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ASSIGNMENT

BADM

Que 1:- what is meant by the concept of entrepreneurship?

→ Concept of entrepreneurship.

Entrepreneurship is the ability and readiness to develop, organize and run a business enterprise, along with any of its uncertainties in order to make a profit. The most prominent example of entrepreneurship is the starting of new business. In economics, entrepreneurship connected with land, labour, natural resources and capital can generate a profit. The entrepreneurial vision is defined by discovery and risk-taking and is an indispensable part of a nation's capacity to succeed in an ever changing and more competitive global marketplace

Meaning of Entrepreneur

The entrepreneur is defined as someone who has the ability and desire to establish, administer and succeed in a startup venture along with risk entitled to it, to make profits. The best example of entrepreneurship is the starting of a new business venture. The entrepreneurs are often known as a source of new idea or innovators, and bring new ideas in the market by replacing old with a new invention.

It can be classified into small or home business to multinational companies. In economics, the profits that an entrepreneur makes is with a combination of land, natural resources, labour, and capital.

Ques 2 :- Mention the main functions of entrepreneurship?

→ Functions of entrepreneurship

Not all entrepreneurs are successful; there are definite characteristics that make entrepreneurship successful. A few of them are mentioned below:

- Ability to take a risk :-
  Starting any new venture involves a considerable amount of failure risk. Therefore, an entrepreneur needs to be courageous and able to evaluate and take risks, which is an essential part of being an entrepreneur.

- Innovation :-
  It should be highly innovative to generate new idea, start a company and earn

modern
Credit Linked Capital
be promoted aggressively.

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profits out of it. Change can be the launching of a new product that is new to the market or a process that does the same thing but in a more efficient and economical way.

- **Visionary and leadership quality:-** To be successful, the entrepreneur should have a clear vision of his new venture. However, to turn the idea into reality a lot of resources and employees are required. Here, leadership quality is paramount because leaders impart and guide their employees towards the right path of success.

- **Open minded:-** In a business, every circumstance can be an opportunity

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and used for the benefit of a company. for example, paytm recognised the gravity of demonetization and acknowledged the need for online transaction would be more, so it utilised the situation and expanded massively during this time.

- Flexible :-

An entrepreneur should be flexible and open to change according to the situation. To be on the top, a business person should be equipped to embrace change in a product and service as and when needed.

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Ques 3 :- What is Public Enterprises?

→ Public enterprises :-

Public Sector enterprises are an essential part of the Indian economy. These consist of public services and enterprises that benefit all India's citizen. The public sector enterprises are business owned and controlled by the govt.

The govt. either wholly or partially own the enterprises. These enterprises help the govt. participate in the economic activities of the country. The central or the state govt. can manage public sector undertakings. when managed by the state govt. it is known as the central public sector undertaking.

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Ques 4 :- What is Private Enterprises?

→ Private Enterprises :- The private enterprises are owned, controlled and managed either by individuals or business entities. It can be small scale, medium - scale or even large scale organizations. They get formed to earn a profit from their business operations, and they can raise funding from individuals, groups, and the general public.

The different entities within the private sector include sole proprietorship, partnership, cooperative societies, companies and multinational corporations.

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Government and private ... should focus on providing affordable modern ... training to SSIs. Schemes like Credit Linked Capital ... Scheme (CLCSS) should be promoted aggressively.

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Ques.5:- What is Entrepreneurship Training and development?

Ans:- Entrepreneurship Training and development refers to the structured process of enhancing the knowledge, skills, attitudes, and capabilities of individuals to help them start, manage and grow successful business. It involves teaching not just how to start a business but also how to recognize opportunities, manage risks, innovate and solve problems. The goals is to build an entrepreneurial midset among individuals, particularly the youth, to create more job creators instead of job seekers.
ET&D is critical in today's economy where dynamic skills and adaptability are necessary for success.
The objectives of ET&D programs are multi-dimensional and go beyond simply teaching

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business basics. First, they aim to develop entrepreneurial competencies like opportunity-seeking, decision-making, leadership, and resilience. Secondly, these programs seek to enhance technical skill related to specific industries or sectors. Thirdly, they work towards building self-confidence among participants by exposing them to real-world entrepreneurial experience.

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...faster loan disbursals.
...promotes entrepreneurship.
...ology Upgradation Support : Government and private ...laboration should focus on providing affordable modern ...ogy and training to SSIs. Schemes like Credit Linked Capital ...Scheme (CLCSS) should be promoted aggressively.

Que. 6 :- Discuss the major problems faced by small scale Industries (SSIs) in India.

Ans :- 1. Introduction : small Industries and Their struggles :-

Small scale Industries are crucial for India's economic development because regional growth. However despite their importance, SSIs face a range of problems that hinder their growth and competitiveness. These challenges arise from financial constraints, outdated technologies, weak marketing networks, and regulatory hurdles. Addressing these problems is necessary to unleash the full potential of India's vibrant small business sector.

2. Major Problems faced by small scale Industries :-

(i) Financial problems :-

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Finance is the life blood of any business, and SSIs often struggle to access adequate credit. Banks hesitate to lend due to the perception of high risks and lack of collateral. Small Industries frequently rely on personal savings or informal lenders, leading to high borrowing costs.

(ii) Lack of Raw materials :-

Small industries often face shortages of raw materials or must purchase them at high prices due to their low bargaining power. Seasonal availability, import restrictions, and price volatility further worsen the situation. Inconsistent raw material supply disrupts production schedules and increases operational costs.

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(iii) Obsolete Technology and low Productivity :- Many small industries continue to use outdated machinery and production techniques due to technology. lead to poor quality products, higher wastage, inefficiencies and reduced competitiveness compared to modern industries.

(iv) Marketing Problems :- Marketing is a major weakness for SSIs. Small business often lack the funds to promote their products, hire marketing experts, or access national and international markets. They also face tough competition from large companies with strong branding and distribution networks.

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(v) Competition from large Industries and Imports :- Small industries face stiff competition from large-scale manufacturers who can produce goods in bulk at lower costs. In addition, the liberalization of the Indian economy has exposed SSIs to competition from cheap imported goods, especially from countries like china. without govt. protection or brand strength, many industries find it hard to ~~sur~~ survive.

(vi) Poor Infrastructure facilities :- Inadequate infrastructure such as poor roads, unreliable power supply, lack of proper water facilities, and limited access to modern industrial parks create hurdles for SSIs.

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(vii) Inadequate skilled manpower :- Small industries often find it difficult to attract and retain skilled workers due to lower salaries and proper training facilities also affects the technical skills of available workers reducing overall productivity and efficiency.

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