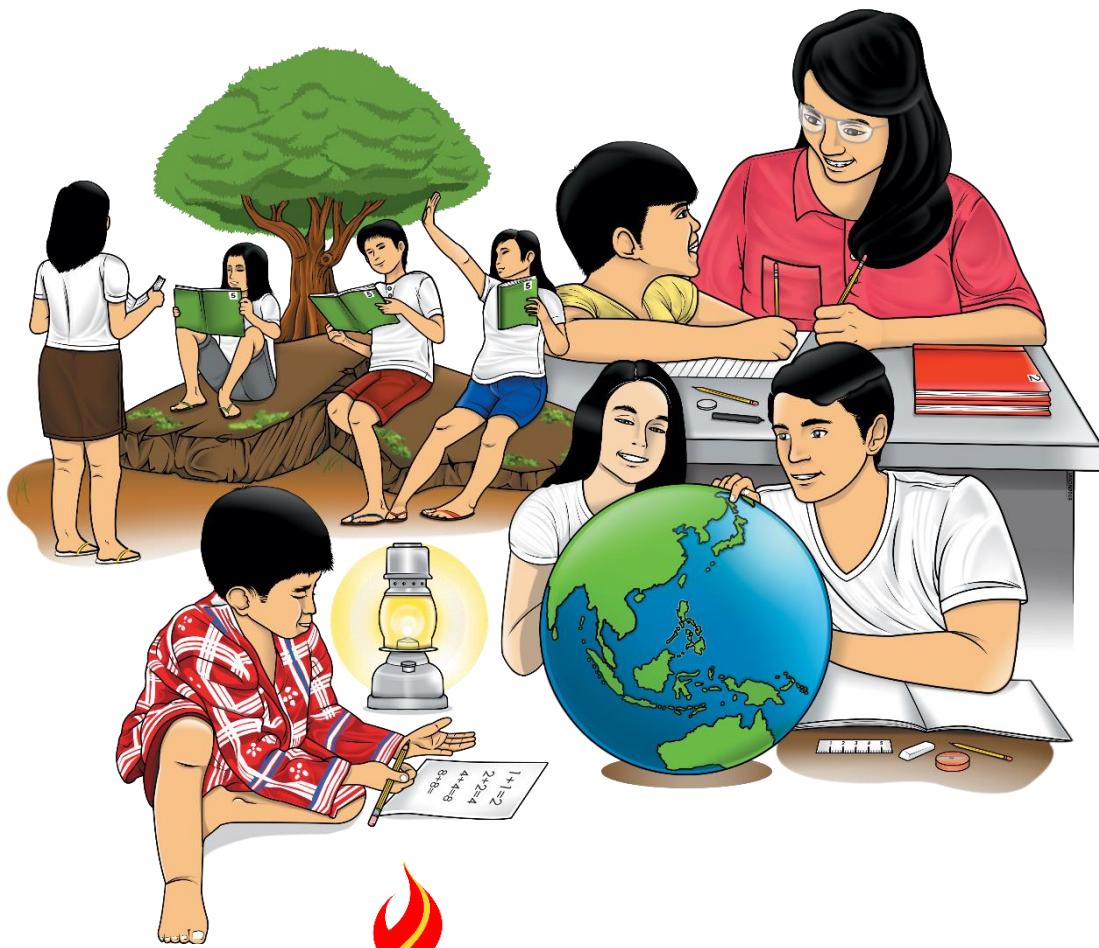


Senior High School



# Entrepreneurship

Quarter 1 — Module 2  
Recognize a Potential Market



Entrepreneurship – Grade 12

Alternative Delivery Mode

Quarter 1 - Module 2

Second Edition, 2021

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**Senior High School**

# **Entrepreneurship**

## **Quarter 1 - Module 2**

**Recognize a  
Potential Market**



## Introductory Message

### For the Learner

Have you ever dreamed of becoming the next multi-millionaire? If you're thinking that winning the lottery is the only way to become one, well, think again. It is not chance that gives you millions, instead being a millionaire is a result of hard work and determination. Starting your own business is a good beginning towards fulfilling your dreams. Entrepreneurship is the way!

You may often hear the word entrepreneur and entrepreneurship. But what do these terms mean? You may refer to an entrepreneur as the person managing the business and entrepreneurship as the business venture. Some may say there is no difference.

So, what does this module provide you towards reaching your dreams?

1. It outlines the concepts and basic principles, and processes of developing a business plan.
2. It helps you understand the environment and market in your locality as a factor in developing a business concept.
3. It allows you to experience starting and operating your own business.

Substantial knowledge of entrepreneurial principles and processes is important as this increases the chances of making your business successful.

In this module, you are guided with a set of learning parts that will help you understand the underlying principles of entrepreneurship.

1. What I Need to Do – the part used to introduce the learning objectives in this module.
2. What I Know – this is an assessment as to your level of knowledge to the subject matter at hand, meant specifically to gauge previous knowledge.
3. What's In – the part used to connect your previous learning with the new lesson.

4. What's New – the part used to introduce new lesson through a story, an activity, a poem, song, situation or activity.
5. What is It – the part that will help you discover and understand entrepreneurial concepts.
6. What's More – the part that will help enrich your learnings of entrepreneurial concepts.
7. What I Have Learned – the part that will help you process what you have learned In the lesson.
8. What I Can Do – the part that allows you to apply what you have learned into real life situations.
9. Assessment – the part that evaluates your level of mastery in achieving the learning objectives.
10. Additional Activities – the part that enhances your learning and improves your mastery of the lesson.

This module will help give you all the essentials needed in your entrepreneurial journey.



## ***What I Need to Know***

Welcome to the second module of Entrepreneurship. This module will allow you to learn independently the knowledge and skills in recognizing a potential market. It will guide you to identify the market problems to be solved or the market needs to be met; and let you propose solution/s in terms of product/s and service/s that will match the need using techniques on seeking, screening, and seizing opportunities. Also, in this module we are going to identify the market problem and propose solutions with regards to products and services, to continue discovering the ideal business you are going to offer for your community. Basically, in return for your hard time of selling your product you can generate profit.

In this module, you will know the following:

- Associate the market problem to be solved or the market need to be met.

- Look for solution/s in terms of product/s and service/s that will meet the need using techniques on seeking, screening, and seizing opportunities.
- Break down the market need.
- Detect the possible product/s or service/s that will meet the need of your locality.
- Screen the proposed solution/s based on viability, profitability, and customer need in developing a Business Plan.
- Choose the best product or service that will meet the market need.

This is your guide on how to develop a Business Plan. By identifying and appealing to a particular group of consumers you need to check on the possible product needed in your locality.

Business industries offer products and services. The activity of making, buying, or selling goods or providing services in exchange of money is called *business*. Product is something that is made or grown to be sold or use, or something that is result of a process. Services are those intangible products where there is a skill involved and has a value.

After completing this module, you need to:

- Learn and understand the sources of opportunities for business.
- Determine the essentials in the entrepreneur's opportunity seeking.
- Identify market problems and propose potential products or services that will meet the market needs.
- Know the problem in which a business opportunity arises from.
- Identify, screen and propose solutions to meet the problem.
- Select the best product or service that will meet the market's need with a consideration of generating profit.



## What I Know

Let's check first what you already know.

**True or False.** On the space provided before the number, write **T** if the statement is true and **F** if the statement is false.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. An entrepreneur enters a business because of its profitability.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. New business ideas provide business opportunities.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The entrepreneurial process starts with identification of entrepreneurial opportunities.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Not all changes in the external environment provides business opportunities.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Discovery and advancement in the use of technology are additional good sources of business opportunities.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Interest and hobbies of the people are possible good sources of entrepreneurial ideas.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The industry environment of the business is under technological discovery and advancement sources of opportunities.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The variables in the physical environment include the economic forces.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Entrepreneurial heart flame refers to the ability of the entrepreneur to sense without using the five senses.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Entrepreneurial mind frame permits the entrepreneur to see things in a very positive and optimistic light.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. The business operates in the industry environment.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Opening a Halo – halo business during summer season is ideal.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Environmental scanning is conducted only when a new business is opened.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. When the barriers to the competitive forces are high, the effect to the growth of the business is likewise high.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Entrepreneurs need not observe and evaluate the priorities of the government.

# Lesson

1

## Recognize a Potential Market



### What's In

In the previous lesson, you already know about the difference between a businessman and an entrepreneur. Knowing all the entrepreneurial concepts will not assure a person of becoming a successful entrepreneur and not all business people are entrepreneurs. Some say being an entrepreneur is a calling; a lot of qualities must be possessed to be considered successful and sustainable. So, if you are given a great opportunity to venture into the field of entrepreneurship, it may be a long process to undertake and you must have the willingness to take a risk. Also, you're not only the one who's in progress but at the same time, you're helping for the development growth of our economy.



### What's New

#### FIX ME

Direction: Arrange the scrambled letters to form a correct word.

- |              |       |                |       |
|--------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| 1. PSIERSPL  | _____ | 6. UTSBETIUST  | _____ |
| 2. NISSUBES  | _____ | 7. ICEVERS     | _____ |
| 3. KERTAM    | _____ | 8. PECITIONMTO | _____ |
| 4. EDICRRSTO | _____ | 9. IMCLTEA     | _____ |
| 5. SUTEMOSRC | _____ | 10. NTERTSAN   | _____ |



### What is It

#### Entrepreneurial Ideas

The creation of an entrepreneurial idea leads to the identification of entrepreneurial opportunities, which in turn results in the opening of an entrepreneurial venture.

The entrepreneurial process of creating a new venture is presented in the diagram below. (Nick L. Aduana, Entrepreneurship in Philippine Setting for Senior High School, 2017, C&E publishing page 46, Aduana, 2017).



**Figure 1. The Entrepreneurial Process of Creating New Venture**

### **Essentials in Entrepreneur's Opportunity – Seeking**

These are the basic foundation that the entrepreneur must have in seeking opportunities:

**Entrepreneurial mind frame.** This allows the entrepreneur to see things in a very positive and optimistic way in the midst of difficult situation. Being a risk - taker, an entrepreneur can find solutions when problems arise.

**Entrepreneurial heart flame.** Entrepreneurs are driven by passion; they are attracted to discover satisfaction in the act and process of discovery. Passion is the great desire of an entrepreneur to achieve his/her goals.

**Entrepreneurial gut game.** This refers to the ability of the entrepreneur of being intuitive. This also known as intuition. The gut game also means confidence in one's self and the firm belief that everything you aspire can be reached.

### **Sources of Opportunities**

There are many ways to discover opportunities. Looking at the big picture, some have noticed the emerging trends and patterns for business opportunities. While others are trying to find out their target market. The following are some sources of opportunities:

#### **1. Changes in the environment**

Entrepreneurial ideas arise when changes happen in the external environment. A person with an entrepreneurial drive views these changes positively. **External environment** refers to the physical environment, societal environment, and industry environment where the business operates.

##### **1.1 The Physical environment includes**

- a. Climate – the weather conditions.
- b. Natural resources – such as minerals, forests, water, and fertile land that occur in nature and can be used for economic gain.
- c. Wildlife – includes all mammals, birds, reptiles, fish, etc., that live in the wild.

1.2 The Societal environment includes the various forces like

- a. Political forces – includes all the laws, rules, and regulations that govern business practices as well as the permits, approvals, and licenses necessary to operate the business.
- b. Economic forces – such as income level and employment rate.
- c. Sociocultural forces – customs, lifestyles and values that characterize a society.
- d. Technological environment – new inventions and technology innovations.

1.3 The Industry environment of the business includes:

- a. Competitors
- b. Customers
- c. Creditors
- d. Employees
- e. Government
- f. Suppliers

For example, one factor in the physical environment that can easily change is the climate. The temperature is very high during summer but very low during the rainy season. An individual with entrepreneurial drive can be extremely imaginative and inventive in identifying opportunities. He/she can venture on a business that responds to the needs of the people during summer and rainy season.

## **2. Technological discovery and advancement**

A person with entrepreneurial interest sees possibility of business opportunities in any new discovery or because of the use of latest technology.

For example, an individual with knowledge in repair and installation of a machine engine discovers additional engine parts that considerably reduce fuel consumption.

### **3. Government's thrust, programs, and policies**

The priorities, projects, programs, and policies of the government are also good sources of ideas.

For example, the use of firecrackers to celebrate New Year's Eve is strictly prohibited. People without entrepreneurial interest will view the ordinance as a plain restriction. However, for an entrepreneur, it is a business opportunity to come up with a new product that will serve as a substitute for firecrackers.

### **4. People's interest**

The interest, hobbies, and preferences of people are rich sources of entrepreneurial ideas, like the increasing number of Internet Cafés at present could lead to the strong attachment of young people to computers.

### **5. Past experiences**

The expertise and skills developed by a person who has worked in a particular field may lead to the opening of a related business enterprise.

For example, an accountant who has learned the appropriate accounting and management skills and techniques in a prominent accounting firm can start his/her business venture by opening his/her own accounting firm.

### **Forces of Competition Model**

It is also known as the “*five forces of competition*”. An industry environment is a competitive environment. Regardless of what product or services you have, competition is always present.

**Competition** – it is the act or process of trying to get or win something.

For example, the prices are lower when there is a competition among the stores.

These are the five forces competing within the industry:

- Buyers
- Potential new entrants
- Rivalry among existing firms
- Substitute products
- Supplier

## **1. Buyers**

The *buyers* are the ones that pay cash in exchange for your goods and services. One example is the influence of the price or in the bargaining strategy. The buyer has a strong and magnified bargaining power. The threat of its bargaining power will be less if the following factors are noticed:

- a. There are several suppliers available in the market.
- b. The buyer has the potential for backward integration.
- c. The cost of switching the supplier cost is minimal.
- d. The product represents a high percentage of the buyer's cost.
- e. The buyer purchases large portions of the seller's product or services.

## **2. Potential New Entrants**

A *new entrant* is defined as companies or businesses that have the ability to penetrate or enter into a particular industry. For example, in the level of capital requirements, if the business requires huge capital, new entrants should decline to join the business. This gives a threat to the business. This can be noticed if there is the presence of the following factors:

- a. Substantial capital requirement
- b. Strict government policy
- c. Difficulty in accessing distribution channels
- d. Economies of scale
- e. High cost of product differentiation
- f. High switching cost

## **3. Rivalry among Existing Firms**

*Rivalry* is a state or situation wherein business organizations are competing with each other in a particular market. For example, it depends on the marketing strategy of your competitor, like giving freebies and special offers. The intensity of rivalry among existing firms is characterized to the following factors:

- a. Diversity of rivals
- b. Number of competing firms
- c. Characteristics of the products or services
- d. Increased capacity
- e. Amount of fixed costs
- f. Rate of industry growth

#### **4. Substitute Products**

*Substitute* is one that serves the same purpose as another product in the market. For example, the consumers decide to use margarine as a substitute for butter. In case the price of butter increases, preferably the consumer will gradually switch to margarine.

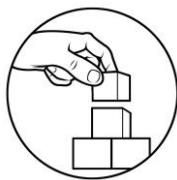
A substitute product can give a big threat in the industry environment if the following factors are noticed:

- a. Switching cost is low
- b. Preferences and tastes of the customers easily change
- c. Product differentiation is highly noticeable
- d. The quality of substitute products dramatically improves
- e. The price of substitute product is substantially lower

#### **5. Suppliers**

The *Suppliers* are the one that provide something that is needed in business operations such as office supplies and equipment. In an example where supplies and services being offered is unstable the intensity of the threat is strong in this kind of the competitive force in the industry. This can be noticed if there is the presence of the following factors:

- a. The supplier has the ability for forward integration
- b. Suppliers in the industry are few, but the sales volume is high
- c. Substitute products are not readily available in the market
- d. The switching cost is very high
- e. The product or service is unique



## What's More

### WORD HUNT

Look for words in the puzzle related to the topic may it be horizontally, vertically, or diagonally. Write the words on the space provided below.

V	E	N	T	U	R	E	A	B	C	D	E	F	A	B	C	D	E	F	S
A	B	N	P	O	H	W	Q	G	S	D	L	O	S	J	E	T	U	E	Q
B	C	T	R	P	R	O	D	U	C	T	S	R	L	R	E	H	R	B	E
C	V	R	E	P	G	O	Y	T	R	E	P	T	G	S	T	V	A	C	N
V	H	E	N	O	V	R	F	D	A	B	C	U	D	E	I	O	G	V	T
H	K	B	E	R	C	T	K	R	F	G	E	N	H	C	J	R	K	H	R
K	I	C	I	T	H	U	L	V	D	E	O	C	E	U	A	T	U	K	E
I	D	V	D	U	K	N	S	J	Y	I	R	Z	O	Q	E	U	Y	I	P
D	G	H	G	N	O	U	A	O	F	G	T	U	X	N	X	N		D	R
G	L	K	L	I	P	W	L	R	E	P	U	R	E	P	O	J	O	G	E
L	H	Z	H	T	S	P	K	L	I	O	N	H	L	I	O	M	E	L	N
H	A	X	Q	I	M	I	L	G	C	V	R	I	V	A	L	R	Y	H	E
A	D	S	J	E	T	U	R	E	A	B	B	S	T	I	T	U	H	A	U
S	S	U	B	S	T	I	T	U	T	E	S	J	E	T	U	R	F	J	R
V	T	U	R	E	A	B	Q	R	S	J	E	T	U	T	U	R	E	A	B

1. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_



## **What I have Learned**

### **Definition of Terms**

**Buyers** – are the ones who pay cash in exchange for your goods and services.

**Competition** – it is the act or process of trying to get or win something.

**Entrepreneurial process** - can be defined as the steps taken in order to begin a new enterprise. It is a step-by-step method one has to follow to set up a business.

**Entrepreneurial ideas** - an innovative concept that can be used for financial gain that is usually centered on a product or service that can be offered for money.

**Essentials of entrepreneur's opportunity – seeking** – these are the basic foundation that the entrepreneur must have in seeking opportunities, such as entrepreneurial mind frame, heart flame and gut game.

**External environment** - refers to the physical environment, societal environment, and industry where the business operates.

**Government** - refers to the local government (municipality, city, or provincial) or the national government and its branches.

**New entrants** – the one who enters something.

**Opportunity – seeking** – the process of considering, evaluating, and pursuing market-based activities that are accepted to be beneficial for the business.

**Rivalry** – is a state or situation in which people or groups are competing with each other.

**Sources of opportunity** - can be attained by assessing and looking at changes in the environment; technological discovery and advancement; government's thrust, programs, and policies; people's interest, and past experiences.

**Substitute** – anything that takes the place or function of another.

**Suppliers** – are the ones who provide something that is needed or wanted.



## ***What I Can Do***

## **Activity 3:**

# COMPLETE ME

Complete the table below by supplying it with products that you consider similar. Write the product and not the brand in their respective columns. Then describe and differentiate its characteristics and uses.

No.	Primary Product ( Product name )	Substitute Product ( Product name )
Example	Butter - expensive price used as bread spread.	Margarine – lesser price also used as bread spread
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		



## ***Post Assessment***

**Direction:** Encircle the letter of your choice.

1. It is the process of considering, evaluating, and pursuing market-based activities that are believed to be advantageous for the firm.
    - A. Opportunity – seeking
    - B. Opportunity – seizing
    - C. Opportunity – screening
    - D. Sources of opportunity
  2. This is essential to opportunity – seeking which allows the entrepreneur to see things in a positive and optimistic light in the midst of crisis or difficult situations.
    - A. Entrepreneurial mind frame
    - B. Entrepreneurial gut game
    - C. Entrepreneurial heart flame
    - D. Entrepreneurial heart frame

3. It is the ability of entrepreneur that can sense without using the five senses, also known as intuition.
  - A. Entrepreneurial mind frame
  - B. Entrepreneurial gut game
  - C. Entrepreneurial heart flame
  - D. Entrepreneurial heart frame
4. One of the essentials of entrepreneur's opportunity – seeking that refers to the driven passion of an individual.
  - A. Entrepreneurial mind frame
  - B. Entrepreneurial gut game
  - C. Entrepreneurial heart flame
  - D. Entrepreneurial heart frame
5. What variable of societal environment includes income level and employment rate?
  - A. Economic forces
  - B. Sociocultural forces
  - C. Political forces
  - D. Technological forces

For questions 6 and 7 refer to the following statements:

- A. Preferences and tastes of the customers easily change.
- B. The buyer has the potential for backward integration.
- C. The cost of switching the supplier cost is minimal.
- D. Product differentiation is highly noticeable.
6. Which are the factors of the substitute product that pose a great threat in the industry environment?
  - A. A, B, C, D
  - B. A and C
  - C. A and D
  - D. B and C
7. Which are the factors that influence the buyer to have a less threats because of the bargaining power?
  - A. A only
  - B. A and C
  - C. A and D
  - D. B and C
8. They are the ones who pay cash in exchange for your goods and services.
  - A. Buyers
  - B. Competitors
  - C. Sellers
  - D. Suppliers
9. The intensity of rivalry among existing firms is characterized to the following factors except one:
  - A. Diversity of rivals

- B. Number of competing firms
  - C. Characteristics of the products or services
  - D. The product represents a high percentage of the buyer's cost
10. The following are the forces competing within the industry except one:
- A. Potential new entrants and Substitute Products
  - B. Buyers and Suppliers
  - C. Rivalry among Existing Firms
  - D. Needs and Wants
11. Which of the following good sources of entrepreneurial ideas determine the interest, hobbies and preferences of people.
- A. Changes in the environment                    C. People's interest
  - B. Technological discovery                      D. Past experiences
12. Societal environment includes the following, except:
- A. Economic forces                              C. Political forces
  - B. Sociocultural forces                          D. Natural resources
13. Which among the following is the result of identifying entrepreneurial opportunities?
- A. Creation of entrepreneurial ideas            C. Sources of opportunity
  - B. Opening of entrepreneurial venture        D. Entrepreneurial process
14. What entrepreneurial idea will you recognize, if you consider the new discovery and advancement of technology as source of opportunity?
- A. Changes in the environment
  - B. Technological discovery and advancement
  - C. Government's thrust, programs, and policies
  - D. People's interest
15. A source of entrepreneurial idea where expertise and skills developed by a person from its previous work can lead to the opening of a related business enterprise.
- A. Government's thrust, programs, and policies
  - B. Past experiences
  - C. People's interests
  - D. Technological discovery and advancement



## ***Additional Activities***

Conduct a short interview of any successful entrepreneur in your locality. Ask the following questions:

- What is the nature of your business?
- Who are your customers?
- What industry are you operating?
- How much was your starting capital?
- How many years has your business been in operation?
- How much manpower was involved from the start of operation until now?



## Answer Key

### Activity 1: FIX ME Post Assessment

1. Suppliers	A	11.	C	
2. Business	A	12.	D	
3. Market	B	13.	B	
4. Creditors	C	14.	B	
5. Customer	A	15.	E	
6. Substitute	C			
7. Service	D			
8. Competition	A			
9. Climate	D			
10. Entrepreneurs	D			

1. T	11.	T	1.	Substitute	
2. T	12.	T	2.	Service	
3. F	13.	T	3.	Opportunities	
4. F	14.	F	4.	Employee	
5. T	15.	F	5.	Economy	
6. T			6.	Products	
7. F			7.	Ventures	
8. F			8.	Rivalry	
9. F			9.	Gut	
10. T			10.	Entrepreneur	

### Activity 2: WORD HUNT True or False

What I Know      What's More



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