TUTOR MARKED ASSIGNMENT

COURSE CODE	**:**	**BCOS – 185**
COURSE TITLE	**:**	**ENTREPRENEURSHIP**
ASSIGNMENT CODE	**:**	**BCOS – 185/TMA/2026-27**
COVERAGE	**:**	**ALL BLOCKS**

Maximum Marks: 100

Note: Attempt all the questions.

Section – A
(Attempt all the questions. Each question carries 10 marks.)

Q.1 What do you understand by 'Entrepreneurship'? Explain the need for entrepreneurship development in India and discuss the role of entrepreneurship in economic development. **(10)**

Q.2 What are Entrepreneurial Competencies? Identify and explain the key behavioural traits and skills that distinguish a successful entrepreneur from a traditional manager. **(10)**

Q.3 What is a Feasibility Study? Explain the importance of conducting a market feasibility analysis and describe its key components. **(10)**

Q.4 Explain the various sources of funds available to an entrepreneur for financing a new venture. Distinguish between financial and non-financial resource mobilisation. **(10)**

Q.5 Explain the concept of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). Discuss the problems faced by small-scale industries and explain the role of institutional support systems in overcoming these challenges. **(10)**

Section – B
(Attempt all the questions. Each question carries 6 marks.)

Q.6 Explain the concept of Entrepreneurial Eco-system. What are the key elements of a supportive entrepreneurial environment that help new ventures grow? **(6)**

Q.7 Distinguish between Innovation and Invention. How do creativity and innovation contribute to entrepreneurial success? **(6)**

Q.8 What is a Business Plan? Explain the essential elements that must be included in a well-prepared project report for a new venture. **(6)**

Q.9 Discuss the measures deployed by the government to strengthen the start-up ecosystem in India. **(6)**

Q.10 Explain the ASPIRE scheme launched by the Ministry of MSME. How does it support entrepreneurship development and promote innovation among small enterprises? **(6)**

Section – C

(Attempt all the questions. Each question carries 10 marks.)

Q.11 Write short notes on the following: **(5×2)**

a) SWOT Analysis
b) Women Entrepreneurs

Q.12 Distinguish between: **(5×2)**

a) Entrepreneur and Manager
b) Business Idea and Business Opportunity

Q.1 What do you understand by 'Entrepreneurship'? Explain the need for entrepreneurship development in India and discuss the role of entrepreneurship in economic development. (10)

Answer

Entrepreneurship is the process of identifying an opportunity, organising resources and creating an enterprise that delivers value while bearing uncertainty and calculated risk. The entrepreneur does not merely own a business: he or she recognises unmet needs, develops a practical solution, brings people and capital together, makes decisions and accepts responsibility for the outcome. Entrepreneurship may take the form of a small shop, a manufacturing unit, an innovative technology start-up, a social enterprise or a rural service venture. It includes both the creation of new enterprises and the introduction of innovative products, processes or business models within existing organisations.

Nature and characteristics. Entrepreneurship combines initiative, creativity, opportunity recognition, risk assessment, resource mobilisation and continuous learning. Profit is an important motive in commercial enterprises, but solving customers' problems and creating sustainable value are equally central. Entrepreneurs operate under uncertainty: market demand, input costs and competitor responses cannot be predicted perfectly. Instead of gambling, a capable entrepreneur researches the market, tests assumptions and adjusts the business when evidence changes.

Why entrepreneurship development is needed in India

- **Employment generation:** India has a large and diverse workforce. New micro, small and growing enterprises create self-employment as well as paid jobs in production, repair, logistics, retail, tourism and digital services. They offer employment possibilities where formal salaried opportunities are limited.
- **Balanced regional growth:** Factories, food-processing units and service businesses can be established in smaller towns and villages. Local enterprises use regional resources and skills, helping to reduce excessive migration and pressure on large cities.
- **Productive use of resources:** Entrepreneurship converts underused savings, local raw materials, technology, craftsmanship and human abilities into marketable goods and services. It turns an economic possibility into actual production.
- **Innovation and competitiveness:** Entrepreneurs introduce new designs, lower-cost processes, digital distribution and improved customer experiences. Their competition motivates established firms to increase quality, efficiency and responsiveness.