

PARUL UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

B.Sc. (Hons.) Agriculture, Winter 2019 -20 Examination

Semester: 6**Subject Code: 20109352****Subject Name: Entrepreneurship and Communication skills****Date: 14/12/2019****Time: 10:30 am to 01:00pm****Total Marks: 60****Instructions**

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
4. Start new question on new page.

Q.1 Do as Directed.**A. Read the passage and answer the following****(10)**

Animal cloning is a form of biotechnology that scientists call somatic cell nuclear transfer. Somatic cells are simply body cells. The nucleus is the central “brain” of a cell containing all of the genetic information in the cell. Thus, somatic cell nuclear transfer simply means to take the “brain” of one body cell and move it into another body cell to create a new animal. A clone is an individual that is genetically identical with another individual. Plants commonly produce clones during asexual reproduction in the forms of tubers, plantlets, rhizomes, and stolons. Single-celled organisms commonly reproduce via clones by division. However, cloning is not common among higher-order animals, such as humans, swine, or cattle.

Cloning gained notoriety in the mid-1990s. The procedure was first used to create Dolly, a cloned sheep in England in 1996. This cloning procedure sparked much debate about science, ethics, and medicine. Since the time that Dolly was cloned, many different animals have been cloned, including cows, pigs, goats, and horses.

There are two main procedures for cloning animals. These are called embryo splitting and nucleus transplantation. Both processes involve the female egg or embryo cells. During embryo splitting, an embryo of one organism is physically split into two separate individuals. Both of these individuals are genetically identical to one another. During nucleus transplantation, the nucleus of the recipient individual’s ovum or egg cell is removed. It is replaced with genetic material from another individual.

Why have artificial cloning techniques been developed? One potential use for cloned or transgenic animals is in the medical field as drug producers. In this system, animals produce human proteins using biological processes already in place. For example, a cow that produces human blood factors or insulin in milk is one potential use. Using animals, large amounts of the human protein could be produced. This provides the potential to help more people than could be helped through conventional means. Potential disadvantages are difficult to foresee, but can include possible transmission of diseases.

Another potential use for animal cloning is for the use of animal models for human diseases. Animal models are currently used by scientists to study how biochemical and physiological processes are affected by experimental drugs and therapies. These effects are then compared to human physiology. These differences mean that humans and animal models are often incompatible, resulting in inaccurate effects. Cloning can solve the incompatibility problem by introducing the specific human genes that are being studied into the animal model. For example, a disease that is often not observed in mice can be introduced into mice that have been cloned with human genes. Scientists can then test potential drug treatments for the human disease. This use would reduce the need to subject humans to such experimentation.

Animal cloning could also potentially lead to the production of replacement human tissues outside of the human body. These tissues would be genetically identical to the human recipient. This would minimize the rejection that often occurs with transplanted organs and tissues. This cloning process would use the nucleus transfer technique in order to place human embryo cells into an animal embryo. This is an extremely controversial subject because of ethics concerning human embryo use.

There are several issues that surround animal cloning. One major concern is regarding animal welfare. Because of the low rate of success in animal cloning, there is a potential for a tremendous amount of loss of animal life. Also, questions exist about quality of life that the cloned animal endures. The few cloned animals that do exist have a high incidence of severe health problems. They have respiratory ailments, weakened immune systems, and deformities.

Some people express concern over the safety of the human food supply if cloned animals are to be eaten. Environmental concerns include the potential disastrous effects of entire animal populations with similar genetic makeup. In plants, monocultures of genetically identical plants can be devastated by a single disease or pest that the clones are not well adapted against. The same effect can potentially be seen in animal populations that all contain the same genetic traits. Ethical issues are controversial concerning whether cloned pets and food will be accepted by the general public. Still, animal cloning holds the promise of new medical procedures to save human lives. Of course, like all medical and scientific advancements, concern must be observed and much testing must be done before full implementation. Cloning opens doors to many opportunities in agriculture and science.

1. A plant that reproduces via seeds...
 - a. undergoes the cloning process.
 - b. uses asexual reproduction.
 - c. produces offspring that are not genetically identical to the parent.
 - d. produces offspring that are genetically identical to the parent
2. What might be another name for the nucleus of the cell?
 - a. The heart.
 - b. The brain.
 - c. The lungs.
 - d. The feet.
3. Why are people concerned about the safety of eating cloned animals?
 - I. They are unsure about the safety of the genetics of the cloned animal.
 - II. They believe that the animal experienced a lower quality of life than other food animals.
 - III. They are unsure of the science and technology involved in animal cloning.
 - a. I only.
 - b. II and III only.
 - c. I and II only.
 - d. I, II, and III.
4. What are the two main procedures for cloning animals?
 - a. Division and embryo splitting.
 - b. Division and nucleus transplantation.
 - c. Nucleus transplantation and embryo splitting.
 - d. Embryo splitting and asexual reproduction.
5. What are benefits of animal cloning?
 - a. More food, new species of animals, and regeneration of extinct animal species.
 - b. Medical models, replacement human tissues, and drug testing.
 - c. Replacement human tissues and regeneration of extinct animal species.
 - d. Medical models, replacement tissues, and increased food production.
6. According to the author, what are reasons to support further experimentation with animal cloning?
 - a. Animal cloning may offer new cures for human diseases.
 - b. Cloning is the latest scientific technology.
 - c. Cloning provides careers for agriculturalists and scientists.
 - d. Animal cloning offers possibilities for providing more food to feed the world's hungry.
7. According to the author, why should we be cautious about cloning animals?
 - a. Cloned animals experience health problems, and scientists do not know why they experience these problems.
 - b. Cloning may subject animals to a lower quality of life.
 - c. Cloning may contribute to the development of monocultures in animals.
 - d. None of the above.
 - e. All of the above.
8. According to science fiction and movies such as *Jurassic Park*, scientists can use genetic information from extinct species to create new, living individuals. Why is this not currently possible according to this passage?
 - a. There are no living somatic cells in which to insert living nuclei.
 - b. The nuclei of extinct species are no longer living and thus not viable.
 - c. The DNA of extinct species may have decayed to the point that it is no longer usable.
 - d. Living embryos of extinct species are difficult to find and use in science laboratories.
9. What is the name given to an individual that is genetically identical to another?
 - a. Somatic.
 - b. Clone.
 - c. Transgenic.
 - d. Embryo.
10. Animal cloning is an example of...
 - a. cooperation among scientists and agriculturalists.
 - b. career possibilities in agriculture.
 - c. controversial science in agriculture.
 - d. All of the above.

B. Multiple choice type questions. (Any 10)**(10)**

1. Personal characteristics to be a successful entrepreneur includes
 - a) Creating management options
 - b) Encourage open discussion
 - c) Understanding environment
 - d) All of the above
2. Which of the following techniques is an excellent method for initially screening ideas and concept in addition to generating new ideas?
 - a) Focus group
 - b) reverse brainstorming
 - c) Brain storming
 - d) Problem inventory analysis
3. The development of a new venture based on an inventor's work often required _____.
 - a) Heavy investment from financiers
 - b) Skilled human resources
 - c) Expertise of an entrepreneur.
 - d) Highly educated staff.
4. Which of the following is not a type of plan followed in setting up an Enterprise?
 - a) Small Range
 - b) Medium Range
 - c) Standard Range
 - d) Long Range
5. An entrepreneur's primary motivation for starting a business is _____.
 - a) To be famous.
 - b) To be independent
 - c) To make money
 - d) To be powerful
6. which of the following is not included in the steps to generate Ideas?
 - a) Environmental scanning
 - b) Brainstorming
 - c) Use of creativity to solve problem.
 - d) Launch period.
7. Entrepreneurs are _____.
 - a) High risk takers
 - b) Small risk takers.
 - c) Moderate risk takers
 - d) Doesn't matter
8. Which of the following is not an advantage of PPP.
 - a) Efficient Management
 - b) Cost reduction
 - c) Project Execution
 - d) Changing Government policies
9. The _____ of a venture could be that the company has experience in related business.
 - a) Strength
 - b) Opportunity.
 - c) Weakness
 - d) Threat
10. All of the following are important elements of financial data and projections section of a business plan EXCEPT
 - a) SWOT analysis
 - b) Project income statements
 - c) Break even Analysis
 - d) Cost controls
11. What causes people to do something?
 - a) Need for achievement
 - b) Motivation
 - c) Need for independence
 - d) None of the above
12. Which of the following is NOT recognized as a misconception about entrepreneurship?
 - a) Entrepreneurship is found only in small businesses.
 - b) Successful entrepreneurship needs only a great idea.
 - c) Entrepreneurship is easy.
 - d) Entrepreneurial ventures and small business are different.

C. Give the sentence true or false. (Any Five)**(05)**

1. The Government scheme under PMEGP will be routed by KVIBs through recognized banks to entrepreneurs in their bank accounts.
2. In Brainstorming sessions, discussion is non stop as participants propose good number of ideas.
3. Creativity is a powerful source of new ideas if you learn how to use it effectively.
4. Lack of coordination is another advantage of Joint Venture.
5. Public-Private Partnership can work effectively if implemented well.
6. Ability to take risks is not a characteristic of Entrepreneur.
7. work culture difference is a disadvantage of PPP

Q.2 Do as Directed.**A. Match group A with group B. (Any Five)****(05)**

- | A | B |
|--|--|
| 1) PMEGP | a) 15 % on 1 crore loan. |
| 2) RGUMY | b) Scheme for assistance to training institutes |
| 3) Credit link capital subsidy scheme for technology up gradation. | c) Given by SBI upto Rs 25000 without collateral security. |
| 4) MUY | d) Monitored under MoMSME |
| 5) Stree Shakti Package | e) Investment Subsidy |
| 6) Priya Darshani Yojana | f) 51% of the equity should be managed by |

women.

g) Given by Bank of India 2 Lakhs for loan term.

7) Women Entrepreneur

B. Define the following. (Any Five)

(05)

1. SWOT analysis
2. Capital
3. Field diary
4. Indexing
5. Entrepreneur
6. Economic environment
7. Market

C. Answer the following. (Any five)

(10)

1. Explain in brief the main Characteristics of Today's Business. (any four)
2. Describe Sub-contracting.
3. Explain the factors influencing Entrepreneurship.
4. Explain Commercialization.
5. Define Micro Small Medium Enterprise.
6. Define Communication and Types of Communication.
7. State the characteristics of entrepreneur.

Q.3 Write short notes. (Any five)

(10)

1. Entrepreneurship Development
2. Globalization
3. Joint Ventures
4. Enterprise
5. Diversification
6. Competition

Q.4 Differentiate the following. (Any five)

(05)

1. Hearing and Listening
2. Entrepreneur and Entrepreneurship
3. Precise and Summarizing
4. Formal letter and Informal letter
5. Verbal communication and Non-verbal communication
6. Monitoring and Follow up