

SCHOOL OF GENERAL EDUCATION
III SEMESTER/ II IN-SEMESTER EXAMINATION – 2018-19
WINTER SEMESTER, B. VOC. PROGRAM

Course Code: GEN 1303
Course Name: Entrepreneurship Development

Time: 1 Hour
Max. Marks: 20

Instruction: Attempt all questions.

Section-A

1. Which of the following is a true statement? **5*1= 05 Marks**
- a) Project report preparation is a post investment decision exercise.
 - b) Project report preparation is a pre investment decision exercise.
 - c) Project report preparation is a post management decision exercise.
 - d) Project report preparation is a pre management decision exercise.
2. Which of the following is a true statement?
- a) In Partnership limited risks are involved
 - b) In Sole Proprietorship limited risks are involved.
 - c) In Joint Stock Company limited risks are involved.
 - d) In Joint Venture limited risks are involved

Choose the suitable answer

3. is the simplest and oldest form of ownership organisation.
- a) Sole Proprietorship
 - b) Partnership
 - c) Joint initiative
 - d) Merger
4. A written agreement among partners is known as
- a) Partnership Deed
 - b) Initiative deed
 - c) association deed
 - d) fragment deed
5. Joint Stock Company has become the dominant form of ownership for
- a) large scale enterprises
 - b) small scale enterprises
 - d) SMEs
 - d) freelancers

Section-B

3*2= 06 Marks

6. What are the sources of Project Ideas?

7. Why visit to trade fairs is important for entrepreneur?

8. What is "Project Formulation"?

Section-C

3*3 =09 Marks

9. Explain the causes of failure of entrepreneur.

10. Explain the start-up and the growth stage of business life cycle.

11. What do you understand by the term "Screening of Project Ideas"?

SCHOOL OF GENERAL EDUCATION
III SEMESTER/ II IN-SEMESTER EXAMINATION – 2018-19
WINTER SEMESTER, B. VOC. PROGRAM

Course Code: GEN1303

Time: 1 Hour

Course Name: Entrepreneurship Development

1. a)
2. b)
3. a)
4. a)
5. a)

Short-Answer Type Questions

6. Sources of Project Ideas

Project ideas could originate from the various sources viz.,

- >> Success story of a friend/relatives
- >> Experience of others in manufacture/sale of product
- >> Examining the inputs and outputs of industries
- >> Plan outlays and government guidelines
- >> Suggestions of financial institutions and developmental agencies
- >> Investigation of local materials and resources
- >> Economic and social trend of the economy
- >> New technological developments
- >> Industrial potential surveys
- >> Visits to trade fairs
- >> Unfulfilled psychological needs
- >> Possibility of reviving sick units

7. Attending the National and International trade fairs provides an excellent opportunity to know about new products and new development. The above said sources of project ideas may be generated by the Government agencies, credit institutions, non-governmental organisations and also by public. The Govt. have largest resources and have the necessary information to generate project ideas and it plays a predominant role in this sphere. The government has the required facilities and manpower to conduct detailed studies which may lead to making investment decisions. Banks and other financial institutions are actively involved in sharing the social responsibility of achieving the national objectives of economic development. The co-operatives and non- governmental organisations as well as individual entrepreneurs are now actively participated in identification of projects.8. Entrepreneurship involves decision-making. Entrepreneurs have to take decisions on selection of product, site, raw material, labour, technology etc. They have to decide the quantum and sources of capital, marketing strategies and so on. Success of entrepreneurs depends on the ability to make decision promptly and accurately, and this requires a creative and analytical mind.

8. Project formulation is an investigating process which precedes investment decision. The purpose is to present relevant facts before the decision-makers to enable them to decide as to whether to go ahead signal should be given for the project or not.

Essay Type Questions

9.

1. Selection of business, 2. Proper planning 3. Initial capital 4. Determination of market demand,
5. Marketing of product 6. Education and experience 7. Joint initiative 8. Employment:
9. Location of business: 10. Qualities of management:

10. Start-up

Start-ups are businesses that have yet to come into existence or have yet to turn a complete revenue cycle. At this stage, the owner (or owners) needs to invest a great deal of time, effort, energy, and money into the business to create a stable customer base, to buy inventory, and to engage in other business activities before revenues are generated. The start-up stage is generally characterized by innovation, high risk, and low profit margins.

Growth

When businesses leave the start-up stage, they typically start to grow. Although a company can always use more cash, most growing firms can get by on their own limited resources. The business owner understands his or her business at this point, as well as the key competitors. Major customers have been identified. Often, additional help is needed in production, manufacturing, operations, or sales. Ideally, during this stage, consumer demand is established and increases, the company experiences increasing sales, profit margins increase, and a market is established.

11. After gathering the project ideas from the various sources as aforesaid, it is essential to eliminate ideas which prima facie are not promising. This process of eliminating the irrelevant and unviable ideas is called screening of project ideas. It can be done with the help of testing the following conditions of the propositions.

- a. Compatibility with the promoter
- b. Consistency with governmental priorities
- c. Availability of inputs
- d. Adequacy of market
- e. Reasonableness of cost
- f. Acceptability of risk level etc.



Registration No.:

BHARTIYA SKILL DEVELOPMENT UNIVERSITY

Question Paper

School of General Education

3rd Semester, 2nd In-Sem. Examination

B. Voc. Program, Winter Semester (2018-19)

Course Code: GEN 1301

Time: 1 Hour

Course Name: Spoken English

Max. Marks: 20

Instructions: The question paper comprises three sections A, B & C. Marks allotted are mentioned against each section.

Section-A

(1*5=5)

Q.1 is the name of the servant in the short story *The Snake in the Grass*.

- (a) Rama
- (b) Sada
- (c) Dasa
- (d) Kala

Q.2 Choose the correct answer for the indirect speech of the given sentence:

She says "I am happy"

- (a) She said that I am happy
- (b) She says that she is happy
- (c) She said that she was happy
- (d) She says that she was happy

Q.3 In the short story *The Snake in the Grass*, what according to Dasa was in the pot?

- (a) Viper
- (b) Cobra
- (c) Python
- (d) Rat snake

Q.4 Fill in the blank with the opposite of the given word: *Extrovert*

- (a) Reserved
- (b) Introvert
- (c) Sincere
- (d) Cruel

Q.5 speaks the following lines in *The Snake in the Grass*.

You are fortunate. It is God Subramanya who has come to visit you. Don't kill the snake

- (a) Mother
- (b) Dasa
- (c) Old beggar
- (d) Elder son

Section- B

(2*3=6)

- Q.6** Explain the following lines with reference to the context:
I read in an American paper that 30,000 people die of snake-bite every year.
- Q.7** What did the snake charmer ask the family to do in the short story *The Snake in the Grass*?
- Q.8.** Change the following sentence into indirect speech:
(a) They said, "We played Football".
(b) Ravi said, "I will go to market".

Section- C

(3*3=9)

- Q.9** What happens at the end of the story, *A Snake in the Grass*? Explain in around 100 Words.
- Q.10** Change the following sentences into indirect Speech:
(a) He said, "I am waiting for someone"
(b) The teacher said, "He has won a prize".
(c) Disha said, "She had washed her clothes".
- Q.11** Make sentences with the following words:
(a) Honest
(b) Active
(c) Kind
(d) Sincere
(e) Rigid
(f) Happy

Bhartiya Skill Development University
School of General Education
II In-Semester Examination- May, 2019
Winter Semester, Sem-III, B.Voc. Program

Course: Spoken English
Course Code: GEN1301

Time: 1 Hour

Max. Marks: 20

Instructions: The question paper comprises three sections A, B & C. Marks allotted are mentioned against each section.

Answer Key

Section-A

(1*5=5)

Q.1 is the name of the servant in the short story *A Snake in the Grass*.

- (a) Rama
- (b) Sada
- (c) **Dasa**
- (d) Kala

Q.2. Choose the correct answer for the indirect speech of the given sentence:

She says "I am happy"

- a. She said that I am happy
- b. She says that she is happy**
- c. She said that she was happy
- d. She says that she was happy

Q.3. In the short story *A Snake in the Grass*, what according to Dasa was in the pot?

- (a) Viper
- (b) **Cobra**
- (c) Python
- (d) Rat snake

Q. 4. Fill in the blank with the opposite of the given word: *Extrovert*

- (a) Reserved
- (b) **Introvert**
- (c) Sincere
- (d) Cruel

Q.5. speaks the following lines in *A Snake in the Grass*.

You are fortunate. It is God Subramanya who has come to visit you. Don't kill the snake

- (a) Mother
- (b) Dasa
- (c) **Old beggar**
- (d) Elder son

Section- B

(2*3=6)

Q 6. Explain the following lines with reference to the context:

I read in an American paper that 30,000 people die of snake-bite every year.

Ans: Lines taken from *The Snake in the Grass* by R K Narayan. When a snake enters the house of the protagonist, one of the sons quote the given line analyzing the probability of a snake bite.

Q 7. What did the snake charmer ask the family to do in the short story *A snake in the grass*?

Ans: The snake charmer asks the family to call him when they spot the snake in their Garden.

Q 8. a. They said, "We played Football".

They said that they played football.

b. Ravi said, "I will go to market".

Ravi said that he would go to market

Section- C

(3*3=9)

Q 9. What happens at the end of the story, *A Snake in the Grass*? Explain in around 100 Words

Ans: The snake charmer comes and tries to spot the snake but he does not find the snake and asks the family to send for him on finding the snake. Meanwhile Dasa, the servant brings a pot covered with a plate and declares to the family that the snake was caught and put in the pot and takes it outside. After he leaves out, the family finds a snake in the garden.

Q 10. Change the following sentences into indirect Speech:

(a) He said, "I am waiting for someone"

He said that he was waiting for someone.

(b) The teacher said, "He has won a prize".

The teacher said that he had won a prize

(c) Disha said, "She had washed her clothes".

Disha said that she had washed her clothes.

Q 11. Make sentences with the following words:

(a) Honest- We should be honest towards our duties.

(b) Active- An active mind is essential for good learning.

(c) Kind- Mother Teresa was a kind lady.

(d) Sincere- ram is a sincere student.

(e) Rigid- The government of India should not be rigid with its policies.

(f) Happy- She was happy with her result.



Registration No.:

BHARTIYA SKILL DEVELOPMENT UNIVERSITY

Question Paper

School of General Education

3rd Semester, 2nd In-Sem. Examination

B. Voc. Program, Winter Semester (2018-19)

Course Code: GEN 1304

Time: 1 Hour

Course Name: Personality Development

Max. Marks: 20

Instructions: The question paper comprises three sections viz. A, B & C. Attempt all questions. Marks allotted are mentioned against each section.

Section A

(1*5=5)

- Q1.** Select from the words given below, the word nearest in meaning to the term “Good Manners”
- a) Motivation
 - b) Etiquette
 - c) Short term Goal
 - d) Prioritizing work
- Q2.** _____ attitude creates pleasant environment.
- a) Positive
 - b) Negative
 - c) Neutral
 - d) Crucial
- Q3.** A good personality is the result of a _____.
- a) Bad lifestyle
 - b) Health problem
 - c) Negative attitude
 - d) Positive attitude
- Q4.** Match ‘S’ in the term SMART with the correct option
- a) Strong
 - b) Strength
 - c) Specific
 - d) Sacrifice
- Q5.** Match ‘A’ in the term SMART with the correct option.
- a) Amazing
 - b) Achievable
 - c) Attitude
 - d) Aptitude

Section B

(2*3=6)

- Q6. State the important factors for writing a good email?
- Q7. Write a short note on Stress Management.
- Q8. What are the advantages of setting goals for a good career of a student.?

Section C

(3*3=9)

- Q9. Explain your long term goals by using the planning rocket format.
- Q10. Differentiate between positive and negative attitude with the help of examples.
- Q11. You have to book a room in a hotel for your family for 5 days stay in Mount Abu on the occasion of New Year. Write an email to the manager of the hotel in Mount Abu to book a room for you and your family. Give all the necessary details.

Answer Key

Course Code: GEN1304

Time: 1 Hour

Course Name: Personality Development

Max. Marks: 20

Instructions: The question paper comprises three sections viz. A, B & C. Attempt all questions. Marks allotted are mentioned against each section.

Section A

(1*5=5)

Q1. Select the term nearest in meaning to “Good Manners” from the words given below:

- a) Motivation
- b) Etiquette**
- c) Short term Goal
- d) Prioritizing work

Q2. _____ attitude creates unpleasant environment.

- a) Positive
- b) Negative**
- c) Neutral
- d) Crucial

Q 3. A good personality is the result of a _____

- a) Bad lifestyle
- b) Health problem
- c) Negative attitude
- d) Positive attitude**

Q 4. Match ‘S’ in the term SMART with the correct option

- a) Strong
- b) Strength
- c) Specific**
- d) Sacrifice

Q5. Match ‘A’ in the term SMART with the correct option.

- a) Amazing
- b) Achievable**
- c) Attitude
- d) Aptitude

Section B

(2*3=6)

Ans 6. Following are the basic rules of good e-mail communication:

- Remember that direct language can sound harsher in emails than in person.
- Use proper written, not spoken, language.
- Do not assume that the reader will “get” a joke or understand sarcasm.
- Be thoughtful and respectful in what you write.

- Do not make demands.

Choose your words carefully

Ans 7. Stress management is a wide spectrum of techniques and psychotherapies aimed at controlling a person's level of stress, especially chronic stress, usually for the purpose of improving everyday functioning. In this context, the term 'stress' refers only to a stress with significant negative consequences, or distress in the terminology advocated by Hans Selye, rather than what he calls eustress, a stress whose consequences are helpful or otherwise. People can learn to manage stress and lead happier, healthier lives.

Ans 8. The advantages of setting goals for the career of a student are related to the below mentioned factors:

1 Clearer Focus

Properly thought out and stated, goals clearly set out your intentions and desires; the things you really want to achieve.

2 Optimum Use of Resources

There are never enough resources to do everything so setting goals can help you to prioritise. Place your resources behind what you really want to do, rather than on things you are doing by default or by deflection.

3 Effective Use of Time

Of course time is a resource, but it deserves special consideration because it is so important. As Peter Drucker says: "If you want to improve how you manage time – stop doing what doesn't need to be done!"

4 Peace of Mind

Too often you can have many things on your mind. Writing down your goals can help you take all of those ideas, apply perspective and priority, then galvanize you into commitment and action

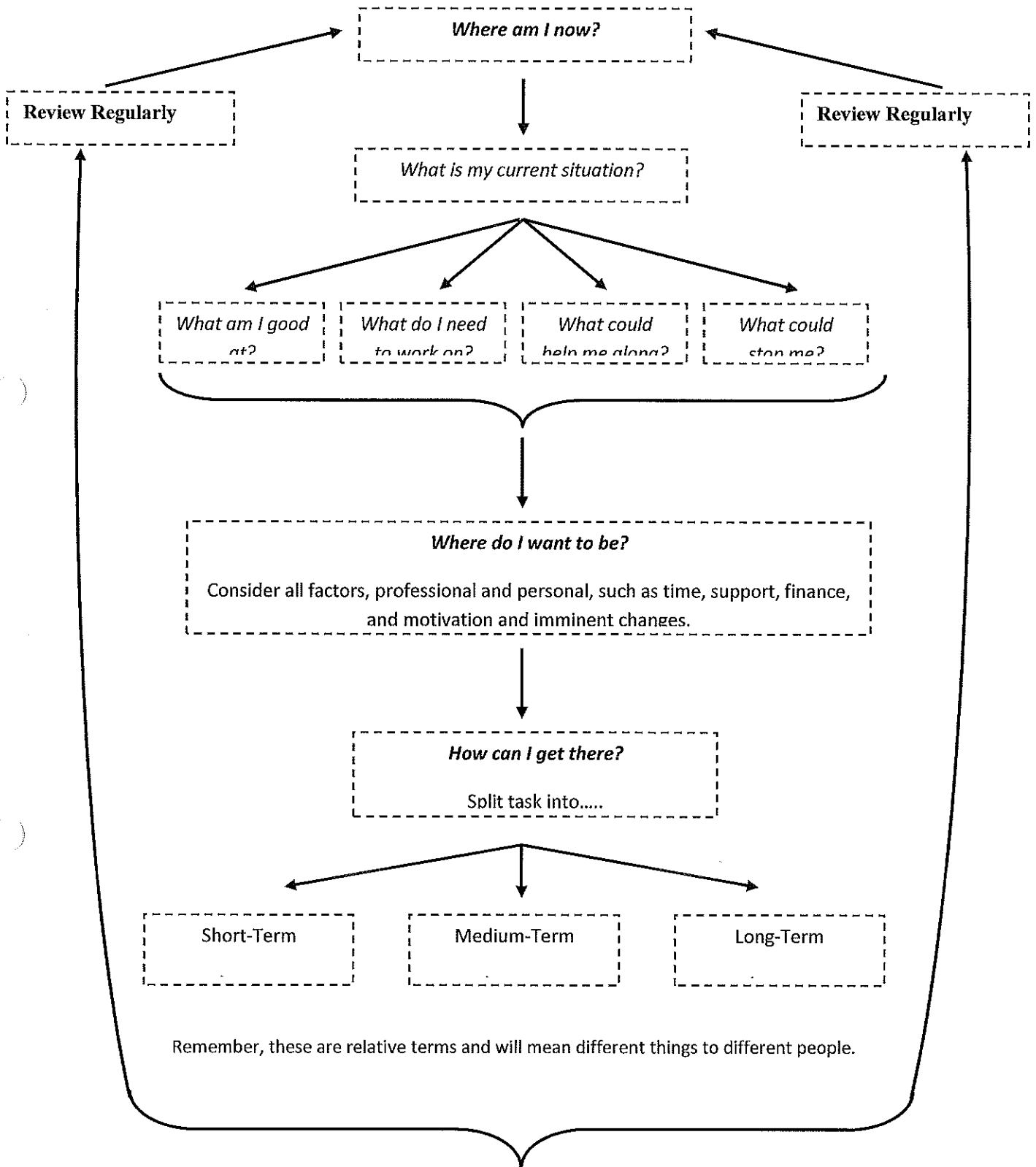
5 Clarity to Decision Making

Knowing what you are trying to do means that you can now ask: "does this activity get me closer to my goal?"

6 Easier Measurement of What You Do

Setting goals, especially SMART and SHARP goals, allows you to measure how well effectively you are moving towards achieving them

Ans 9.



Ans 10.

Positive Attitude

Individuals who have a positive attitude will pay attention to the good, rather than bad in people, situations, events, etc.

Positive attitudes are rewarded. It means the individual is encouraged to do the same thing in future.

If we think positive thoughts we will surely experience such emotions as joy, love, gratitude, peace, and hope.

Having a “positive attitude” means a person believes everything happens for the best in the end.

It is an optimistic approach of a person to achieve good results.

It can achieve long-term goals easily and in time

It is a process of solving problems.

A person with a positive attitude pays attention to the virtues of others.

These persons always see opportunities.

Negative Attitude

People with a negative attitude ignore the good and pay attention to the bad in people, situations, events, etc.

Negative attitudes are punished in order to discourage the same action in future.

If we think negative thoughts we will definitely have negative feelings such as anger, disappointment, irritation, envy, etc.

A person with a “negative attitude” tends to believe their best days are in the past. There is nothing to “look forward to” and considers it a waste of time and energy.

It is a pessimistic mindset of a person who is not capable of handling critical issues.

It can achieve some initial goals but not the long-term goals

It is a process of looking for problems.

A person with a negative attitude pays attention to other people’s shortcomings.

These persons see only limitations.

Q11. Write the Email as per the format taught in the class.

Sample: e-mail writing

To

Cc/Bcc

Subject: Booking accommodation

Dear Sir/Madam,

Greetings of the day!!

I would like to reserve a deluxe room in your hotel for me and my parents from 29th December to 3rd January 2019. We will arrive on 29th December, 2019 at 5:30 AM. Charges will be paid through my credit card for whatever initial deposit required. Please include any discounts that you offer to early birds.

Credit card number : 212982564101 72121

Name : Akshara Desai

Expire date : 03/2029

Looking forward to e-mail regarding confirmation of my reservation.

Thank you!!

Best Regards,

Akshara Desai, Mobile- 98995xxxxx

e-mail-akshara41@gmail.com

- A. 1:1
- B. 2:1

- C. 3:1
- D. 4:1

Section – B

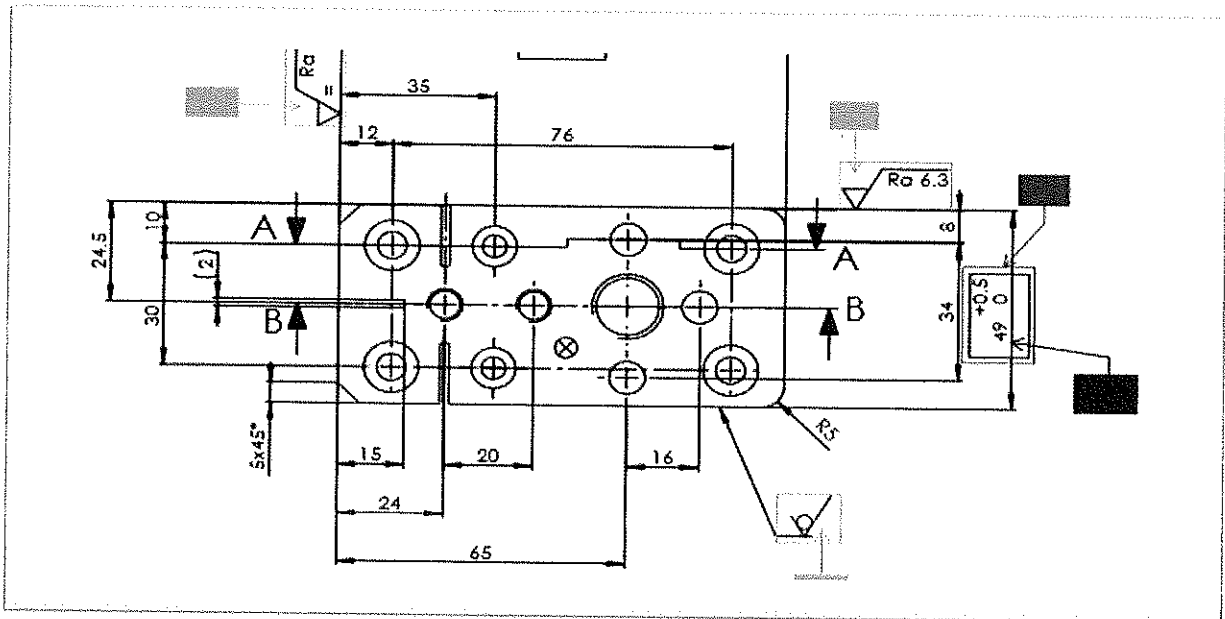
03X02 = 06 Marks

- Q 6. What is tolerance? Give any two examples indicating the necessity of tolerance.
- Q 7. Write about different types of tolerances?
- Q 8. What is fits? What are the uses of fits?

Section – C

03X03 = 09 Marks

- Q 9. Draw offset section view of this diagram.



- Q 10. What is meant by scale in drawing? Explain it with the help of a drawing.
- Q 11. Differentiate between full section view and offset section view with the help of a diagram.

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Registration No.:

BHARTIYA SKILL DEVELOPMENT UNIVERSITY

School of Automotive Skills
3rd Semester, 2nd In-Sem. Examination
B. Voc. Program, Winter Semester (2018-19)

Course Code: GEN 1305

Time: 1 Hour

Course Name: Elementary Drawing

Max. Marks: 20

Instruction:

1. Answer all questions from section – A, each question carries one mark.
2. Answer all questions from section – B, each question carries two marks.
3. Answer all questions from section – C, each question carries three marks.

Section – A

05x01 = 05 Marks

Q 1. One sided tolerance distribution is known as

A. Unilateral tolerance

C. Geometrical tolerance

B. Bilateral tolerance

D. none of the above

Q2. Which of the following is the reducing scale?

A. 1:1

C. 2:1

B. 1:2

D. 10:1

Q 3. Imagine a 'L' shaped face extruded into three dimension, how many faces does it contain?

A. seven

C. ten

B. eight

D. six

Q 4. which tool can be used to draw 90-degree angle?

A. 30/60 triangle

C. drafting machine

B. protractor

D. all of the above

Q 5. The length width ratio in case of an arrow head is?

A. 1:1

C. 3:1

B. 2:1

D. 4:1

Section – B

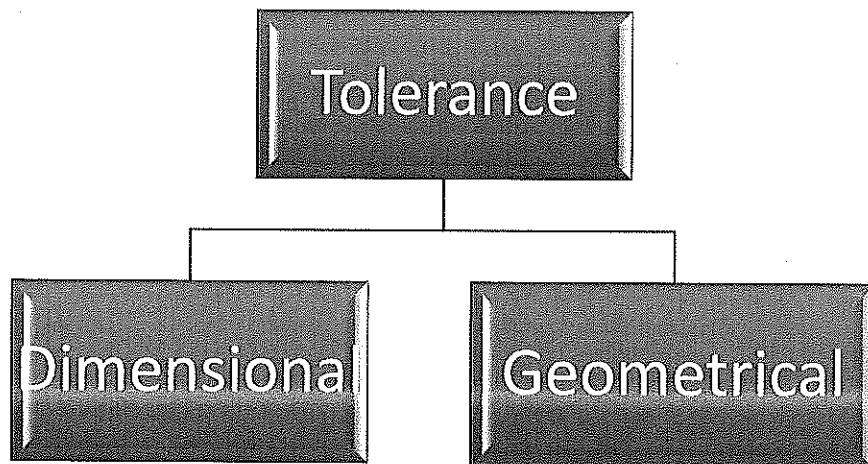
03X02 = 06 Marks

Q 6. What is tolerance? Give any two examples indicating the necessity of tolerance.

Ans. Tolerance can be defined as the magnitude of permissible variation of a dimension or other measured value from the specified value.

- It can also be defined as the total variation permitted in the size of a dimension, and is the algebraic difference between the upper and lower acceptable dimensions. It is an absolute value.
- The basic purpose of providing tolerances is to permit dimensional variations in the manufacture of components, adhering to the performance criterion as established by the specification and design.

CLASSIFICATION OF TOLERANCE



Classification of Tolerance:

Q 7. Write about different types of tolerances?

Ans. Tolerance can be classified under the following categories:

A. Dimensional Tolerance

1. Unilateral tolerance

2. Bilateral tolerance

3. Compound tolerance

B. Geometric tolerance

Q 8. What is fits? What are the uses of fits?

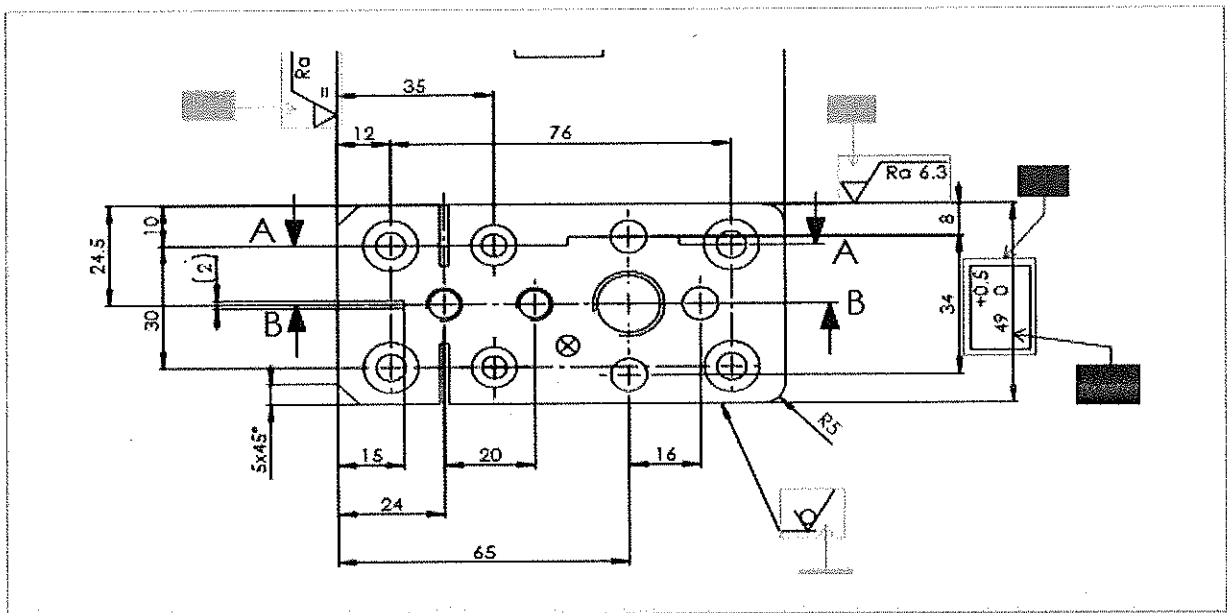
Ans. Manufactured parts are required to mate with one another during assembly.

- The relationship between the two mating parts that are to be assembled, that is, the hole and the shaft, with respect to the difference in their dimensions before assembly is called a fit.
- An ideal fit is required for proper functioning of the mating parts. Three basic types of fits can be identified, depending on the actual limits of the hole or shaft:
 - a. Clearance fit
 - b. Interference fit
 - c. Transition fit

Section – C

03X03 = 09 Marks

Q 9. Draw offset section view of this diagram.



Q 10. What is meant by scale in drawing? Explain it with the help of a drawing.

Ans. It is defined as the ratio of linear dimension of an object as the dimension represented in the drawing to the actual dimension.

We have three types of scaling: -

1. No scale/ same scale: - In this method the ratio of the linear dimension represented in drawing sheet is equal to the actual dimension of the object.

For e.g.: - 1:1

2. Reducing scale: - In this method the ratio of the linear dimension represented in drawing sheet is less than the actual dimension of the object.

For e.g.: - 1:2

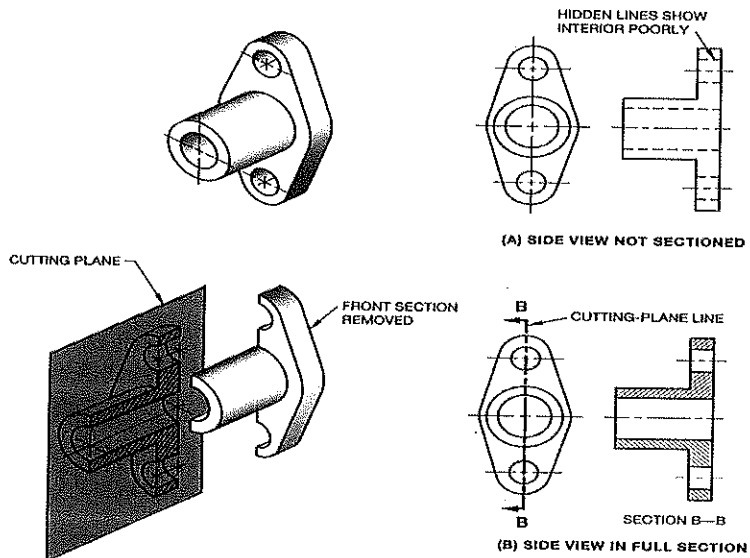
3. Enlarging scale: - In this method the ratio of the linear dimension represented in drawing sheet is greater than the actual dimension of the object.

For e.g.: - 2:1

Q 11. Differentiate between full section view and offset section view with the help of a diagram.

Ans. **FULL SECTION VIEW**

In this Cutting plane line passes fully through the part.



OFFSET SECTION VIEW

- Used to show parts and features that do not line up with each other.
- Cutting-plane line does not travel in a straight line.

