## Marking Scheme Class – XI

## Subject - Entrepreneurship

Time- 3Hours M.M.-60

## **General Instructions-**

- The Question paper is divided into parts. There is no overall choice, though the internal choice is given in selected sections.
- Section A has 15 Objective questions carrying 1 mark each.
- Section B has 6 questions carrying 2 marks each. Answers may be within 50 to 75 words
- Section C has 6 questions carrying 3 marks each answers may be about 100 words
- Section D has 3 questions carrying 5 marks each. Answer may be about 150 words.

Question	Answer	Marks
No.		
Q1.	(c) Innovation	1
Q2.	(c) imitative entrepreneur	1
Q3.	(a) Wilhelm Roentgen	1
Q4.	(a) Zero Level Channel	1
Q5.	(b) Unit Cost	1
Q6.	(d) Venture Capitalist	1
Q7.	Trailblazers	1
Q8.	Marketing Survey –Market survey means the original filed	1
	research work for the purpose of collecting primary data, with	
	reference to a defined problem on hand.	
Q9.	Resources – "Anything or means (Physical tangible/	1
	Non-Physical tangible) required or required to support the	
	activities of organization to archive pre-determined	
	organizational goals are refused as rewards.	
Q10.	Results, Attributes	1
Q11.	True	1
Q12.	Profit, Loss	1
Q13.	(a) Both A & R are true and R is correct explanation of A.	1
Q14.	(b) Both A & R are true but R is not correct explanation of A	1

Q15.	(a) Both A & R are true and R is correct explanation of A.	1
Q16.	Attitude — Attitude constitute an important psychological attribute of individuals which shape their behavior. It may be defined as a person feels about something — a person, a place, a commodity, a situation or an idea.  OR  Types of Entrepreneurs —  1. Innovative Entrepreneurs 2. Imitative Entrepreneurs 3. Fabian Entrepreneurs 4. Drone Entrepreneurs	2
Q17.	Feasibility study – feasibility study can be defined as a controlled process by identifying problems and opportunities, determining objectives, describing situation. Defining successful outcome and assessing the range of costs and benefits associated with several-alternatives for solving a problem.	2
Q18	Business Intelligence – business intelligence is the ability of an organization to collect, maintain and organize data.  Example – sales data during off season discounts.	2
Q19.	Macro Environment – Macro environment refers to all forces that are part of the larger society and are the "uncontrollable" to which companies adapt through setting the controllable factors.  Cultural Demographic  Natural Macro Environment  Political Technological	2
	1 ontion 1 connotogical	

	Action factor  Core	
	value	3
	Personality factor Environmental factor	
Q23.	<ul> <li>Characteristics of Go-getters— <ol> <li>They have a higher-than-average level of both dominance and sociability and are very driven and independent.</li> <li>They are competitive, but your drive to succeed is sometimes tempered by your interest in and concern for others.</li> <li>They represent the largest percentage of founders. Their natural style leads itself to managing and leading both processes and people.</li> <li>They show a great deal of initiative, coupled with compelling sense of urgency to get thigs done.</li> <li>They are typically good leaders and good managers, excelling at motivating themselves and those around them.</li> </ol> </li></ul>	3
Q24.	(Explain any three point)  Pricing – Pricing is the process of determining what company will receive in exchange for its products. (1)  Importance –	
	<ul> <li>a. Key to Revenue</li> <li>b. Attract Customers</li> <li>c. Edge over Competition</li> <li>d. Crucial to profits (Explain any two point)1x2=2</li> <li>e. Platform for achieving other objectives.</li> </ul>	3
Q25.	Steps in Market Survey:  1) Planning the Survey 2) Field work 3) Analysis and interpretation of date 4) Report marketing (Explain three points. 1x3=3)	3
Q26.	Debt-financing: - Debt financing is a financing method involving and interest-bearing instruments, usually a loan. The payment of which is only indirectly related to the sales and profits of the	

	venture. Typically, debt financing called as asset-based financing	
	requires that some assets e.g., car, house etc.	
	be used as collateral. (1)	
	Sources of debts: -	
	1. Debenture	
	2. Public deposit	
	3. Loan from Bank/FI	3
	4. Grants	
	5. Private money lenders	
	6. Trade credit (1/2x4=2)	
Q27.	Breakeven point – <u>fixed cost</u>	
	Contribution per unit	
	Fixed cost – Rs4,00,000/-	
	Variable cost per unit – direct labour per unit + Direct Material	
	per unit + Variable O/H per unit	
	= 22+12+06= Rs40/- per unit	
	Selling price per unit = Rs60/- per unit	
	B.E.P. (in units) = $400000 = 400000 = 20000$ units	
	60-40 20	
	B.E.P. (in Rs) = $20000x60 = Rs12,00,000/$ -	
	OR	
	<u>Breakeven point</u> – B.E.F. can be defined as the point where the	
	total cost of the firm is exactly equal to its total revenue. At this	
	point the firm earns zero economic profit. The breakeven points	
	is the sales volume at which there is neither profit nor loss, cost	
	being equal to revenue. B.E.P. is neutral point. Sales below this	
	point show costs and sales excess this point show profit. It is the	
	relationship among cost of production, volume of production,	5
	profit and sales value.	
	B.E.P. (in volume) $=$ Fixed cost	
	Contribution per unit	
Q28.	Entrepreneurship – is the set of the activities performed by	
	entrepreneur (1)	
	<u>Process of Entrepreneurship :-</u>	
	1. Self Discovery	
	2. Identifying opportunities	
	3. Generating and evaluation ideas	
	4. Planning	
	5. Raising Start up Capital	
	6. Start-Up	

7. Growth 5 8. Harvest (½ marks for each point explained) Maslow's Theory of Motivation: - The theory was proposed by Abraham Maslow and is bored on the assumption that people are motivated by a series of five universal needs. These needs are ranked, according to the order in which they influence human behaviour, in hierarchical fashion. Self fulfillment Needs actualisation Esteem Needs (Prestige & feeling **Psychological Needs** of accomplish ment) Belongiingnes and love needs (Intimate relationships, friends) **Basic Needs** Safety Needs (Security & Safety) Physiological needs (food, water, rest) (Explain these 5 needs in detail) 5 (1 mark for each need point) Barriers to Entrepreneurship: – Q.29 1. EnvironmentalBarriers: – (a) Economic (b) Social (c) Cultural (d) Political 2. Personal Barriers: (a) Motivational (b) Perceptual (Explain in detail all these points)



