Multi Network Company
6	Which of the following is NOT a feature of MNCs? A. Operate in multiple countries B. Centralized control C. Limited capital D. Advanced technology
7	Departmental undertakings are suitable for: A. Profit maximization B. National security C. Global trade D. Private investments
8	Which is an example of a departmental undertaking? A. SBI

	B. Indian Railways C. LIC D. Infosys
9	Which sector is guided by profit motive? A. Public sector B. Private sector C. Joint sector D. Government sector
10	Global enterprises are also known as: A. PSU B. NGOs C. MNCs D. Cooperatives
11	Assertion–Reason Questions Directions: A. Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation B. Both A and R are true but R is NOT correct explanation C. A is true, R is false D. A is false, R is true i.Assertion: Public enterprises aim at social welfare. Reason: They are owned by private individuals. ii.Assertion: Departmental undertakings have high secrecy. Reason: They are directly controlled by government departments.
12	**True / False** **Q1.** Public sector enterprises are owned by private individuals. **Q2.** MNCs bring advanced technology to host countries. **Q3.** Statutory corporations are formed under Companies Act. **Q4.** Private sector enterprises aim at profit maximization. **Q5.** Government companies must have at least 51% government ownership.
	DESCRIPTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS
1	The government established a company to ensure development in backward areas. It owns 70% shares and appoints directors. The company works like a private company but under government control. Q1. Identify the type of enterprise. Q2. Why is it considered the public sector? Q3. One advantage of this type of enterprise?
2	A company operates in India, USA, and Japan. It uses advanced technology and huge financial resources. Decisions are taken at headquarters. Q1. Identify the type of enterprise. Q2. One feature shown in the case.

	Q3. One benefit to host country.
3	The Government of India established a company to develop infrastructure in rural areas. It holds 80% of the shares, while the rest are held by private investors. The company is registered under the Companies Act and has a separate legal identity. It enjoys flexibility in operations and can take business decisions independently compared to traditional government departments. (a) Identify the type of enterprise. (b) State any two features of this enterprise. (c) Explain any two merits. (d) Explain any two demerits.
4	A corporation was set up through an Act of Parliament to provide electricity across the country. It has its own legal status and financial independence. The rules governing it are clearly mentioned in the Act. Though it is autonomous, it remains accountable to the government. (a) Identify the form of organization. (b) State any two features. (c) Explain any two merits. (d) Explain any two demerits.
5	An organization is run by a government ministry and is fully financed through the government budget. Its employees are government servants, and it is subject to strict rules and regulations. It is mainly engaged in activities related to national security. (a) Identify the type of enterprise. (b) State any two features. (c) Explain any two merits. (d) Explain any two demerits.
6	A company operates in many countries such as India, USA, and Japan. It has huge financial resources and uses advanced technology. The company follows centralized decision-making, with headquarters controlling all operations. It creates employment but also increases competition for local businesses. (a) Identify the type of enterprise. (b) State any two features.
7	A group of individuals started a company with the objective of earning profits. The company is owned and managed by private individuals. It takes quick decisions and adapts easily to market changes. Questions: (a) Identify the type of enterprise. (b) State the main objective. (c) Mention one advantage.

8	An enterprise is fully owned and controlled by the government. It is a part of a ministry, and its employees are treated as government employees. The budget is approved by Parliament, and the enterprise is subject to strict government control. Questions: (a) Identify the type of enterprise. (b) Give one feature of this enterprise. (c) Mention one limitation.
9	A corporation was established by a special Act of Parliament to provide insurance services to people. It enjoys autonomy in its operations but is accountable to the government. Its powers and functions are clearly defined in the Act. Questions: (a) Identify the form of organization. (b) State one advantage of this form. (c) How is it different from a government company?
10	The government of India decided to promote industrial development in backward areas. It set up a company where it holds 75% of the shares, while the remaining shares are held by private investors. The company follows all rules of the Companies Act and has a separate legal identity. It enjoys flexibility in decision-making compared to departmental undertakings. Questions: (a) Identify the type of enterprise. (b) State one feature of this type of enterprise. (c) Why is it more flexible than departmental undertakings?