

Name :- Tanishq Chauhan

Roll No :- 18019C04056

Subject :- Entrepreneurship (411)

Semester :- IVth Sem.

Branch :- Computer Science & Engineering

Entrepreneurship (411)

Progressive / Assignment

1. Explain the concept of Entrepreneurship?

Answer of Q No 1.

- Entrepreneurship is the process of identify opportunities in the market place arranging resources required to fulfill the opportunity for long term gain.
- It is creating wealth by bring together resources in new way to start an operate an enterprise.
- It is the process of planning ,organizing and operating assuming the risk of a business venture.

Entrepreneur	Entrepreneurship	Innovative Creation
Person	Process of Allocation	Object

Concept of Entrepreneurship

According to Howard Wesley Johnson

"Entrepreneurship is a composite of this basic elements in invention , innovation and adaptation."

According to Schumpeter

"Entrepreneurship is a innovative function it is a leadership rather than an ownership."

* Various concepts about entrepreneurship

1. Risk Bearing Capacity

- This is the premier and most popular concept.
- "Entrepreneurship is a function of taking unlimited risks."
- Entrepreneurs are risk taker people ^(single person) who don't fear anything in business.
- Entrepreneurship involve taking of risks and making the necessary investments under conditions of uncertainty.

2. Managerial Skills

- Entrepreneurship is the process of bringing together creative and innovative ideas and action with the management & leadership skills to mobilize the appropriate people, money and operating resources to create wealth in the process.
- Entrepreneurs can translate their ideas into action with management and leadership skill.

3. Intuition

3. Introduction of Innovation

- Innovation is doing something new or something different.
- Innovation is the specific function of entrepreneurship.
- Entrepreneur is constantly look out to do something different and unique to meet the changing requirements of the customers.
- Entrepreneurship has been regarded as the adaption of various innovations in industries, new production system or techniques, new products, new markets, new marketing methods, new qualities of raw materials, new packaging and new mixture or methods are used.

4. Institution Building Leadership

- Entrepreneurship is ability ^{or leadership} to connect and coordinate the productive resources to organize a venture and enterprise.
- It is bringing together the factors of production and the organize them.
- Entrepreneur makes decision about resources allocation.

5. Ability of High Achievement

- The inspiration for high-level achievements makes a man an entrepreneur to do entrepreneurship.
- The person who are motivated with the need for high achievement have a high level of entrepreneurial activities.
- They have a desire to be successful in competitive situations.

6. Group Label Reactiveness

According to this concept entrepreneurship is a personal ability, rather than a reactionary ability to social unity. Entrepreneurship is not individual but collective level reactivity which arises due to reactionary groups of society. The concept of entrepreneurship is the reactivity and differentiation expressed and expressed by women, youth consumers and businessmen from the point of view of social change.

2. Explain at least 8 qualities of a successful entrepreneur?

Answer of Q No 9.

Qualities of Successful Entrepreneur

1. Risk Bearing

- This is the most basic quality of an entrepreneur they are risk bearers.
- Entrepreneurs take risk and complete their goals.
- In simple words, "entrepreneurs are calculated risk bearers."

2. Skill at Organizing

- Building a company "from scratch" is a challenge.
- Entrepreneurs know how to put the right people together to accomplish a task.
- Effectively combining people and jobs enables entrepreneurs to transform their vision into reality.

3. Desire for Responsibility

- Entrepreneurs feel responsible for the endeavors they start.
- They want to control the goals they are developed, and the resources deployed to achieve that goal.

4. Confidence in his ability

- Entrepreneurs tend to be optimistic about their chances for success, and usually their optimism is based in reality.

5. Desire for Immediate Feedback

- Entrepreneurs like to know how they are doing and are constantly looking for reinforcement
- Entrepreneurs are ~~not~~ continually looking for feedback on their ideas and their business

6. High Level of Energy

- Entrepreneurs are more energetic than the average person.
- That energy may be a critical factor given the incredible effort required to launch a start-up company.

7. Future Oriented

- Entrepreneurs are able to visualize opportunities in the future.
- Entrepreneurs have a well-defined sense of searching for opportunities.
- "They look ahead and are less concerned with what was done yesterday than with what might be done tomorrow."

8. Prefer Achievement Over Money

- "Desire to make money" seems to be entrepreneur's primary motivating force.
- Money is simple a way of "keeping score" of accomplishments - a symbol of achievements.
- But what keeps the entrepreneur moving forward is more complex and more profound - than mere cash.
- It's about doing what is virtually impossible.

3. Discuss government policies for promotion of small scale industry ?

Answer of Q.No 3

Government Policies for Promotion of SSI

The industries policy resolution 1948 & the following resolution made later given a new form on august 6, 1991, when the government announced the policy major & promoting and strength to the small, tiny and village industries.

The silent features of this new policy are as follow:-

- Equity participation up 24% by other industrial undertakings.
- Like investment limit for tiny sector from 2Lac to 5Lac.
- Service sectors to be recognized as tiny sectors (beauty parlor, salon).
- Support from national equality fund for the project upto 10 Lac.
- Single window loans to cover project upto Rs 20Lac to be involved too.
- Relaxation of certain provision of labours law.
Easier access institutional finance.
- Factor services through STDBI to overcome the problem delaying payment.
- Women enterprise redefined.
- Marketing of mass consumption item by NSIC under common brand name.
- Composite loans under the single window scheme also to

to be given by banks.

- "Janta Cloth Scheme" to be replaced by new scheme which will provide fund for handloom modernization.
 - Compulsory quality control for product that pose risk to health and life.
 - Legalization to ensure payment of small scale industry bills.
 - Incentive and services package to be delivered at the district level.
- * The government of India has decided to take series of initiative in respect of policies related to the following areas.

1. SSI :- (i) Financial Support (ii) Infrastructure Facilities
(iii) Marketing and Export
(iv) Promotion of ENP
(v) Simplification Procedure

2. Tiny Sectors :- (i) Investment
(ii) Modern Concept of Service Sector
(iii) Location
(iv) Simplification of Rules

3. Handicraft Handloom Sector :- (i) Marketing Development Support
(ii) Expansion of Training Facilities
(iii) Expand services like :-
Supply of raw material.

4. Handloom Sector :- (i) Project Package Scheme
(ii) Well-Fare Package Scheme
(iii) Organization & Development Scheme
(iv) NHDC as Nodal Agencies

5. Other Village :- (i) Improving the quality
(ii) Better Flow of Gramin Financial Institute.
(iii) Upgrading the training program and development program.

4. Classify list of various forms of business organization?

Answer of Q. No. 4

Farms of Business Organization

Explanation

(i) Proprietorship

Proprietorship is the simplest form of business organization. It is a business owned and controlled by one person. The individual may borrow money and employ assistants. But he alone is responsible for the result of business. The individual who establishes it is known as proprietor.

According to J.L. Hansen

"Sole trader is a type of business where a person is solo responsible for providing the capital for bearing the risk of the enterprise and for the management of the business."

(ii) Board and Co-operative

Board and co-operative are established by ordinary people or a group of consumers. They are not meant for earning profits. Their sole objective is to protect small manufactures from large entrepreneurs, Khadi and villages industry, board.

KVIC and Amul products are the example of board and co-operative respectively.

(iii) Partnership

According to Indian partnership act 1932 partnership has been defined as "the relation b/w person who have agreed to share profit of a business carried on by all or any of them acting for all."

(iv) Public Limited Company

Minimum number of person required to form a public limited company is 7. It can invite the general public for purchasing its shares. The maximum number of members is not restricted.

(v) Private Limited Company

The minimum number of person to form a private limited company is two, the maximum number must not exceed fifty. Minimum no. of member of board of directors must - be two.

(vi) Government Co-operatives / Undertaking

This form of organisation is similar to the co-operative society. However they are regulated by government regulation and have to operate within certain limits.

(vii) Joint Hindu Firm

If a family possesses some inherited property and the Karta the head of the family manages the affairs of the firm. It is known as Joint Hindu Firm.

(viii) Joint Stock Company

The sole proprietorship as well as partnership have their limitations with regard to resources unlimited liability and fear of discontinuity joint stock company is preferred to the above forms of organisations.

(ix) Combination

This form of organisation its aim is to evoke the spirit of cooperation to root out mutual competition and to promote general welfare.

5. Write short note on :- (any three)

(i) Difference between Partnership and Proprietorship

Basis of Comparison	Proprietorship	Partnership
1. Definition	It is a business model where an individual is an owner as well as the operator of the business.	It is a business model where two or more persons agree to carry on business and share profits and losses per mutually.
2. Business Act	comes under no specific act	governed by the Indian Partnership Act, 1932
3. Owner called as	Sole Proprietor	Individual members known as partners and collectively known as a firm.
4. Incorporation Required	Not required	Voluntary
5. Minimum Members	One	Two
6. Maximum Members	Only One	100 (Hundred)

<u>7. Freedom to operate</u>	Decision-making rests with the proprietor only, hence full freedom to operate.	The decision needs to be mutually acceptable to all partners. A difference of opinion can arise cause loss of business.
<u>8. Liability</u>	Rests with the proprietor only	Shared by partners of the firm.
<u>9. Finance</u>	Scope of raising capital is limited.	Scope of raising capital is relatively high.

(ii) Difference between Public and Private Company

Base of Difference	Public Company	Private Company
1. Minimum Number	In case of public company minimum member required are 7.	The minimum no. of members are required to form a private company is 2.
2. Maximum Number	There is no restriction on no. of members.	In private company the maximum no. of member may be 50 (excluding employee member).
3. No. of directors	In public company at least three directors are required.	A private company must have atleast two directors.
4. Invitation to Public	A public company invite the general public too take invite public to subscribe shares or debentures.	Private company can not invite public to subscribe shares or debentures.
5. Transferability of shares	In public company the shares are freely transferable.	In private company the right to transfer shares is restricted.
6. Privileges	No such privileges are enjoyed by public company.	A private company enjoy some privileges.
7. Quorum	Atleast member must present in person (not by Proxy) for quorum of a meeting.	In private company the quorum of meeting is two.

<u>8. Managerial Remuneration</u>	Total managerial remuneration can not exceed in person of the net profit.	There is no restriction on managerial remuneration.
<u>9. Paidup share capital</u>	The minimum paid up capital is 5 Lac.	The minimum paid up share capital private company is 1 Lac.
<u>10. Issue of Prospects</u>	A ^{public} private company is required to issue prospects or statements in lieu of prospects.	A private company is not required to issue prospects.
<u>11. Starting of a Business</u>	A public company is required to obtain certificate commitment of business.	A private company can start its business immediately after incorporation.
<u>12. Use of Word</u>	A public company is required to use limited at the end of its name.	A private company is required to use words private limited at the end of its name.

(iii) Types of Entrepreneurs

"Entrepreneurs are found in every system and every form of economic activity. They are found among traders, importers, engineers, exporters, bankers, farmers, forest workers, professionals and so on."

1. On the basis of stage of economic development

- Innovative
- Adapting
- Fabian
- Drione

2. On the basis of attitude and knowledge

- Rational
- Empirical
- Cognitive

3. On the basis of type of business occupation

- Business Entrepreneurs
- Trading Entrepreneurs
- Industrial Entrepreneurs
- Corporate Entrepreneurs
- Agriculture Entrepreneurs

4. On the basis of use of technology

- Technical
- Non-Technical
- Professional

5. On the basis of ownership

- Private
- Joint
- Public
- Co-operative

6. On the basis of the scale of entrepreneurship

- Small Scale Resources
- Large Scale Resources

7. On the basis of other types of entrepreneurship

- Pure Entrepreneurship
- Induced Entrepreneurship
- Motivated Entrepreneurship
- Growth Entrepreneurship
- Super - Growth - Entrepreneurship
- First Generation Entrepreneurship
- Modern Entrepreneurship
- Intrapreneur
- Co - entrepreneurship
- Young Entrepreneurship
- Part - Time Entrepreneurship