



A Review on Entrepreneurship and Its Implication

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Abstract. Entrepreneurship refers to a person who has an idea and wants to implement that idea, usually with a new product or service Disrupting the market. With the right practices of research and development, entrepreneurs are new. They bring innovation, which opens the door to new ventures, markets, products and technology opens. Entrepreneurs need to play a role in solving problems that are not yet solved by existing products and technology. Traditionally, entrepreneurship has been classified into four main categories: small businesses, scalable start-ups, large companies and social entrepreneurs. These models cover the basics of starting a business and focus more on the company than the qualities of an entrepreneur. An entrepreneur will usually start a new business and run it. At the same time, they are responsible for the risks involved. Entrepreneurship is the process of starting a new business that prepares one for both risks and opportunities. An entrepreneur integrates the essential needs of a company. Make sure you do the work and no one will look over your shoulder. As an entrepreneur, you must learn to take responsibility for yourself, otherwise you will not succeed. There will be more responsibility in the making industry the branch is also responsible for his personal life. The main difference between entrepreneurs and managers is their role in the company. The owner of an entrepreneurial company, the manager is an employee of the company. Entrepreneur risk taker; they take financial risk for their company. Entrepreneurial businesses are found in every business - every business needs professionals who can create success and defraud many responsibilities. The following table illustrates the salary opportunities for four common business and entrepreneurial majors each one. Most entrepreneurs have a bachelor's degree in business or a specific bachelor's degree in entrepreneurship and then develop their skills in an MBA program. In entrepreneurial MBA programs, students are encouraged to use their creative potential as they learn to create endeavors. Top businesses have multiple revenue streams and competitive prices with a 50 percent or better wholesale range and a 10 to 20 percent profit range. If your numbers are not attractive, survival is difficult. So make sure all the numbers work before you start your endeavor.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurialism, Entrepreneurship Education, Entrepreneurship research.

1. Introduction

It promotes a positive and positive attitude, feels opportunity and overcomes suffering. It enhances the necessary resources and achieves vision. Living with an entrepreneurial mindset is one day at a time and one activity. Entrepreneurship education enables students from all socioeconomic backgrounds to develop exceptional skills and abilities. It creates opportunities, ensures social justice, instills confidence and stimulates the economy. As industry and employees perform better, costs will decrease and profits will increase Income increases, demand expands, economic growth and job creation accelerate. Yes, anyone can be an entrepreneur, but not everyone is going to have the same level of success. Entrepreneurship requires a lot of experience, determination and sometimes education. There are no preconditions for becoming an entrepreneur; however, there are successful entrepreneurs from every population. But all entrepreneurs have to do their business every day. Changing the world may seem like a high line, but many entrepreneurs are driven by a desire to make a difference in their community. They often interact with entrepreneurs because they question the current situation and wonder if there is a better way to do things. Motivated entrepreneurs create business opportunities for the growth of the Nigerian economy, create jobs for the public, reduce poverty, crime, and customs and generate revenue for the government. Entrepreneur is a French word coined by economist Jean-Baptist Se, commonly translated as "Undertaker" or "adventurer". Entrepreneurial traders are a serious drawback.

2. Entrepreneurship

Academic courses, with almost no exceptions Entrepreneurship is driven by the economy Entrepreneurial Benefits. Most studies refer to one or two academic courses that show entrepreneurship, in fact, basically leading to significant benefits, for example, job creation or innovation. However, the reference quoted was one of a few the evidence for many of the studies that 'took place' to find support is not yet clear. Recent empirical evidence collectively and systematically proves this claim. Entrepreneurs and their peers are defined and compared in terms of the value of their contribution to the formation of the economy.[1] Therefore, its purpose is to review recent experience in the literature the answer to the following question: What is the value of entrepreneurship in economics, compared to their peers, non-entrepreneurs? Based on experience studies in this regard, we come to four steps to measure the economic value of entrepreneurs: Entrepreneurs' contribution to productivity and value and productivity development is valued on the basis of value added, labor productivity and gross factor productivity. But how did we come to these definitions? With Schumpeterian entrepreneurs, the definition is

entrepreneur entering the market Direct and these definitions-entrants or Young companies often working in entrepreneurship research. [2] Although most entrepreneurial companies are small, 8 small companies are not always entrepreneurs and identifying small companies as entrepreneurs is therefore less direct and common though training among entrepreneurship policy makers and we are compliant academics One-third of surveys were published in 2004 or later, more than half after 2002.

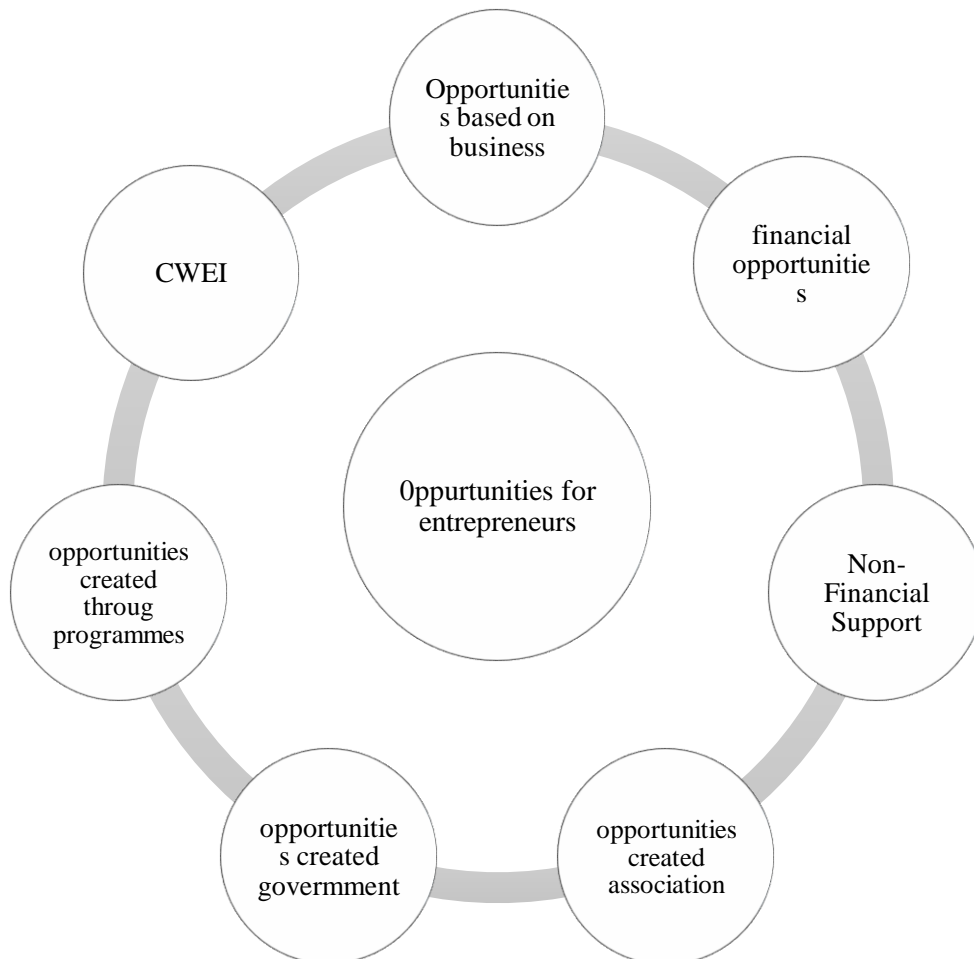


FIGURE 1. Women Entrepreneurs - Opportunities and Challenges

These are the types of studies that apply to everyone. Various studies on the observed period's model are apparently less recent. Most of the analyses are related to the 90s and 80s of the previous century. [3] In the first phase of this study, the empirical entrepreneurial literature for the years 1987-1993 was examined. Three criteria were used in the essay examination: (1) the research should be experiential, (2) the research should be based on positive performance, and (3) the model should be small business and / or new entrepreneurial endeavors.[4] Fifty-one articles met these requirements and were coded for review. The articles were reviewed for the dimensions of the performance studied and how those dimensions were measured. Each of these studies is explicitly stated in the article examining the performance dimension, and the action is categorized in that dimension. [5] A final warning should be included in this discussion. This course does not consider success or failure rates. Failure rates present a central issue for entrepreneurial research and two major challenges for researchers. First, the lack of data on failed companies Controls the limitation issue for multiple studies. [7] By reading only survivors, the values for multiple measurements of performance are somewhat relative. The second challenge is how to really measure success and failure.[8]

3. Entrepreneurialism

A talk in Orleans in 1985 brought together academics, businessmen and policymakers from seven major cities. The talk pointed to a strong consensus: Urban governments are becoming more innovative and entrepreneurial to be, and be prepared to explore all sorts of ways. A population that can alleviate their misery, thereby securing a better future for them. The difference of opinion is how to make it better. Should urban governments have any support or direct involvement in creating new companies, and if so, what? [9] Have to fight to save or threaten jobs, if so, which ones? Third, entrepreneurs focus more on the political economy of the region than on the region itself. The latter, I refer to the types of economic programs designed to improve living or working conditions within a specific jurisdiction. Intervention or improvement of site construction conditions within a site. Hand, such projects may have smaller or larger impacts than the specific area in which they are located. [9] Urban entrepreneurs are strongly colored by the fierce struggle in acquiring Key control and command

functions. More funding, government or data collection and processing. These types of activities require specific and often expensive infrastructure facilities. Performance and centrality are crucial in the global communication network in areas where personal communication of key decision makers is required. Provide more Internal as needed to reduce investment and transaction times and costs And office space with external attachments in transport and communications. [10] This is in the context of the emergence of the particular Entrepreneurship is a new concept in the field of culture that has recently become very popular among cultural politicians in the EU and other parts of the world. It is often designed as a Cultural or creative industry advertising. Is this usually a sign of a change of labor regime? The field of culture is a precursor to new labor relations. Is there, so should freelance cultures be told first to artists and then to others? The relationship between paid and unpaid work becoming basic and consistent? The third sector is emerging as a promising future market Emphasis covers the many requirements for new labor markets: [11] high motivation, low pay and variable work Hrs. But who is interested in fulfilling such prerequisites? Significantly, previous provocations such as "cultural entrepreneurs" Phrases have become more common in recent years. [12] I will change the rise of entrepreneurial thinking in all walks of life: First, Second, with the general change in the structure of labor markets in the EU, the idea that new technology will lead to the emergence of new jobs I insist. In the process, the image and creators of the artists are deeply changing. [13] There is a large emphasis on entrepreneurship in Urban and rural contexts that suggest that educators should give more recognition to personal and social decisions and actions. Bryant argued that the role of individual entrepreneurs and social entrepreneurs should be given more attention as local and regional conditions change the intensity and magnitude of potential responses to the forces of equilibrium. How individual decision makers will respond will be crucial in guiding the fortunes of the countryside. Therefore, I suggest here that any model that describes the change in the rural economy, in particular, should have the role of entrepreneurs in investing in the rural heritage as an integral part of the rural ideal. [14]

4. Entrepreneurship Education

Entrepreneurial Education is growing all over the world, but there are bigger educational and artificial problems. What are we talking about when it comes to entrepreneurial education? Based on the nature and impact of our interventions, what do we really do when teaching or educating people about entrepreneurship? What do we know about the relevance, relevance, synchronization, social benefit and effectiveness of our initiatives and practices in entrepreneurial education? [15] These issues and these so that at least two major evolutions to face the challenges may strengthen the future the article suggests. Entrepreneurial education. First, to strengthen our entrepreneurship courses we need strong intellectual and ideological foundations derived from the fields of entrepreneurship and education. Finally, we as researchers and educators need to reflect deeply on our practices and the most important position is to take the often accepted "taken in a row" position. Entrepreneurship, in general, [16] in business schools, engineering schools, universities and educational institutions is becoming increasingly popular. Academics, educators and all have a dedicated, intellectual and passionate investment and interest People involved in EE. Still, we need to stay away and think about what we are talking about when we talk about our practices and EE. Based on our nature and impact, what do we really do when training or coaching entrepreneurs? What do we know about the relevance, relevance, synchronization, social benefit and effectiveness of our initiatives and practices in EE? [17] Economic Entrepreneurial education programs are increasingly trying to equip students with the knowledge and skills needed to create value. Are installed and expanded. The basic premise of these programs is that they have a positive impact on students; however, the magnitude and nature of these effects are not well documented in the literature. The purpose of this article is to provide an overview of the contemporary world trends Challenges related to the evaluation of education and especially the Evaluation of Entrepreneurship Education Programs. [18] The importance of reaching a consensus on learning outcomes is partner-based in setting assessment priorities for entrepreneurial education programs, including the need to use an approach and the need to allocate resources for evaluation it proposes practical ideas for teachers and administrators involved in developing evaluation efforts. Initiatives so they are long. The period will last. [19] This illustrates the value of engaging teachers in the program evaluation process and the need to create incentives and opportunities for evaluation-related research and scholarships. This Model was created by the authors. It provides theoretical and theoretical knowledge in developing practical application and skills. [20] The role of the educator is important; He should strive to strike a balance between education and training. To achieve the objectives of any entrepreneurial project, goals for knowledge, skills and teaching must be carefully set [21]

5. Entrepreneurship Research

However, these questions are explored in the context of intellectual housing ethics and entrepreneurial insights included in the intellectual literature. As a result of these highly focused and specific research designs, in other fields when scholars complete their entrepreneurial tasks Tend to ignore embedded theoretical and methodological insights. [22] In turn, this approach has developed the field of entrepreneurial research loosely linked and described with a "mosaic of issues to explore". We discuss each field alphabetically. The main objective of our analysis is to identify trends related to entrepreneurial Suggest opportunities for research and future collaborative research efforts in each field. After a centralized study of in each field, we integrate the framework for future entrepreneurial research. [23] We conclude by discussing the limitations of our work and the benefits of our endeavor we propose that it can effectively function as a platform for initiating collaboration. Entrepreneurs Research between entrepreneurial scholars and others who wish to pursue questions in the field of research. [24] The widespread development of entrepreneurial research will, to some extent, reflect the

recognition of scholars for its broader impact. Entrepreneurial activities have personal, organizational and social consequences. While scholars in the fields have realized the importance, the development of entrepreneurial and entrepreneurial research has found that scholars focus primarily on issues related to their field. [25] In the following sections, we summarize the main streams of research in the individual fields. And so on when doing so, derive from research contributions that appear in the specifics we also identify key ideological and formal insights. The contribution of psychology to entrepreneurial research and practice has the power to revolutionize our understanding. The dynamics of new venture formation and success. Most entrepreneurs start with a dream: a fantastic obsession. [26] As we have shown, there are many psychological variables that make this dream come true. If the dream is to become a reality, these variables become practical solutions to be translated. The dream can come true; Psychology can help in this regard, spatial entrepreneurial research faces the following challenges: [27] (1) Systematic contribution to empirical research on local character and quantity, industry Embedding entrepreneurial activities, especially the social orientation of its community and region and (2) Entrepreneurial Integration. Driving forces for entrepreneurs at different geographical levels and Barriers contribute to a coherent versatility theory. [28] Framework that simultaneously explains the theoretical approaches of neighboring sectors and (3) the emergence of new initiatives and related relationships. In this context, this article aims to examine the trends of space-based entrepreneurial research over the past two decades. Political, social and regional sciences, urban studies, planning and economics, economic development Two SSCI ranking journals covering topics in the fields of quarterly and urban surveys we have added. [29] These magazines are included in anticipation of additional articles on entrepreneurial research, geography and regional sciences that link to neighborhood scholarships [30].

6. Conclusion

These are the types of studies that apply to everyone. Various studies on the observed period's model are apparently less recent. Most of the analyses are related to the 90s and 80s of the previous century. In the first phase of this study, the experience industry for the years 1987-1993 Entrepreneurial literature was studied. Three criteria were used in the essay examination. Although scholars in the fields have recognized the importance of the development of entrepreneurial and entrepreneurial research. In the following sections, we summarize the main streams of research in the individual fields. And so on when doing so, derive from research contributions that appear in the specifics we also identify key ideological and formal insights. The contribution of psychology to entrepreneurial research and practice has the potential to revolutionize our understanding. Finally, we as researchers and educators need to reflect deeply on our practices and in a line that is often accepted. The most important position should be taken towards the "taken" position. Entrepreneurship, in general, in business schools, engineering schools, universities and educational institutions is becoming increasingly popular. Dedicated, intelligent and interested investors and academics, academics and all interested parties are involved in EE. Hand, such projects can have smaller or larger impacts than the specific area in which they are located. Urban entrepreneurs are strongly colored by the fierce struggle to gain vital these types of activities require specific and often expensive infrastructure facilities. Efficiency and centrality within the global communications web are crucial in areas that require the personal interaction of key decision makers.

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