

Date:30/09/24 GRADE: XI

TERM 1 EXAMINATION (2024-25) ENTREPRENEURSHIP (066)

Max marks: 70 Time: 3 Hours

General Instructions:

- 1. This question paper contains 34 questions.
- 2. The question paper contains 4 sections A, B, C and D
 - 1.1. Section A contains multiple choice questions
 - 1.2. Section B 2 marks; Answers to these questions may be from 30-40 words.
 - 1.3. Section C 3 marks; Answers to these questions may be from 50-75 words.
 - 1.4. Section D 5 marks; Answers to these questions may be from 120-150

3. Internal choice is given in the paper, there is no overall choice.

	PART A	Marks
		allocated
1		1
	a. Innovating	
2		1
	a. Leadership	
3	c.Third generation entrepreneur	1
4	a. Innovative	1
5		1
	B) Environmental entrepreneurship	
6		1
	D) All of the above	
7	d. investors/owners/share-holders	1
8		1
	a. Fabian entrepreneurs	

9	c. social need	1
10	d. Collaborators	1
11	Act as worker as well as owner	1
12	C) Launch and growth	1
13	Joseph Schumpeter	1
14	C) Resource mobilization	1
15		1
	Economic barrier	

16	d. all of the above	1
17	An innovator	1
18	a.	1
	PART B	
19	According to Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs theory, the young boy is satisfying his: Safety/Security Needs and partially Physiological Needs.	2
20	Employee Mindset: 1. Security-oriented: Focus on job stability and benefits. 2. Risk-averse: Minimize uncertainty and avoid risk. 3. Structured: Follow established procedures and protocols. 4. Linear thinking: Focus on specific tasks and responsibilities. 5. Dependence on others: Rely on management for direction and guidance. 6. Time-oriented: Focus on working hours and schedules. 7. Fixed income: Expect regular salary or wages. Entrepreneurial Mindset: 1. Opportunity-oriented: Seek new opportunities and challenges. 2. Risk-tolerant: Embrace uncertainty and calculate risk. 3. Flexible: Adapt to changing circumstances and markets. 4. Creative thinking: Innovate and find novel solutions. 5. Self-directed: Take initiative and responsibility.	2
21	 6. Outcome-oriented: Focus on achieving goals and results. 7. Variable income: Potential for unlimited earnings. Risk-taker: Embraces uncertainty and calculated risk. 2. Innovative: Creative problem-solver and opportunity seeker. 3. Self-motivated: Driven by passion and internal motivation. 	2
	4. Resilient: Adaptable and persistent in face of challenges.	3 7

	5. Confident: Believes in themselves and their vision.	
22	Social Entrepreneurship: Involves creating innovative solutions to address social or environmental problems. Characteristics: 1. Mission-driven: Focus on creating positive impact. 2. Innovative: Develops new solutions to social issues. 3. Risk-taker: Overcomes challenges to achieve social goals. 4. Collaborative: Partners with stakeholders (government, NGOs, community). nsurable Risks: Insurable risks are those that can be covered by insurance policies, providing financial protection against potential losses.	2
	Characteristics: 1. Uncertainty: Outcome is uncertain. 2. Unpredictability: Cannot be precisely forecasted. 3. Measurability: Loss can be quantified. 4. Non-catastrophic: Not catastrophic or widespread. Non-Insurable Risks: Non-insurable risks are those that cannot be covered by insurance policies, either due to their nature or the extent of potential losses. Characteristics: 1. Catastrophic: Widespread or catastrophic consequences. 2. Unmeasurable: Loss cannot be quantified. 3. Predictable: The outcome is foreseeable. 4. Intentional: Deliberate or negligent actions.	
24	Internal Risks: Originating from within an organization. Financial Risks: 1. Liquidity risk (insufficient funds) 2. Credit risk (customer default) 3. Interest rate risk (rate fluctuations) 4. Investment risk (poor investments) External Risks:	2

	Originating from outside an organization.	
	Environmental Risks:	
	1. Natural disasters (earthquakes, floods)	
	2. Climate change	
	3. Pollution and waste management	
	4. Sustainability	
	PART C	
25	A great idea guarantees success.	3
	Great ideas are rare and strike suddenly.	
	A great idea must be complex.	
	Great ideas are born from individual genius.	
	A great idea requires vast resources.	
26	I disagree.	3
	Spending money on evaluating ideas is a crucial	3
	investment.	
	Reasons:	
	Avoids costly mistakes: Evaluation helps identify potential	
	flaws, saving resources.	
	Refines ideas: Feedback and testing improve idea quality.	
	Reduces risk: Validates assumptions, mitigating risks.	
	Increases chances of success: Validated ideas have higher	
27	No, I disagree.	3
	Entrepreneurial competencies can be developed and	
	acquired through:	
	1. Education and training	
	2. Experience and mentorship	
	3. Practice and experimentation	
	4. Learning from failures	
	5. Networking and collaborations	
28	1. Adaptability: Adjusting plans due to changing	3
	circumstances (West Bengal's political instability).	
	2. Decisiveness: Swiftly shifting production to Gujarat.	
	3. Resourcefulness: Identifying alternative locations.	
29	Accessibility: Easily connect with entrepreneurs	3
23	worldwide.	<u> </u>
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	2. Transparency: View business operations, policies, and	
	values.	
	3. Personalization: Receive tailored offers,	
	·	
	recommendations, and content.	
	4. Community building: Join discussions, forums, and	
	groups related to the business.	
	PART D	
30	Women entrepreneurs face various challenges throughout	5
	their journey:	
	Initial Challenges:1. Access to funding and capital	
	2. Social and cultural barriers	
	3. Lack of networking opportunities	
	4. Limited business training and education	
	5. Balancing family and business responsibilities	
	Operational Challenges:	
	1. Managing workforce and talent acquisition	
	2. Scaling business operations	
	3. Marketing and branding	
	4. Regulatory compliance	
	5. Technology adoption	
	Personal Challenges:	
	1. Self-doubt and confidence	
	2. Work-life balance	
	3. Stereotyping and bias	
	4. Limited role models and mentorship	
	5. Physical and mental well-being	
	Societal Challenges:	
	1. Gender-based discrimination	
	2. Limited access to markets and supply chains	
	3. Social expectations and norms	
	4. Lack of support from family and community	
	5. Limited representation in decision-making positions	
	OR	
	Phase 1: Idea Generation	
	Phase 2: Feasibility Analysis	
	Phase 3: Business Planning	
	Phase 4: Funding and Financing	
	Phase 5: Launch and Setup	
	Phase 6: Growth and Scaling	
	Phase 7: Harvesting and Exit	
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31	Advantages of Entrepreneurship:	5
	1. Autonomy: Independence and control over business decisions.	
	2. Innovation: Freedom to create and innovate.	
	3. Unlimited Earning Potential: Direct correlation between effort and earnings.	
	4. Job Creation: Opportunities for others.	
	5. Personal Fulfillment: Pursuing passions.	
	6. Flexibility: Adaptability in decision-making.	
	7. Diversified Income Streams: Multiple revenue sources. 8. Tax Benefits: Deductions and credits.	
	9. Learning Opportunities: Continuous growth.	
	10. Legacy Building: Lasting impact.	
	Disadvantages of Entrepreneurship:	
	1. Financial Risk: Uncertainty and potential losses.	
	2. Stress and Pressure: High levels of responsibility.	
	3. Time Commitment: Long hours and dedication.	
	4. Uncertainty: Unpredictable market and outcomes. OR	
	An ethical entrepreneur who fulfills moral responsibilities toward society: Contributes Positively to Society:	
	 Creates jobs and economic growth. Provides quality products/services, enhancing consumers' lives. 	
	3. Pays fair taxes, supporting public infrastructure.	7 7

4. Protects environment through sustainable practices. 5. Supports community development initiatives. A feasibility study is an analysis conducted to determine 5 32 the viability and practicality of a proposed project, business, or idea. It evaluates various factors to assess potential success, risks, and challenges. Types of Feasibility Plans: 1. Technical Feasibility Study: Assesses technical requirements, infrastructure, and expertise needed. 2. Financial Feasibility Study: Evaluates project costs, funding options, and potential returns. 3. Market Feasibility Study: Analyzes market demand, competition, and customer needs. 4. Operational Feasibility Study: Examines operational requirements, logistics, and management. 5. Economic Feasibility Study: Assess economic viability, costs, and benefits. 6. Social Feasibility Study: Evaluates social impact, community acceptance, and environmental concerns. OR **Business Description:** EcoCycle is a waste management and recycling company focusing on innovative, eco-friendly solutions for households and businesses. Objectives: 1. Provide efficient waste collection and recycling services. 2. Reduce landfill waste by 30% in the first year. 3. Achieve \$1 million revenue within two years. Market research is crucial for understanding customer needs. 2. Financial projections require realistic assumptions. 3. Operational planning ensures efficiency. 4. Marketing strategy must be adaptable.

Team building requires diverse skill sets.

7. Business plans are dynamic and evolve.

6. Contingency planning is essential.

33	Barriers to entrepreneurship growth can be categorized into: Internal Barriers External Barriers Financial Barriers Social and Cultural Barriers Technological Barriers Government and Policy Barriers OR 1. Small Business Entrepreneur 2. Scalable Startup Entrepreneur 3. Social Entrepreneur 4. Lifestyle Entrepreneur 5. Intrapreneur	5
34	B) Taking problems as challenges and solving them	
	ii.B) Lack of northeastern food in Delhiiii.B) Problems give rise to opportunities	
	iv. C) Search for solutions to problems	
	v. B) Personal experience with a problem	