ASSIGNMENT

Course Code	**:**	**MMPC-018**
Course Title	**:**	**Entrepreneurship**
Assignment Code	**:**	**MMPC-018/TMA/JAN/2026**
Coverage	**:**	**All Blocks**

Note: Attempt all the questions and submit this assignment to the coordinator of your study centre. Last date of submission for January 2026 session is 30th April, 2026 and for July 2026 session is 31st October, 2026.

1. What are the various types of Entrepreneurships? Explain Social Entrepreneurship with example.

2. Explain the Special Features of MSMEs. How does MSME's contribute in Economic Development?

3. Write short notes on:
   (a) S.W. O. T Analysis
   (b) Break – Even Point

4. How can business model be developed for an enterprise working in the small sector. Explain with the help of an example.

5. What is 'Rural Entrepreneurship'? Explain the advantages and disadvantages of rural entrepreneurships.

1. What are the various types of Entrepreneurships? Explain Social Entrepreneurship with example.

Answer

Entrepreneurship can take different forms because entrepreneurs differ in their purpose, size of operation, level of innovation, location and growth ambition. Some start a small livelihood business, some build a fast-growing venture, while others use entrepreneurial methods mainly to solve a social problem. The major types can be understood as follows.

• **Small business entrepreneurship.** This is the most common form. A person starts and manages a small enterprise such as a retail shop, repair unit, bakery, coaching centre, tailoring unit or local service firm. The owner generally invests personal or family funds, manages daily work directly and aims at stable income and gradual growth rather than very rapid expansion.

• **Scalable start-up entrepreneurship.** These ventures begin with an idea that can be expanded to a large market. The entrepreneur normally searches for a repeatable business model, uses technology or a new delivery method, and may raise finance from angel investors or venture capital funds. Digital platforms, software firms and app-based services often fall in this category.

• **Large-company entrepreneurship.** Established companies also behave entrepreneurially when they develop new products, enter new markets or create new business units. This is necessary because customer needs, technology and competition keep changing. Such entrepreneurship uses the company's resources but still requires innovation, risk-taking and quick decision-making.

• **Innovative entrepreneurship.** An innovative entrepreneur introduces a genuinely new product, process, technology, service or way of doing business. The innovation may reduce cost, improve quality or create an entirely new market. The entrepreneur accepts uncertainty because the market response to a new idea is not fully known in advance.

• **Imitative or adoptive entrepreneurship.** Here the entrepreneur does not invent the basic idea but adopts an existing successful product, technology or business practice and modifies it for a new market. This type is important in developing economies because useful innovations can spread to smaller towns and new groups of customers.