

Entrepreneurship & Start-ups (4300021) - Summer 2025 Solution

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Question 1(a) [3 marks]

Differentiate between Entrepreneur and Intrapreneur.

Solution

Table 1. Entrepreneur vs Intrapreneur

Aspect	Entrepreneur	Intrapreneur
Definition	Creates new business ventures	Works within existing organization
Risk	Bears personal financial risk	Limited risk, company bears it
Resources	Arranges own resources	Uses company's resources
Independence	Complete freedom	Works under company policies
Rewards	Gets all profits	Gets salary and incentives

Mnemonic

“ERIS vs IRIS” (External Risk Individual Success vs Internal Risk Institutional Success)”

Question 1(b) [4 marks]

Explain 7-M resources for an Entrepreneur.

Solution

The 7-M resources essential for entrepreneurial success are:

Table 2. 7-M Resources

Resource	Description
Men	Human resources and skilled workforce
Money	Financial capital and funding sources
Material	Raw materials and physical inputs
Machine	Equipment and technology needed
Method	Production processes and techniques
Market	Target customers and demand
Management	Leadership and organizational skills

Mnemonic

“My Men Make Money Managing Material Markets”

Question 1(c) [7 marks]

Describe Step-by-Step procedure for recognition as Start up under Start up India Scheme.

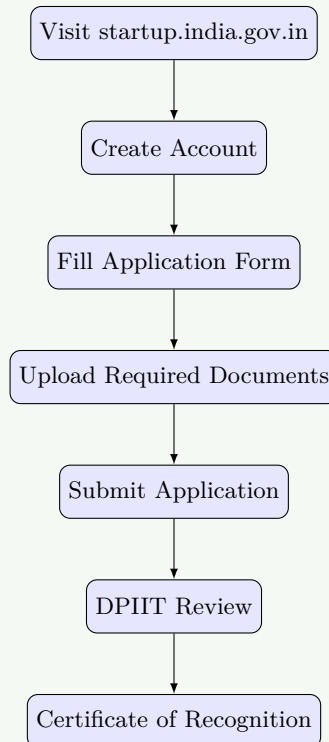
Solution**Step-by-Step Registration Process:**

Figure 1. Startup Registration Process

Required Documents:

- **Certificate of Incorporation:** Company registration proof
- **Partnership Deed:** For LLP entities
- **Letter of Support:** From incubator/accelerator
- **Recommendation Letter:** From government body
- **Business Plan:** Detailed venture description

Key Benefits After Recognition:

- Tax exemptions for 3 years
- Fast-track patent registration
- Government tender preferences

Mnemonic

“DPIIT Gives Startups Amazing Recognition Benefits”

Question 1(c OR) [7 marks]

Define Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise. Explain the role of MSME in the economic

development of the nation.

Solution

MSME Classification Table:

Table 3. MSME Criteria

Category	Investment Limit	Turnover Limit
Micro	Up to 1 crore	Up to 5 crores
Small	Up to 10 crores	Up to 50 crores
Medium	Up to 50 crores	Up to 250 crores

Role in Economic Development:

- **Employment Generation:** Creates 45% of total employment
- **Export Contribution:** Contributes 40% to total exports
- **GDP Share:** Accounts for 30% of India's GDP
- **Innovation Hub:** Promotes grassroots innovation
- **Regional Balance:** Reduces urban-rural divide

Mnemonic

“MSME Makes Employment, Exports, GDP, Innovation, Regional-balance”

Question 2(a) [3 marks]

Define Business idea and Enlist its various sources.

Solution

Business Idea Definition: A concept for starting a business venture that identifies market opportunities and proposes solutions.

Sources of Business Ideas:

- **Personal Experience:** Own skills and interests
- **Market Gaps:** Unmet customer needs
- **Technology Trends:** New technological developments
- **Social Problems:** Community issues needing solutions
- **Franchising:** Proven business models

Mnemonic

“Personal Market Technology Social Franchise”

Question 2(b) [4 marks]

Write short notes on SWOT analysis.

Solution

SWOT Analysis Components:

Table 4. SWOT Matrix

Internal Factors	External Factors
Strengths - Internal advantages	Opportunities - External chances
Weaknesses - Internal limitations	Threats - External challenges

Purpose:

- **Strategic Planning:** Guides business decisions
- **Risk Assessment:** Identifies potential problems
- **Resource Allocation:** Optimizes use of assets
- **Competitive Analysis:** Understands market position

Mnemonic

“Strong Weak Opportunities Threaten”

Question 2(c) [7 marks]

Explain various stages of Product Life Cycle (PLC).

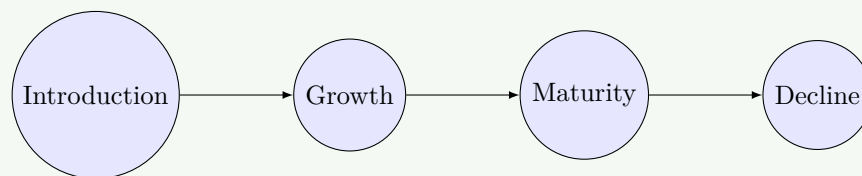
Solution

Figure 2. Product Life Cycle

PLC Stages Table:

Table 5. PLC Characteristics

Stage	Characteristics	Marketing Strategy
Introduction	Low sales, high costs	Create awareness
Growth	Rapid sales increase	Build market share
Maturity	Peak sales, intense competition	Defend market position
Decline	Falling sales and profits	Harvest or divest

Key Factors:

- **Sales Volume:** Changes throughout lifecycle
- **Profit Margins:** Vary by stage
- **Competition Level:** Increases over time
- **Marketing Focus:** Shifts with each stage

Mnemonic

“Introduction Grows Mature Declines”

Question 2(a OR) [3 marks]

What are the essentials of a Project Report?

Solution**Essential Components:**

- **Executive Summary:** Project overview and highlights
- **Market Analysis:** Demand and competition study
- **Technical Details:** Production process and technology
- **Financial Projections:** Cost estimates and revenue forecasts
- **Risk Assessment:** Potential challenges and mitigation

Mnemonic

“Every Market Technical Financial Risk”

Question 2(b OR) [4 marks]

Enlist the advantages and disadvantages of e-commerce.

Solution**E-commerce Benefits & Challenges:**

Table 6. Pros and Cons of E-commerce

Advantages	Disadvantages
Global reach and 24/7 availability	Security and privacy concerns
Lower operational costs	Lack of personal touch
Easy market entry	Technology dependence
Better customer tracking	Delivery and logistics issues

Mnemonic

“Global Low Easy Better vs Security Lack Technology Delivery”

Question 2(c OR) [7 marks]

Explain various steps of questionnaire design for Market Research.

Solution**Questionnaire Design Process:**

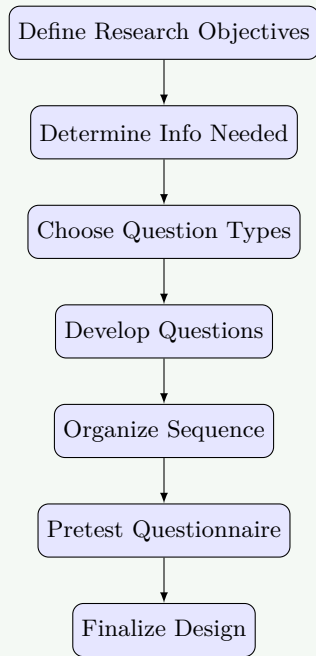


Figure 3. Questionnaire Design Steps

Question Design Steps:

- **Objective Setting:** Clear research goals
- **Information Planning:** Required data types
- **Question Formatting:** Open/closed ended
- **Language Selection:** Simple and clear
- **Sequence Planning:** Logical flow
- **Testing Phase:** Pilot study
- **Final Review:** Error correction

Mnemonic

“”Objectives Information Format Language Sequence Test Review””

Question 3(a) [3 marks]

Differentiate between Management and Administration.

Solution

Table 7. Management vs Administration

Aspect	Management	Administration
Level	Middle and lower levels	Top level
Function	Implementation of policies	Policy formulation
Skills	Technical and human skills	Conceptual skills
Authority	Limited authority	Ultimate authority

Mnemonic

“”Middle Implementation Technical Limited vs Top Policy Conceptual Ultimate””

Question 3(b) [4 marks]

Differentiate between Private Company and Public Company.

Solution

Table 8. Private vs Public Company

Feature	Private Company	Public Company
Members	2 to 200 members	Minimum 7, no maximum
Share Transfer	Restricted transfer	Free transferability
Public Issue	Cannot issue shares publicly	Can issue to public
Disclosure	Limited disclosure requirements	Extensive disclosure

Mnemonic

“Private Restricts, Public Permits”

Question 3(c) [7 marks]

Explain Break-even analysis for a business practice.

Solution

Break-even Formula:

$$\text{Break-even Point} = \frac{\text{Fixed Costs}}{\text{Selling Price per unit} - \text{Variable Cost per unit}}$$

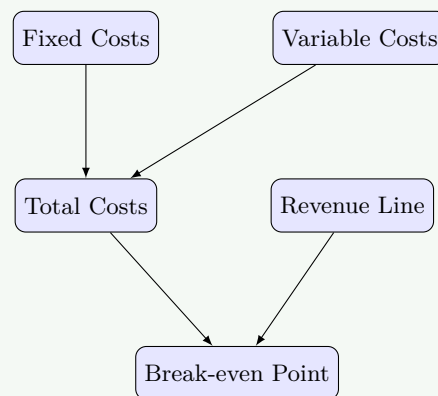


Figure 4. Break-even Analysis Flow

Components:

- **Fixed Costs:** Rent, salaries, insurance
- **Variable Costs:** Raw materials, labor
- **Selling Price:** Revenue per unit
- **Contribution Margin:** Price minus variable cost

Benefits:

- **Profit Planning:** Determines minimum sales needed
- **Price Setting:** Helps in pricing decisions
- **Cost Control:** Identifies cost structure
- **Investment Decisions:** Evaluates project viability

Mnemonic

“Fixed Variable Selling Contribution makes Profit Price Cost Investment”

Question 3(a OR) [3 marks]

What is Leadership? Give its characteristics.

Solution

Leadership Definition: The ability to influence and guide others toward achieving common goals.

Leadership Characteristics:

- **Vision:** Clear future direction
- **Communication:** Effective interaction skills
- **Integrity:** Honest and ethical behavior
- **Confidence:** Self-assurance in decisions
- **Empathy:** Understanding others' perspectives

Mnemonic

“Visionary Communicators with Integrity, Confidence, Empathy”

Question 3(b OR) [4 marks]

Enlist functions of management and explain planning.

Solution

Management Functions:

- **Planning:** Setting objectives and strategies
- **Organizing:** Arranging resources and structure
- **Staffing:** Recruiting and managing people
- **Directing:** Leading and motivating employees
- **Controlling:** Monitoring and correcting performance

Planning Process: Planning involves setting goals, developing strategies, and creating action plans for future activities.

Mnemonic

“People Organize Staff Direct Control”

Question 3(c OR) [7 marks]

Explain the features of a Joint Stock Company and write down its advantage.

Solution

Joint Stock Company Features:

Table 9. Joint Stock Company Features

Feature	Description
Separate Legal Entity	Independent legal status
Limited Liability	Members' liability is limited
Transferable Shares	Easy ownership transfer
Perpetual Succession	Continuous existence
Common Seal	Official signature

Advantages:

- **Large Capital:** Can raise substantial funds
- **Risk Distribution:** Limited liability protection
- **Professional Management:** Skilled managers
- **Credibility:** Public trust and recognition
- **Growth Opportunities:** Expansion possibilities

Mnemonic

“Separate Limited Transferable Perpetual Common gives Large Risk Professional Credibility Growth”

Question 4(a) [3 marks]

Enlist any three State or National level Financial Institutions for support in developing new enterprise.

Solution**Financial Institutions:**

- **SIDBI:** Small Industries Development Bank of India
- **NABARD:** National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
- **NSIC:** National Small Industries Corporation
- **State Financial Corporations:** State-level funding
- **MUDRA:** Micro Units Development & Refinance Agency

Mnemonic

“SIDBI NABARD NSIC State MUDRA”

Question 4(b) [4 marks]

What is Startup Mentor? What are the benefits of keeping Mentor.

Solution

Startup Mentor Definition: An experienced professional who guides entrepreneurs with advice, connections, and support.

Benefits of Mentorship:

Table 10. Mentorship Benefits

Benefit	Description
Experience Sharing	Learn from past mistakes
Network Access	Industry connections
Strategic Guidance	Business direction advice
Skill Development	Personal growth support

Mnemonic

“Experience Network Strategy Skills”

Question 4(c) [7 marks]

Explain different types of Leadership models.

Solution

Leadership Models:

Table 11. Leadership Models

Model	Characteristics	Application
Autocratic	Centralized decision-making	Crisis situations
Democratic	Participative approach	Team environments
Laissez-faire	Hands-off style	Creative projects
Transformational	Inspirational leadership	Change management
Transactional	Reward-based system	Routine operations

Selection Factors:

- **Situation:** Context determines style
- **Team Maturity:** Experience level matters
- **Organizational Culture:** Company values
- **Task Complexity:** Nature of work

Mnemonic

“Autocratic Democratic Laissez Transformational Transactional with Situation Team Organizational Task”

Question 4(a OR) [3 marks]

Write short notes on Startup Incubators.

Solution

Startup Incubators: Organizations that support early-stage startups with resources, mentorship, and funding.

Services Provided:

- **Office Space:** Shared working facilities
- **Mentorship:** Expert guidance and advice
- **Funding:** Seed capital and investment
- **Networking:** Industry connections
- **Training:** Skill development programs

Mnemonic

“Office Mentorship Funding Networking Training”

Question 4(b OR) [4 marks]

What is IPR? Write down its importance.

Solution

IPR Definition: Intellectual Property Rights protect creations of the mind including inventions, designs, and artistic works.

Importance:

Table 12. IPR Importance

Benefit	Description
Innovation Protection	Safeguards creative ideas
Commercial Value	Creates business assets
Market Advantage	Competitive differentiation
Revenue Generation	Licensing opportunities

Mnemonic

“Innovation Commercial Market Revenue”

Question 4(c OR) [7 marks]

Discuss the Financial organization Management.

Solution

Financial Organization Structure:

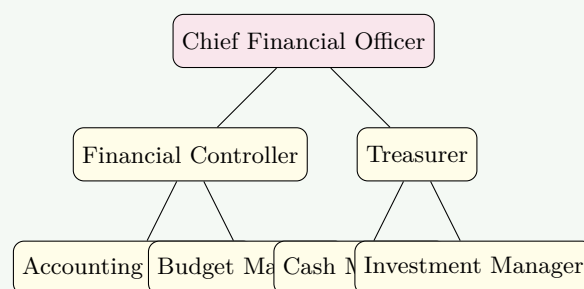


Figure 5. Financial Organization Chart

Key Functions:

- **Financial Planning:** Budget preparation and forecasting
- **Fund Management:** Capital structure and liquidity
- **Risk Management:** Financial risk assessment
- **Performance Monitoring:** Financial analysis and reporting
- **Compliance:** Regulatory requirements adherence
- **Investment Decisions:** Capital allocation strategies

Organizational Benefits:

- **Clear Accountability:** Defined roles and responsibilities

- **Efficient Operations:** Streamlined financial processes
- **Better Control:** Enhanced financial oversight
- **Strategic Support:** Informed decision making

Mnemonic

“Planning Fund Risk Performance Compliance Investment gives Clear Efficient Better Strategic”

Question 5(a) [3 marks]

What is project planning? Write down its purposes.

Solution

Project Planning Definition: The process of defining project scope, objectives, and steps needed to achieve goals.

Purposes:

- **Goal Setting:** Clear objective definition
- **Resource Allocation:** Efficient use of resources
- **Time Management:** Schedule development
- **Risk Mitigation:** Problem anticipation
- **Quality Assurance:** Standard maintenance

Mnemonic

“Goals Resources Time Risk Quality”

Question 5(b) [4 marks]

Write short notes on Project cost estimation.

Solution

Cost Estimation Components:

Table 13. Cost Types

Cost Type	Examples
Direct Costs	Materials, labor, equipment
Indirect Costs	Overhead, administration
Fixed Costs	Rent, insurance, salaries
Variable Costs	Raw materials, utilities

Estimation Methods:

- **Bottom-up:** Detailed activity costing
- **Top-down:** High-level approximation
- **Analogous:** Historical project comparison
- **Parametric:** Mathematical models

Mnemonic

“Direct Indirect Fixed Variable using Bottom Top Analogous Parametric”

Question 5(c) [7 marks]

What is feasibility analysis in business? Explain various analysis covered in feasibility study.

Solution

Feasibility Analysis Definition: Systematic evaluation of project viability before implementation.

Types of Feasibility Analysis:

Table 14. Feasibility Types

Analysis Type	Focus Area	Key Questions
Technical	Technology and processes	Can it be built?
Economic	Financial viability	Is it profitable?
Market	Demand and competition	Will it sell?
Legal	Regulatory compliance	Is it legal?
Operational	Implementation capability	Can we manage it?
Schedule	Time constraints	Can we deliver on time?

Benefits:

- **Risk Reduction:** Identifies potential problems early
- **Resource Optimization:** Prevents wasteful investments
- **Decision Support:** Provides data for go/no-go decisions
- **Stakeholder Confidence:** Builds investor trust

Process Flow:

1. Define project scope and objectives
2. Conduct various feasibility analyses
3. Evaluate results and alternatives
4. Make implementation recommendation

Mnemonic

“Technical Economic Market Legal Operational Schedule reduces Risk, Optimizes Resources, Supports Decisions, builds Confidence”

Question 5(a OR) [3 marks]

What is bankruptcy? Write down the reasons of bankruptcy in business.

Solution

Bankruptcy Definition: Legal process where individuals or businesses unable to pay debts seek relief from creditors.

Reasons for Business Bankruptcy:

- **Poor Financial Management:** Inadequate cash flow control
- **Market Competition:** Loss of market share
- **Economic Recession:** External economic factors
- **Over-expansion:** Rapid growth without proper planning
- **High Debt Burden:** Excessive borrowing costs

Mnemonic

“Poor Market Economic Over High”

Question 5(b OR) [4 marks]

Distinguish between fixed cost and variable cost.

Solution

Table 15. Fixed vs Variable Cost

Aspect	Fixed Cost	Variable Cost
Nature	Remains constant	Changes with production
Examples	Rent, insurance, salaries	Raw materials, labor
Behavior	Independent of output	Directly proportional
Control	Difficult to change	Easier to manage

Mnemonic

“Fixed Remains, Variable Changes”

Question 5(c OR) [7 marks]

Describe various business ethics and their importance.

Solution

Business Ethics Types:

Table 16. Business Ethics Areas

Ethics Area	Description	Practices
Corporate Responsibility	Company's duty to society	CSR activities, environmental care
Employee Relations	Fair treatment of workers	Equal opportunities, safety
Customer Relations	Honest dealing with clients	Quality products, fair pricing
Supplier Relations	Ethical procurement	Fair contracts, timely payments
Environmental Ethics	Sustainable practices	Waste reduction, green technology

Importance:

- **Reputation Building:** Creates positive brand image
- **Stakeholder Trust:** Builds confidence among all parties
- **Legal Compliance:** Avoids regulatory issues
- **Employee Motivation:** Improves workplace culture
- **Long-term Success:** Ensures sustainable growth
- **Competitive Advantage:** Differentiates from competitors

Implementation Framework:

1. Develop ethical codes and policies
2. Provide ethics training to employees
3. Establish reporting mechanisms
4. Monitor and evaluate ethical practices
5. Take corrective actions when needed

Benefits for Business:

- **Risk Management:** Prevents ethical scandals
- **Customer Loyalty:** Builds lasting relationships
- **Investor Confidence:** Attracts ethical investors
- **Regulatory Support:** Maintains good government relations

Mnemonic

“Corporate Employee Customer Supplier Environmental builds Reputation Trust Legal Motivation Success Competitive through Risk Customer Investor Regulatory”