# UNIT - I

Unit – I: Introduction to Entrepreneurship & Self Discovery: - Define Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurship as a Career option, Find your Flow, Stock of Your Means, Characteristics, Qualities and Skills of Entrepreneurship, Effectuation, Principles of Effectuation, Life as an Entrepreneur, Stories of Successful Entrepreneurs.

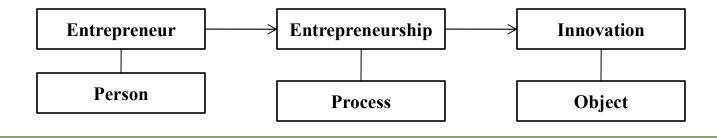
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# **Defining Entrepreneurship**

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#### **Meaning of Entrepreneur**

- The word "Entrepreneur" has been taken from the French Language Enterprendre which means "to undertake "and meant to organize musical or other entertainment programs.
- Oxford Dictionary (1897) also defined entrepreneur as the director or manager of a public musical institution.
- Entrepreneurship is the Process of creating something new and assuming the risks and rewards. Robert D.Hisrich, M.P.Peters & D.A.Shepherd



# **Defining Entrepreneurship**

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- It was Schumpeter however, who really launched the field of entrepreneurship by associating it clearly with innovation. **Peter Drucker** defined Entrepreneurship as 'a systematic innovation, which consists in the purposeful and organized search for changes, and it is the systematic analysis of the opportunities such changes might offer for economic and social innovation.
- Entrepreneur is a person who starts an enterprise. The process of creation is called entrepreneurship.
- The entrepreneur is the actor and entrepreneurship is the act. The outcome of the actor and the act is called the enterprise.
- An enterprise is the business organization that is formed and which provides goods and services, creates jobs, contributes to national income, exports and over all economic development.

### **Defining Entrepreneurship**

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Entrepreneurship is defined as the professional application of knowledge, skills and competencies of generating a new business idea, by an individual or a set of people by launching an enterprise or business organization to pursue growth while generating wealth, employment and social good.

#### Entrepreneur

Entrepreneur is defined as **an agent** who buys **factors of production** at certain prices in order to **combine them into product** with a view to selling it at uncertain prices in future.

Entrepreneur is defined as one **who combines** the land of one, the labor of another and the capital of yet another and thus produces the product.

#### Difference b/w Entrepreneurship and Entrepreneur

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- Entrepreneurship can be described as a *process* of setting up an enterprise.
- Entrepreneurship is a *creative activity*.
- Entrepreneurship is the *attitude of mind* to seek opportunities, take calculated risks and derive benefits by setting up a venture.
- Entrepreneur is a *person* who starts an enterprise.
- The *process* of creation is called entrepreneurship.
- The entrepreneur is the *actor* and entrepreneurship is the *act*.
- The outcome of the actor and the act is called the *enterprise*.

### Entrepreneurship as a Career option

- Freedom to work and be your own boss and also boss to others.
- Freedom to make money for oneself rather than for someone else.
- Participation in every aspect of running of a business, learning new things and gaining experience.
- Work directly for the customers and gain first-hand experience about their needs.
- Personal satisfaction of owning and running a business venture.
- Build a retirement value and gain respect for family and friends.
- Satisfaction of being the creator of jobs for many people.

# Finding your Flow

- ► Finding **your flow** is about losing yourself in tasks that you are passionate about. It allows you to experience enjoyment in the progress of doing something challenging, yet rewarding.
- ► Flow is a blissful state of balance, where you are fully immersed in a task, completely free from distracting thoughts.
- ► Flow states enable you to enjoy your work and perform at the peak of your potential. Research shows people working in a state of flow are five times more productive than they'd otherwise be.
- ► Flow states makes you achieve positive thinking, happiness, productivity and chances of an early success. Now combining all these amazing factors guarantees that the **entrepreneur** will achieve their potential very quickly and very effectively.
- <Read the blog here for more>

# Finding your Flow

#### **Benefits of Finding your Flow**

- ► Focuses one's attention on what's important
- Peak Performance & Thriving in the New Economy
- Accelerated Learning and Skill Development
- Maximised Productivity and Output in a given time frame
- Increased Creativity
- Happiness & Fulfillment

# Finding your Flow

#### **Steps to Find your Flow**

- Step 1: Choose an important task belonging to the work you love. Make sure it's challenging, but not too hard.
- Step 2: Set clear goals, and develop the skills required to meet the demands of the task.
- Step 3: Find your quiet, peak time.
- Step 4: Clear away distractions and learn to focus on that task for as long as possible.
- Step 5: Immerse yourself in the present moment, enjoy yourself.
- Step 6: Keep practicing.
- Step 7 : Reap the rewards.

# Taking Stock of Your Means

- Taking Stock of Your Means refers to the act of carefully thinking about or examining the "means" you resort to and/or require, in order to start off well to become a successful entrepreneur, and the "means" mentioned here include finance, skills, people, etc.
- Taking stock of your means is crucial towards the application of the first principle of effectuation, "Bird-In-Hand". (discussed later in this Unit) which states that *an entrepreneur starts with what he has in hand*, i.e. after duly taking stock of his means.

Who am I? (List your values, attributes, and abilities here, e.g., honest, sincere, hard-working, go-getter, empathy, ability to get along with people)	What do I know - 1? (List your hard skills here, e.g., software programming, drawing/sketching, writing)
What do I know - 2?	Whom do I know?
(List down your soft skills like decision making,	(People in your network -
negotiation, or leadership skills)	Think of people, not your immediate college
	environment, but also outside it.)

■ Source : <u>An Activity on WF Learnwise</u>

### **Characteristics of Entrepreneurs**

#### According to John Hornaday, the characteristics of entrepreneurs are:

- Self Confidence, Energy, Diligence
- Ability to take calculated risk
- Creativity , Flexibility
- Positive response to challenges
- Dynamism, leadership
- Ability to get along with people
- Responsiveness to suggestions
- Responsiveness to Criticism
- Knowledge of market ,product and technology
- Perseverance, determination
- Resourcefulness, Need to achieve
- Initiative, Independence
- Foresight, Profit orientation
- Perceptiveness, Optimism, Versatility

### **Functions of Entrepreneurs**

The main functions of entrepreneurs are

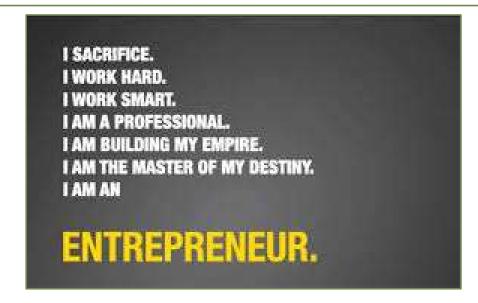
- i. Planning
- ii. Risk and Uncertainty bearing
- iii. Organization building
- iv. Managing
- v. Decision making
- vi. Innovation
- vii.Leading
- viii. Managing growth

# Qualities of Entrepreneurship

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### **Qualities of Entrepreneurship**

- i. Ability to Innovate
- ii. Business oriented tendency
- iii. Organizing function
- iv. Managerial and leadership function
- v. Knowledge based function
- vi. Based on principles, not on intuition essential in every activity.



### Skills of Entrepreneurship

- Communication skills (possessing the ability to read, write and speaking in an understandable, accurate and professional manner)
- ► Human relations skills (the ability to build and maintain positive relationships, working well with others)
- Math skills (knowledge of basic arithmetic and business math skills such as calculating profit)
- Problem-solving and Decision-making skills (the ability to assess situation and make good decisions)
- Technical skills (knowledge of computers and how to use them productively)
- Business skills (knowledge and understanding of the economy and business functions such as marketing and management)

# Meaning of Effectuation

"Saras Sarasvathy's theory of Effectuation (2001) describes an approach to making decisions and performing actions in entrepreneurship processes, where you identify the next, best step by assessing the resources available in order to achieve your goals, while continuously balancing these goals with your resources and actions."

### **Features of Effectuation**

- Face Challenges with Common Sense
- Focus on what is doable
- Framework to make Decisions
- Mindset and Practical Approach
- It is not a Formula
- It not means that Entrepreneurs don't Plan

# Principles of Effectuation:



**Bird in Hand Principle** 



Affordable Loss Principle



Lemonade Principle



**Crazy-Quilt Principle** 



Pilot-in-the-Plane Principle

# Principles of Effectuation:

- The Bird in Hand Principle: Entrepreneurs start with what they have.
- The Affordable Loss Principle: How they can minimize those losses.
- The Crazy Quilt Principle: Entrepreneurs cooperate with parties they can trust.
- The Lemonade Principle: Entrepreneurs will look at how to leverage contingencies.
- The Pilot-in-the-plane: Entrepreneurs can control some of the factors which determine the future.

# Life as an Entrepreneur

- For an individual, the role and type of career he or she chooses is of great importance because, it lays down his or her pattern of living, determines social status and controls one's present and future life. Any individual has three options.
- i. To work for someone else
- ii. To be self employed in a profession
- iii. To be an entrepreneur.

Of the three Entrepreneurship has gained lot of popularity.

- i. It provides numerous opportunities for self expression and realization of one's passion for doing something new and different.
- ii. There are numerous opportunities for growth and self development
- iii. Monetary rewards are greater
- iv. Entrepreneurs enjoys the power of decision making
- v. Reward of working on one's own leads to immense satisfaction.

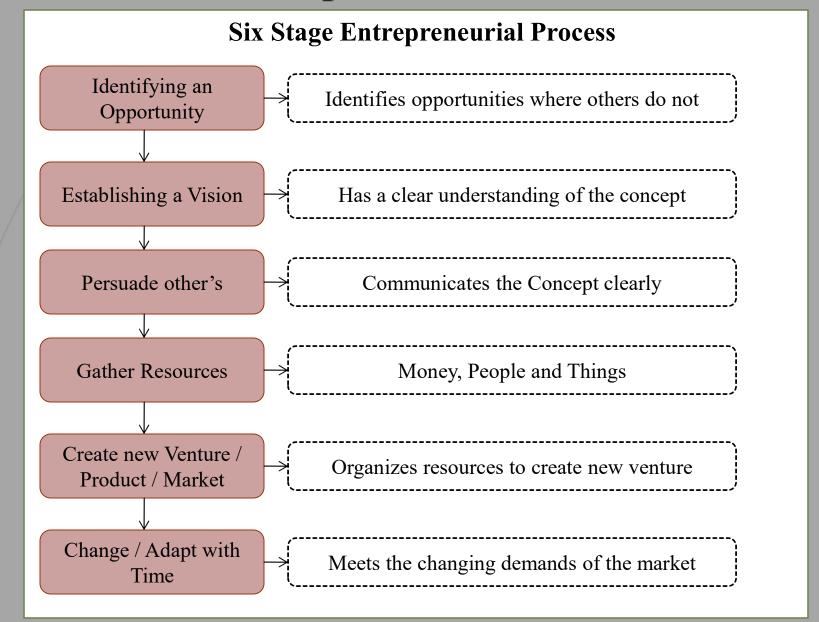
### A Day In The Life As An Entrepreneur



### **Successful Entrepreneurs**

- AJAY PIRAMAL PIRAMAL ENTERPRISES LIMITED
- AMAR BOSE BOSE CORPORATION
- S. ANANTHARAMAKRISHNAN AMALGAMATION GROUP
- ANIL AGARWAL VEDANTA GROUP
- AZIM PREMJI WIPRO
- BHAI MOHAN SINGH RANBAXY LABORATORIES LTD
- BRIJMOHAN LAL MUNJAL THE HERO GROUP
- CHETAN MAINI REVA ELECTRIC CAR
- DEEPAK PAREKH HDFC
- DHIRUBHAI AMBANI RELIANCE GROUP
- EKTA KAPOOR BALAJI TELEFILMS
- GALLA RAMACHANDRA NAIDU AMARARAJA BATTERIES
- GAUTAM ADANI ADANI GROUP
- RAMOJI RAO RAMOJI CITY

- GHANSHYAM DAS BIRLA BIRLA GROUP
- GOENKA. R.P. RPG GROUP
- JEYSINGH THOMAS AVT GROUP
- JINDAL, O.P. JINDAL GROUP
- JOHN YESUDHAS, V.F. WAVETEL
- KALLAM ANJI REDDY DR REDDY'S LABS
- ► KARSANBHAI PATEL NIRMA
- KIRAN MAZUMDAR-SHAW BIOCON LTD
- KISHORE BIYANI PANTALOON
- KOCHOUSEPH CHITTILAPPILLY -V GUARD
- MOHAN SINGH OBEROI OBEROI GROUP
- NARAYANA MURTHY, N. R. INFOSYS
- NARESH GOYAL JET AIRWAYS
- DR. PRATAP C REDDY APOLLO HOSPITAL GROUP
- RAMNATH GOENKA INDIAN EXPRESS GROUP



### Benefits and Myths of Entrepreneurship

#### **Benefits of Entrepreneurship**

- Opportunity to create your own destiny: Owning a business provides an entrepreneurs the independence and the opportunity to achieve what is important to them.
- Opportunity to make a Difference : More and more entrepreneurs are starting businesses because they see this as an opportunity to make a difference in a route or way that is personally important to them.
- Opportunity to reap extraordinary profits: The profit earned by an entrepreneur are an important motivation and indication factor for further increased performance. Thus these could spur them to greater achievement and success.

- Societal Responsibility and Recognition: Small business owners are among the most admired, respected and trusted individuals of society.
- Opportunity to engage in work of their choice: Small business owners tend to engage in business that gives them personal satisfaction.
- Entrepreneurs see their business as a vehicle of self expression of personal desire and eventual self actualization of their personal goals the pinnacle of their career success.

### Myths of Entrepreneurship

- ► Myth 1: Entrepreneurs Are Doers, Not Thinkers
- Myth 2: Entrepreneurs Are Born, Not Made
- Myth 3: Entrepreneurs Are Always Inventors
- Myth 4: Entrepreneurs Are Academic and Social Misfits
- Myth 5: Entrepreneurs Must Fit the "Profile"
- Myth 6: All Entrepreneurs Need Is Money
- Myth 7: All Entrepreneurs Need Is Luck
- Myth 8: Ignorance Is Bliss For Entrepreneurs
- Myth 9: Entrepreneurs Seek Success But Experience High Failure Rates
- Myth 10: Entrepreneurs Are Extreme Risk Takers (Gamblers)

### **Types Of Entrepreneurs**

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- Pure Entrepreneur: He is motivated by psychological and economic rewards. He starts activities for his personal satisfaction is work, ago or status.
- Induced Entrepreneur: Such entrepreneur is induced to take up an entrepreneurial task due to the policy measures of the government.
- Motivated Entrepreneur: Such an entrepreneur is motivated by the desire for self-fulfilment. He is also motivated by the desire for innovations and profit.
- **Growth Entrepreneur:** These entrepreneurs choose an industry which has high growth prospects.
- Women Entrepreneurs: An enterprise owned and controlled by a women having a minimum financial interest of 51% of the capital and giving at least 51% of employment generated in the enterprise to women.

- Super-Growth Entrepreneur: He is an individual who has shown enormous growth performance in has venture.
- ► First-Growth Entrepreneur : He is one who starts an industrial unit by means of an innovative skill.
- ► Modern Entrepreneur: He is one who undertakes those ventures which go well along with the changing demand in the market. He cares for the current marketing needs.
- Copreneurs: It is related to the married couples working together in a business. When a married couple shares ownership, commitment and responsibility for a business, they are called 'copreneurs'.
- ► Young Entrepreneurs and Part-Time Entrepreneurs: Starting a part-time business is a popular gateway to entrepreneurship. Part-time entrepreneurs can easily enter into business without sacrificing their service benefits.

### Clarence Danhof classifies entrepreneur into four types

- 1. Innovative: An Innovating entrepreneur is one who introduces new products, new methods of production and new technology. *Example:* Hennery Ford wanted to replace the petrol fuel or the diesel engine with the Kerosene fuel system.
- 2. Imitative or Adoptive: Imitative entrepreneur is characterized by readiness to adopt successful innovation initiated by innovating entrepreneurs. China is a growing economy that provides large opportunity to its citizens. Among them the cellular market is growing through adaptation and modification of the innovative product by the Innovative Companies.

- 3. Fabian: Fabian entrepreneurs are lazy and shy. They lack the will to adopt new methods of production. Fabian are more applicable in the Indian rural agriculture environment.
- 4. Drone: Drone entrepreneur is one who follows the traditional methods of production. There is a "Beeree" (Old fashion tobacco making process) producer Co-operative that uses employee to make the tobacco by hand. Even though it is a dying industry but it does not stop them.

# Pitfalls of Being an Entrepreneur

- Constraints of lenders, laborers, customers, suppliers, and debtors curtail freedom of thought and work.
- ► Frustration due to availability of limited capital and other resources.
- Work-life balance under stress due to busy life and long hours of work.
- Frustration due to non-achievement of full objectives.
- Risk of failure and bankruptcy.



# Impact of Entrepreneurship on Economy and Society

#### Impact of Entrepreneurship on Economy:

- i. Improvement in living standards
- ii. Employment generation
- iii. Managing resources
- iv. Balanced regional development and economy growth
- v. Import export promotion and capital formation
- vi. Technological advancement
- vii. Market place change
- viii. Contribution to large business
- ix. Provides international opportunities
- x. Social and ethical awakening.

### Impact of Entrepreneurship on Society:

- 1. Entrepreneurship creates employment: The existence of business activities influences employment. Business establishments need people to work for them.
- 2. Entrepreneurship improves the quality of life: People need to work in order to survive, attend to their needs, and satisfy their wants.
- 3. Entrepreneurship contributes to a more equitable distribution of income: With more entrepreneurial activities provided to the people in the country sides, natives have more work opportunities thus, discouraging them from resettling in other places.
- 4. Entrepreneurship utilizes resources: We may use our own natural resources, and process and convert them to more useful things.
- 5. Entrepreneurship brings social benefits through the government: The resources collected by the government are given back to the people in the form of services, infrastructure projects, school buildings, and maintenance of peace and order.

### OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENTREPRENEURS IN INDIA & ABROAD

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Tourism	Food Processing
Automobile	<b>Corporate demands</b>
Textiles	Ayurveda and traditional medicine
Social ventures	Organic farming
Software	Media
Engineering goods	Floriculture
Franchising	Healthcare sector
Education and Training	Biotechnology
Gems and Jeweler	Recycling business