

① List the characteristics of small scale industries

→ * A small scale industry is generally a one man show even in case where the small units are run by a partnership firm (or) a company; the activities are mainly carried out by one of the partners (or) directors.

* In SSIS, the owner himself is a manager also and these units are managed in a personalized fashion, the owner gets not only the first hand knowledge of the organized business of the firm but also takes effective participation in all the matters of business decision taking.

* The SSIs have smaller gestation period as compared to large SSIs that is the period after which the return of investment starts.

- * Scope of sets is generally localized. catering the needs of local and regional demands.

* SSIs can be located anywhere use indigenous resources subject to the availability of these resources like raw material, labour etc

* SSIs are fairly labor intensive with comparatively smaller capital investment as small as 600-700 us for an artisan & his family to begin with the larger unit.

* The development of the small scale industries in rural area provides balanced regional development due to the decentralization & also prevents influx of job seekers from cities & urbanization.

- The small scale industries are more susceptible to change, highly reactive & receptive to socio-economic conditions.

(12) Explain trademark, copy right and patents, IPR

→ Trademark:-

It is a unique symbol (or) word used to represent a business or its product. There is a trademark act 1999 in which administers the matters related to the trademarks in India. Trademark are for the indefinite term... According to section 2(26) of the trade mark Act 1999, trade mark means a mark capable of being represented graphically and which is capable of distinguishing the goods or services of one person from those of others & may include shape of goods, their packing & combination of colours "

Copy Rights & ~~patents~~ patents:

Patents are the eldest form of the intellectual property right & are enforced to promote technological and economical development by recognizing the individual creativity and intellect.

copyrights also protect the individual but it is for the intellectual work and it's related to the musical, dramatical, literary works, cinematography & sound recording. It protects the individual's original work & gives him/her the right to authorize others to do certain act on it.

(13) Justify WTO & its impact on small scale industries in India.

* Emerging challenges to SSIs are due to the impact of the agreement under the WTO to which India is a signatory along with 134 members countries.

* setting up of WTO has altered the framework of the intermediate international trade non-distortive market oriented policies.

- * This is due to the policy shift that occurred world wide since the early 1980's. In favour of free market forces and full from the state intervention in regulation in the economic activity.
- * The main outcome of such policy would be reduction in export subsidies, greater market access, Removal of non-tariff barriers and reduction in tariffs.
- * This would also bring about tighter patent laws through the regulations of intellectual property rights under the trade related aspects of Intellectual property rights (TRIPS) Agreement which lay down what is to be patented and for what duration.
- * The increased market access to imports will mean opening up the domestic market to large flow of imports.

(14) What is TESCOK? Explain the services offered by TESCOK.

→ TESCOK is a professional industrial technical and management consultancy organization promoted by the government of Karnataka & other state level development institutions way back in 1976 services offered by TESCOK

- * Technical & market appraisal of project
- * Industrial potential survey.
- * Fact-finding & opinion reports
- * Corporate planning.
- * collection & collation of information.
- * Impact assessment
- * Evaluation of schemes & programmes

- * Asset evaluation.
- * Infrastructure development project proposal.
- * Event management & publicity campaigning, &
- * Organizing seminars & workshop.

(15) Explain the aims & objective of KIADB

→ The Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board is statutory board constituted under the Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Act of 1966. Since then it is in the business of apportioning land for industries & gearing up facilities to carry out operations. The KIADB now acquires and provides developed land suited suited for industrialization, by drawing up well laid out plots of varying sizes to suit different industries with requisite infrastructure facilities. The facilities includes roads, drainage water supply etc.