

creator, a borrower, a buyer, and so on.

S. No.	Entrepreneur	Entrepreneurship
1.	He is the founder/initiator of a company and has a vision for it.	Entrepreneurship is how an entrepreneur starts a new firm under his direction and vision.
2.	To help society, an entrepreneur can create single or numerous enterprises.	The entrepreneurship process can be used on a single project or a series of ventures and it can help in creating jobs.
3.	An entrepreneur is a person or a group of people who tries to assist a social cause by introducing products, services, and business scenarios relevant to the cause.	The process of turning ideas into reality is known as entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship establishes a path for people to follow to achieve a goal.
4.	Entrepreneurs are critical thinkers who bring new ideas and inventive solutions to make the world better.	Entrepreneurship allows innovators and critical thinkers to think outside the box to develop new and creative solutions to social problems.
5.	Entrepreneurs are the people who come up with the idea for a new business and try to run it while considering the risk.	Entrepreneurship is a method for assisting entrepreneurs in starting a new firm. Entrepreneurship also aids them in anticipating the risks and possibilities that their businesses can face in the future.
6.	An entrepreneur is a leader who stimulates employees and gives them guidance to put their efforts into multiple aspects of the business.	Entrepreneurship not only assists entrepreneurs in coordinating their efforts and resources, but it also assists them in managing their daily chores with priority efficiently.
7.	In a nutshell, an entrepreneur is the one who starts anew business mostly for profit purposes but in some cases, it can be for the non-profit purpose also.	In a nutshell, entrepreneurship lays out a path for the entrepreneur to walk along and begin the process of launching their business idea.

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You might have heard the names like Bill Gates, Jeff Bezos, Steve Jobs, Mark Zuckerberg, Larry Page, Jack Ma and many more, for their innovative and unique products given by them to the society. They are not businessmen, rather they are entrepreneurs as they have established a business, to offer an innovative product and took the risk in the hope of getting profit, as a return in future.

In this article, you will get to know the differences between entrepreneur and entrepreneurship, in an elaborated way.

Content: Entrepreneur Vs Entrepreneurship

1. Comparison Chart
2. Definition
3. Key Differences
4. Conclusion

Comparison Chart

BASIS FOR COMPARISON	ENTREPRENEUR	ENTREPRENEURSHIP
Meaning	An entrepreneur is an individual or a team thereof, having an innovative idea, and takes every step to turn the idea into reality, while bearing the risks.	Entrepreneurship is a risky activity of commencing a business usually a start up company, offering distinct products and services to the target customers, which may or may not get success.
What is it?	Person who has an idea and gives shape to it.	Process which gives shape to the idea.
Represents	An innovator, who chased the dream, till it becomes true.	A procedure through which an innovation is done.
Business Venture	He/She is the one who sets up the business venture, to turn a concept into reality.	It is the activity, which an entrepreneur undertakes to set up the business venture.



Definition of Entrepreneur

Entrepreneur refers to a person who conceives a creative idea and takes all the necessary steps required to convert the idea into reality, such as taking initiative to sets up a new business enterprise by supplying sufficient capital, land, labour and all the essential resources to produce the product, he/she has in his/her mind and bearing all risks so as to gain profits in future. The qualities of an entrepreneur are:



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Concept of Entrepreneur and Entrepreneurship



Sheetal Wagh

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❖ Difference between Entrepreneur and Entrepreneurship:

Entrepreneur	Entrepreneurship
An entrepreneur one who undertakes and operates a new enterprise and assumes some accountability for the inherent risks	Entrepreneurship is the practice of starting new organizations, particularly new businesses generally in responses to identified opportunities.
Entrepreneur is often synonymous with founder.	Entrepreneurship ranges in scale from solo projects to major undertakings creating many job opportunities.
The person who starts and operates a business enterprise is an entrepreneur.	The process in which an entrepreneur starts and operates his business enterprise is entrepreneurship.
The entrepreneur is a coordinator as he coordinates all the three elements of production i.e. land, labour and capital.	Entrepreneurship is the coordination maintained by an entrepreneur.
The person who innovates something new is an entrepreneur.	The innovation of something new or the process of innovation is entrepreneurship.
He who leads an enterprise towards its vision thorough leadership, motivation is an entrepreneur.	The way in which an entrepreneur leads his manpower, motivates them for the achievement of the firms goal is entrepreneurship.
He who bears risk of the firm for the sake of making a reasonable profit is an entrepreneur.	The risk bearing practice that is done by an entrepreneur is entrepreneurship.



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Concept of Entrepreneur and Entrepreneurship

Education



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1

Entrepreneur

"If we could have an entrepreneur in every family, India's economy would sky rocket. We would then be able to take our rightful place as an economic super power in the community of nations. Entrepreneurs create jobs. They create wealth. They create products and services." — **Rakesh Bajaj**, Chairman & Managing Director, Bajaj Auto

"Indelible energy, inextinguishable optimism, and unflinching enthusiasm are the essential attributes that make one entrepreneur."
— **Captain G.M. Gopinath**, The Man who made things Cheap as 'Simply Fit'.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

After studying this chapter, you should be able to:

- **Describe** the meaning of the term entrepreneur and also delineate the evolution and development of the concept of the term entrepreneurship.
- **Highlight** the salient characteristics of successful entrepreneurs.
- **Justify** the reasons why people become entrepreneurs.
- **Delineate** the entrepreneurial decision process.
- **Describe** the functions performed by entrepreneurs.
- **Appreciate** the need for having entrepreneurs in a country.
- **Classify** entrepreneurs into various types.
- **Distinguish** between an entrepreneur and a manager.
- **Define** an entrepreneur and distinguish between an entrepreneur and an intrapreneur.
- **Explain** the concept of social entrepreneurship and social entrepreneurship.

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The term entrepreneur is a relatively new term and concept used in economic sphere. Because of its increasing relevance in economic sphere over the period, it has become the buzzword in the economic literature. However, it has been defined differently by different writers and thinkers. The definitions vary from simple as food provider to complex as change agents. In a book on entrepreneurship, the students need first to understand the meaning and concept of entrepreneur, and its related aspects. Accordingly, we shall begin with explaining the meaning and concept of the term 'entrepreneur'.

1

1.2 EVOLUTION OF THE CONCEPT OF ENTREPRENEUR

The word entrepreneur has been taken from the French language *entreprendre* where it literally means "between-taker" and "go-between" i.e., "to undertake" and meant to designate an organizer of musical or other entertainments. The Oxford English Dictionary (in 1867) also defined entrepreneur in a similar way as "the director or manager of a public musical institution, one who 'gives up' entertainment, especially musical performance".

The term entrepreneur has been in use for the last five centuries. Its changing connotations and meanings over the centuries are summarized as follows:

Period	Connotations and Meanings
Early 16 th Century	Related to persons engaged in military expeditions.
17 th Century	Extended to persons engaged in engineering activities such as construction and fortification.
Beginning of 18 th Century	Used to refer to persons engaged in economic aspects of human activities.

The evolution and development of the term 'entrepreneur' over the period is given in a chronological order in the following Table 1.1.

Table 1.1: Evolution and Development of the Term Entrepreneur

Period	Connotations and Meanings
14 th Century	Arson and person in charge of large-scale production projects.
17 th century	Person bearing risk of profit (loss) in a fixed-price contract with government.
1775	Richard Cantillon person bearing risks are different from one supplying capital.

SELF-ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS

- State whether each of the following statements is **True** or **False**:
 - Only a capitalist is the entrepreneur.
 - The hallmark of an entrepreneur is innovation.
 - Intrapreneur is an employee working in an organization.
 - An intrapreneur and intra-corporate entrepreneur are synonyms.
 - Innovation and invention are two sides of the same coin.

ANSWERS

- (i) False (ii) True (iii) True (iv) True (v) False

- State the **correct** answer:
 - An entrepreneur is:
 - Risk-bearer
 - Organizer
 - Innovator
 - All of above
 - Innovation is considered as hallmark for an entrepreneur is the view held by:
 - Richard Cantillon
 - Peter Drucker
 - Joseph A. Schumpeter
 - David C. McClelland
 - According to Joseph A. Schumpeter, innovation can take place in how many ways:
 - 3
 - 5
 - 7
 - 9
 - The employee who is entrusted with the responsibility to make innovation in the organization is called:
 - Innovator
 - Corporate Entrepreneur
 - Intrapreneur
 - None of above
 - The most suitable type of entrepreneur for a developing economy like India is:
 - Innovative
 - Imitative
 - Fabian
 - Drone

ANSWERS

- (i) d (ii) c (iii) b (iv) c (v) b

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

- Give different concepts of entrepreneurs. Which one do you think the most widely accepted one and why?
- Describe, with examples, the functions performed by entrepreneurs.
- Describe the types of entrepreneurs. Which one do you think most suitable for India?
- Elaborate the various charms people find in becoming entrepreneurs.
- Describe, with examples, the salient characteristics of successful entrepreneurs.
- Justify the need for and significance of entrepreneurs in an economy like India.
- Distinguish, with examples, between an entrepreneur and a manager.



G. NARAYANAMMA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY & SCIENCE, (For Women)
(AUTONOMOUS)

IV- B. Tech I-Semester I-Assignment Questions: 2022-2023

Subject: Industrial Management
Subject Code: OE117KW.

Max. Marks : 5
Branch : CSE,EEE,ETE,ECE & IT

Blooms Taxonomy Levels : *Level 1* – Remembering, *Level 2* – Understanding, *Level 3* – Applying,
Level 4 – Analyzing, *Level 5* – Evaluating, *Level 6* – Creating

Q.No.	Question	Bloom's Level	CO
1.	Define Industrial Management. Trace the Evolution and Historical development of Industrial Management with its Importance.	L-1	CO1
2.	Discuss the concept of Productivity. What are the factors affecting productivity and its Importance in Industrial Management.	L-4	CO2
3.	Define Production Planning and Explain the Process of Production planning.	L-3	CO2
4.	What is meant by Work Study? What is the basic procedure of Work Study?	L-2	CO3

Word Count: 757



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G. Narayanamma Institute of Technology & Science
(For Women)

Shaikpet, Hyderabad - 500 104
IV B.Tech I Semester September– 2022
Academic Year 2022-2023
Assignment-1

SUBJECT: CLOUD COMPUTING

SUBJECT CODE: PE117DP

BRANCH: CSE

Max Marks: 5

Blooms Taxonomy Levels:

Level 1 – Remembering, Level 2 – Understanding, Level 3 – Applying, Level 4 – Analyzing, Level 5 – Evaluating, Level 6 - Creating

Answer all the questions.

S.No.	Question	CO	BT Level
1a.	Define Cloud Computing. Explain how among historic developments- distributed systems, web 2.0, service-oriented computing and utility oriented computing which among them played an important role that led to an idea of Cloud Computing.	CO1	L1
1b.	Discuss how building cloud computing environment have brought both application development and leveraging work of infrastructure together.	CO1	L2
2a.	Describe about cloud computing reference model and different types of its deployment models?	CO2	L2
2b.	What are the characteristics & benefits, open challenges faced by cloud computing?	CO2	L1
3a.	State and Explain the characteristics of virtualization environments. Compare machine reference model and hardware-level virtualization techniques.	CO3	L3
3b.	How are para virtualization and full virtualization different from each other, elaborate using examples.	CO3	L2
4a.	Tell about pros and cons of virtualization technique.	CO3	L1
4b.	Give a detailed sketch of the seven step model of migration into a cloud.	CO3	L2
5a.	Analyze how Amazon Web Services and Google AppEngine are differentiated by their service type.	CO4	L3
5b.	Summarize about the flowing cloud computing technologies. (i.)Microsoft Azure (ii.) Aneka-integration of private and public clouds.	CO4	L2

Edit



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IV- B. Tech I-Semester I-Assignment Questions: 2022-2023

Subject: Entrepreneurship and Project Management
Subject Code: HS117DZ.

Max. Marks : 5
Branch : CSE and IT

Blooms Taxonomy Levels : *Level 1* – Remembering, *Level 2* – Understanding, *Level 3* – Applying,
Level 4 – Analyzing, *Level 5* – Evaluating, *Level 6* - Creating

Q.No.	Question	Bloom's Level	CO
1.	Justify the need for and significance of entrepreneurs in an economy like India.	L-5	CO1
2.	Write a note on Women Entrepreneurship with examples.	L-1	CO2
3.	Analyze the Limited Liability Partnership form of Business Structure.	L-4	CO3
4.	Define Capital Budgeting? Explain Steps in Capital Budgeting.	L-2	CO4

Word Count: 580



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Assignment-1

SUBJECT: Compiler Design
SUBJECT CODE: PC117DQ
BRANCH: CSE A, B & C

Max Marks: 5

Blooms Taxonomy Levels:

Level 1 – Remembering, Level 2 – Understanding, Level 3 – Applying, Level 4 – Analyzing, Level 5 – Evaluating, Level 6 - Creating

Answer all questions.

S. No	Question	CO	BT Level
1	Explain various phases of compiler with a suitable example.	CO1	L-2
2	a) Describe Lex specification. Explain the mechanism to generate Lexical Analyzer using Lex tool that recognizes C tokens with line numbers. b) Explain input buffering scheme in detail.	CO2 CO2	L-2 L-2
3	a) Write non recursive Predictive parsing algorithm. b) Construct predictive parsing table for the given grammar $S \rightarrow (L) \mid a$ $L \rightarrow L, S \mid S$ c) Using predictive parsing algorithm, show the sequence of moves for the given input string : ((a,a),a,(a))	CO3 CO3 CO3	L-1 L-3 L-2
4	a) Construct SLR parsing table for the given grammar $S \rightarrow A$ $A \rightarrow AB \mid \epsilon$ $B \rightarrow aB \mid b$ b) Write the procedure for constructing CLR table and State whether the given grammar is LR(1) or not $S \rightarrow Aa \mid bAc \mid Bc \mid bBa$ $A \rightarrow d$ $B \rightarrow d$ c) Compare the advantages and disadvantages of all parsers.	CO3 CO3 CO3	L-3 L-1 L-4
5	a) Write short note on Syntax Directed Translation. b) Write SDD for Simple desk calculator.	CO4 CO4	L-1 L-1

Word Count: 1457

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IV-B.Tech I-Semester Regular Examinations, February -2022.

INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT
(Common to CSE & IT)

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 03 Hours

(Answer any 05 full questions. Each question carries 14 marks)

Q.No	Question	Marks	Bloom's Level
Q.1(a)	Define Industrial Engineering and Management as well as its nature.	[08]	[L1]
(b)	Identify the factors affecting Plant Location in detail.	[06]	[L3]
Q.2(a)	Classify the Types of Layouts.	[07]	[L2]
(b)	Discuss the evolution of Industrial Management.	[07]	[L6]
Q.3(a)	Explain Mass Production with examples.	[07]	[L5]
(b)	Classify and Analyze Kinds of Productivity.	[07]	[L4]
Q.4(a)	Explain types of Production with its characteristics.	[07]	[L2]
(b)	Appraise the various techniques to increase Productivity.	[07]	[L5]
Q.5(a)	Discuss the objectives and principles of Method Study.	[08]	[L6]
(b)	Explain about Purchase procedure.	[06]	[L5]
Q.6(a)	Define Time Study and Explain basic steps in Time Study.	[08]	[L2]
(b)	Define EOQ. What is the importance of Economic Order Quantity?	[06]	[L1]
Q.7(a)	Write about classification of Stores in detail.	[08]	[L4]
(b)	Define Inventory Management and explain its Functions.	[06]	[L1]
Q.8(a)	Examine the Contributions of Juran in the field of Quality Management.	[04]	[L4]
(b)	Calculate and Construct the 3 control limits for Mean and Range charts based on the first 10 samples reflecting the process before any problems were denounced. (A2 = 1.023, D3 = 0, D4 = 2.574).	[10]	[L3]

Sample	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Screw 1	0.276	0.249	0.264	0.255	0.262	0.268	0.266	0.232	0.242	0.246
Screw 2	0.238	0.263	0.255	0.279	0.273	0.267	0.244	0.261	0.277	0.253
Screw 3	0.261	0.234	0.258	0.269	0.234	0.270	0.270	0.278	0.253	0.236

END OF THE QUESTION PAPER