

Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Senior School Certificate Examination, 2025
SUBJECT NAME: ENTREPRENEURSHIP(066)(Q.P. CODE 98)

General Instructions: -

1	You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.
2	“Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its’ leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC.”
3	Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one’s own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them. In class-X, while evaluating two competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.
4	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
5	The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after deliberation and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
6	Evaluators will mark(√) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS ‘X” be marked. Evaluators will not put right (✓) while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.
7	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-

	hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.
8	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.
9	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note “ Extra Question ”.
10	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
11	A full scale of marks 70 has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
12	Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines). This is in view of the reduced syllabus and number of questions in question paper.
13	<p>Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book. • Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it. • Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer. • Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page. • Wrong question wise totaling on the title page. • Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page. • Wrong grand total. • Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same. • Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list. • Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.) • Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
14	While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0) Marks.
15	Any un assessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
16	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the “ Guidelines for spot Evaluation ” before starting the actual evaluation.
17	Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.
18	The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.

Set 4

MARKING SCHEME

ENTREPRENEURSHIP

A.No.	Answers	Marks
1	(C) Mutual agency	1
2	(B) Existing products or Services-Based ideas	1
3	(D) Creaming pricing	1
4	(A) Logo <u><i>For Visually Impaired Candidates</i></u> (D) Advertising	1
5	(D) Sole Proprietorship	1
6	(C) a business enterprise	1
7	(B) (1)-(ii), (2)-(iii), (3)-(i), (4)-(iv)	1
8	(D) Zero-Level Channel	1
9	(A) (i) only	1
10	(C) Trademark	1
11	(B) Vertical Merger	1
12	(B) General Introduction	1
13	(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false	1
14	(C) Total Capital Invested	1
15	(B) Short-term investment	1
16	(C) Private Placement	1
17	(B) Reverse	1
18	(D) Stock Keeping Unit (SKU) code, Obsolescence	1

	Section B		
19	<p>(a) Business opportunity can be described as an economic idea which can be implemented to create a business enterprise and earn profits.</p> <p>Elements of Business opportunity: (Any two)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Assured market scope – An attractive and acceptable rate of return on investment – Practicability of the idea – Competence of the entrepreneur to encash it – Potential of future growth <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) The Sources which lead to the emergence of basic ideas. (Any four)</p> <p>(i) Problems: When a problem exists, an idea leads to a solution to resolve that problem, which emerges as a business opportunity.</p> <p>(ii) Change: A change in social, legal, technological aspects etc. leads to new opportunities to start a business.</p> <p>(iii) Inventions: New products or services lead to new business opportunities.</p> <p>(iv) Competition: Competition often results in emergence of new and better ideas that result in new business opportunities.</p> <p>(v) Innovation: Creating new things of value as well as new and creative processes that add value to the existing products or services.</p>	<p>1 + ($\frac{1}{2} \times 2$) = 1</p> <p>($\frac{1}{2} \times 4$) = 2</p>	<p>2</p> <p>2</p>
20	<p>(a) Environmental factor: Sensitisation of entrepreneurs to cope up with rapid changes</p> <p>(b) Sensitivity to environmental factors is crucial because of following reasons- (Any one)</p> <p>(i) Identification of opportunities to get first mover advantage: By keeping in touch with the changes in the external environment, an enterprise can identify opportunities and find strategies to capitalise on the opportunities at the earliest.</p> <p>(ii) Formulation of strategies and policies: It helps in identifying threats and opportunities in the market. These can serve as the basis of formulation of strategies to counter threats and capitalise on opportunities in the market.</p> <p>(iii) Tapping useful resources: If the company has a thorough knowledge of the external environment, it can tap raw materials, technology and even financial resources from the market at economical prices, at the right time.</p>	<p>1 + $\frac{1}{2}$ for heading + $\frac{1}{2}$ for explanation</p>	<p>2</p>

	<p>(iv)Better performance: Proper understanding of the various elements of the external environment is necessary to take timely action to deal with threats and avail opportunities for the purpose of improvement in the performance of the firm.</p> <p>(v)Image building: If a company is sensitive to the external environment, it will come out with new products and services to meet the requirements of the customers. This would build the image or reputation of the firm in the eyes of the general public.</p>		
21	<p>No, Deepa cannot transfer her share in favour of her son Deepak, without the consent of the other partners, Guddi and Vani.</p> <p>The reason is as per the Partnership Act no partner can sell or transfer his share to anybody else without the consent of the other partners.</p> <p>This is reflected in the feature - 'Restriction on transfer of share' which is highlighted in the above case.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Yes, Aruna's personal property can be called upon to pay her business debts. The reason is that a sole proprietor is responsible for all losses arising from business and in case the business assets are insufficient to pay off liabilities, they will have to sell their personal property.</p> <p>This is reflected in the feature - 'Unlimited liability' which is highlighted in the above case.</p>	2	2
22	<p>Method used by Sujit to spot the trend is Read trends.</p> <p>Read Trends:</p> <p>Entrepreneurs regularly read the leading publications and websites affecting their business. Publications include industry publications, trade association sites, major newspapers, key business magazines, thought leaders and influential bloggers. They scan information from a wide variety of sources from international news on down to niche bloggers focused on specific aspects of their industry.</p> <p>Other ways are-</p> <p>(Any Two)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Talk trends 2. Watch trends 3. Think trends <p>(Note: Full marks to be awarded if the candidate has only mentioned the heading)</p>	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ + $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$	2

29	$EOQ = \sqrt{\frac{2PD}{C}}$ <p>P = Cost of placing order = ₹100 D= Annual demand in units = 40,000 charts C = Carrying cost / Holding cost = 20% of purchase cost = 20/100 x 10 = ₹ 2</p> $EOQ = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 100 \times 40,000}{2}}$ $= \sqrt{4000000}$ $= 2,000 \text{ units/ chart papers}$	(1 Mark for formula + ½ mark for calculation of carrying cost + 1 mark for working of EOQ + ½ mark for final answer) = 3	
	Section D		
30	<p>(a) Component of Business Plan discussed - Production Plan</p> <p>(b) Objective of component identified- Picturizing ahead every step in a long series of separate operations, each step to be taken in the right place of the right degree, and at the right time and each operation to be done at maximum efficiency.</p> <p>(c) Points that are needed to be described in this component of the business plan, if the manufacturing is to be done out in whole by 'Bharat Ltd'. are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the physical plant layout (ii) the machinery and equipment required to perform the manufacturing operations (iii) raw materials and suppliers' names, addresses, terms and conditions (iv) cost of manufacturing (v) any future capital equipment required etc. 	1 + 1½ + (½x5) = 2 ½	5
31	<p>(a) Meaning- Franchising is an arrangement whereby the manufacturer or sole distributor of a trademarked product or service gives exclusive rights of local distribution to independent retailers in return for their payment of royalties and conformance to standardized operating procedures.</p> <p>Main components of a Franchise agreement are:</p> <p>(i) Contract Explanation: It is the part of the agreement that outlines the type of relationship a franchisee is entering with the franchisor.</p> <p>(ii) Operations Manual: It outlines the legal guidelines that the franchisee</p>	1 + (1x4) = 4	5

	<p>must follow in operating the business. It may be updated periodically, and its content remains confidential.</p> <p>(iii) Proprietary Statements: This statement specifies the usage of the franchise name, marketing, advertising procedures, and the franchisee's contribution to national advertising.</p> <p>(iv) Ongoing Site Maintenance: It specifies maintenance requirements, timeframes, and necessary upgrades for the franchise location.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Forms of Synergy:</p> <p>1. Operating Synergy: It refers to cost savings through economies of scale or increased sales and profits, leading to overall growth of the firm.</p> <p>2. Financial Synergy: It results from financial factors like lower taxes, higher debt capacity, or better use of idle cash. When a firm with losses or unabsorbed depreciation merges with a profitable firm, the combined firm can offset losses against profits, creating a tax shield.</p> <p><i>(Note: Since there are only two forms of synergy, full marks may be awarded if both forms of synergy are explained correctly)</i></p>	<p>2 ½ +</p> <p>2 ½</p>	<p>5</p>
32	<p>Macro Environmental Factors:</p> <p>(i) Technological: "It invested in research and development to adopt new technology _____".</p> <p>(ii) Political: "The government was stable for the last many years _____".</p> <p>(iii) Legal: "The company complied with health and safety regulations _____".</p> <p>(iv) Economic: "Since the disposable income of the people in rural areas was low _____".</p> <p>(v) Ecological: "The company ensures that its production causes minimum environmental damage _____".</p> <p><i>(Note: ½ mark for identifying heading and ½ mark for quoting the relevant line)</i></p>	(1× 5)	5

Type of Juice	Mango (Per Litre)	Orange (Per Litre)	Guava (Per Litre)
Selling price (₹) (A)	150	135	100
Variable cost (₹) (B)	80	65	60
Contribution margin (A-B)	70	70	40
Sales Mix Percentage	20%	40%	40%
Weighted Average Contribution Margin	$70 \times 20/100$ = 14	$70 \times 40/100$ = 28	$40 \times 40/100$ = 16

(a) **Total weighted average Contribution Margin (Per Unit)**

$$= 14 + 28 + 16$$

$$= ₹ 58$$

(b) **Break-even point (in units) =**

Fixed Cost/ Total Weighted Average Contribution Margin

$$= 1,76,000 / 58$$

$$= 3,034.48 \text{ Litres}$$

Mango = $3034.48 \times 20/100 = 606.89$ Litres

Orange = $3034.48 \times 40/100 = 1213.79$ Litres

Guava = $3034.48 \times 40/100 = 1213.79$ Litres

(c) **Break Even Point (in ₹) = Break-even point in units X selling price**

Mango BEP (in ₹) = $606.89 \times 150 = ₹ 91,033.50$

Orange BEP (in ₹) = $1213.79 \times 135 = ₹ 1,63,861.65$

Guava BEP (in ₹) = $1213.79 \times 100 = ₹ 1,21,379$

(Note: Full marks may be awarded if all related formulas are given and the student solves the question UPTO total weighted average contribution margin correctly)

**1 mark for
Contribution
margin**

+

**1 mark for
weighted
Average
Contribution
Margin**

+

**1 mark for
total
weighted
Average
Contribution
Margin**

+

**1 mark for
BEP
formula
(in units)**

+

**1 mark for
BEP
formula (in
rupees)**

