

Entrepreneurship: A New Vision to Today's Youth for Being Employed

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Introduction

There is no concise explanation of the meaning of the words entrepreneurship and entrepreneur. The term entrepreneur is repeatedly used to create new entrepreneurs and to reflect those who are fully responsible for their functions. Webster's Dictionary summarizes some of the original improvements to this concept by defining entrepreneurs as 'those who organize the company and take risks for profit'. According to French economists, an entrepreneur tries to function with a business entity, especially an organizer, and acts as an intermediary between the elements of production: land, labor and capital. According to Say, an entrepreneur creates value for a product and constructs the production factor by paying for land, wages, and capitalists for entrepreneurs and interest on profits. Some contributed to the interpretation of the term 'entrepreneur' by contributing to entrepreneurs' need to manage the potential with others, and to always seek and introduce opportunities to minimize and evolve costs. According to them, an entrepreneur is someone who performs an action or function.

- (a) Exchange relationship,
- (b) Practical administration,
- (c) Management and
- (d) Technology management.

A] Where exchange relations focus on:

- (a) Recognize opportunities in the market,
- (b) After receiving an order for insufficient funds,
- (c) Purchase of inputs and
- (d) Product marketing and response to competitors.

B] Practical management content:

- (a) Government officials,
- (b) Human relations management within the company and
- (c) Customer and supplier relationship management.

C] Management control function

- (a) Financial management and
- (b) Production management as an integral part.

D] Technical management includes:

- (a) Assembly and monitoring of the product,
- (b) Industrial engineering, and
- (c) Upgrades of process and product quality.

The term expression used in a particular specific entrepreneurship was derived from the French verb entrepreneur. French economists have officially introduced the term 'entrepreneurship' into economic and business literature. He emphasizes two main functions of an entrepreneur.

- (a) Take risks and
- (b) Being insecure.

He sees entrepreneurship as an active productive factor between land, labor and capital. This factor replaces the responsibilities and risks of contributing together to other production factors in order to escape profit positioning opportunities. He declared the event as an introduction to entrepreneurship.

- (a) New products,
- (b) New production methods,
- (c) New markets,
- (d) A new source
- (e) A new type of organization.

He reveals that entrepreneurs are a mix of different input factors in a style that helps to generate wealth by creating the demand in the market and creating more products from the newly introduced innovations. He summarizes the concept of entrepreneurship and entrepreneurship of various writers and compares ideological changes with thinking.

- According to some visionaries, an entrepreneur is someone who has the vision, the courage and the ability to set up a business for the benefit of society as a whole and for economic gain.
- Some have made it clear that "new access (new or existing products to new or existing markets) is an essential act of entrepreneurship".
- Entrepreneurship is the process whereby entrepreneurs continuously scan the environment, identify opportunities, acquire necessary resources and convert environmental opportunities into concrete actions.
- Some describe entrepreneurship as a process of creating added value by exploring and exploiting opportunities.
- Some have suggested that a suitable set of tools in a dynamic environment is one of the conditions for using different environmental opportunities.
- Some say that entrepreneurship is creating value by collecting unique resource packages that can exploit opportunities.

Configuration specification

Configuration specifications are required prior to scale development. An exact or defined definition of the structure; By specifying what should be included, what should be banned and the context to be applied, it not only leads to meaningful results, but also increases the generalization of the results. The following different components are defined for the purpose of the operation:

A) Entrepreneurial Orientation

Entrepreneurship is recognized as a solid structure. The company was founded to demonstrate innovation, demonstrate dexterity, take risks, demonstrate competitive aggressiveness and give employees autonomy.

(a) Innovation

It can be defined as the trend of a company to support and encourage new ideas, experiments and creativity, possibly resulting in new products, services, technologies or processes. It reflects the willingness of the company to act in new ways, away from existing practices. Represents the temperament and aspirations of all members of the organization to accept and adopt organizational changes.

(b) Proactive

It is explicitly and explicitly mentioned in terms of passion and the ability to anticipate new developments as much as possible and to be the first with competitors. It reflects the company's vigilance for the environment.

(c) Taking risk

The company was seen as a tendency to acquire business opportunities, act boldly, enter new and unknown markets and leave a relatively large proportion of companies with uncertain results. It offers management preferences that go beyond the test preferences. It also reflects the company's commitment to stimulate the culture of taking risks.

(d) Competitive aggression

We consider the tendency to focus on and improve our competitive advantage, that is, to direct and direct our competitors to outperform our competitors in the market. It shows the extent to which the company claims to compete with challenges.

B) Self-government

It reflects the tendency of companies to encourage independence and self-delegation in thinking and doing. A culture that encourages such attitudes among entrepreneurial leaders or teams. Indicates to what extent an organization can present new ideas to members and complete them to completion.

a) Uncertainty about the environment

Uncertainty about the environment is defined as perceived change in industry and the pace of innovation, unpredictability of behavior of competitors and customers, and relative attractiveness of the industry.

b) Organizational structure

The organizational structure is defined in terms of epidemiological-organic continuum. The structure of the mechanism reflects a bureaucratic organization with

limited communication channels, centralized decision-making, formalized planning systems, tight control systems and limited flexibility. Organic structures reflect adaptive organizational forms through open communication channels, equal sharing of knowledge, decision-making engagement styles, less formalization, lower vertical differentiation and higher horizontal integration.

c) Business performance

Business performance is defined as the extent to which an organization meets the needs of different stakeholders. Customers, employees, owners, creditors and communities. In the context of this study, the performance of the organization was defined in the following context.

C) Subjective business performance versus competitors

It was defined as the ability of a company to perform in indicators such as revenue growth, market share, ROI, service quality, customer satisfaction, employee satisfaction, employee turnover, product innovation, process innovation and product quality. Competition with major competitors in the past three years

Subjective business performance related to industry

It reflects the relative performance of the organization compared to the industry average in indicators such as revenue growth, profitability, growth rate, service quality, customer satisfaction, employee satisfaction, product innovation, process innovation and product quality.

D) Archive business performance

It was seen as a skill to absolutely meet the economic objectives of the company. This is defined in terms of organizational growth and profitability.

Conclusion

Some describe entrepreneurship in terms of value creation. They consider entrepreneurship as 'creating value for people and organizations working together to implement ideas through creativity, drive and willingness to take what is generally considered a risk'. Entrepreneurship is a mix of vision, leadership and the desire to build a sustainable reality.

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