

What is meant by entrepreneurship commerce essay

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The concept of entrepreneurship has a wide range of meanings. The capacity and willingness to develop organize and manage a business venture along with any of its risks in order to make a profit. The most obvious example of entrepreneurship is the starting of new businesses. In economics, entrepreneurship combined with land, labour, natural resources and capital can produce profit. Entrepreneurial spirit is characterized by innovation and risk-taking, and is an essential part of a nation's ability to succeed in an ever changing and increasingly competitive global marketplace. On the one extreme an entrepreneur is a person of very high aptitude who pioneers change, possessing characteristics found in only a very small fraction of the population. On the other extreme of definitions, anyone who wants to work for himself or herself is considered to be an entrepreneur. The word entrepreneur originates from the French word, 'entreprendre', which means "to undertake." In a business context, it means to start a business. The dictionary meaning of an entrepreneur is as follows "One who organizes, manages, and assumes the risks of a business or enterprise." 1. 1 Promoter of entrepreneurship in Mauritius SEHDA promotes the development and growth of the small business sector in Mauritius. They support new and existing businesses to get off the ground and realise their potential, through the provision of the following services: Professional support and advice Skills development training Duty free on raw materials as per schedule list Additional marketing and business consultancy In order to be eligible, companies must either work within the information and communication technology sector, financial services, and cultivation of land or religious or charitable purposes. They must have no more than 10 employees and an

annual turnover of less than Rs 10m. Brief History of entrepreneurship in Mauritius Entrepreneurship in Mauritius has followed a successful historical path. The potential of entrepreneurship in the country's economic development strategy was first realized towards the end of the 1970s. Against a background of severe economic recession with an above-average unemployment rate of 20 per cent, large enterprises were creating hardly any new jobs. At the same time, the Structural Adjustment Programme adopted in 1979 limited the scope of direct job creation by the Government. It was therefore felt that productive employment could be created if the limited national resources were channelled towards small enterprises. Support for the development of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) was expressed through the creation of an enabling environment. The first elements of the institutional set-up included: The creation of a Small Scale Industrial Unit under the aegis of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in 1975 to identify projects and provide technical, management and economic guidance and assistance to existing and prospective small scale entrepreneurs. The setting up of the Small Industries Development Organisation in 1983, responsible for the promotion of small-scale industry, the preparation of feasibility studies, and the provision of services and information to entrepreneurs. The promulgation of the Small Scale Industries Act in 1988. Upgrading of the 1988 Act in 1993 into the Small and Medium Industries Development Organisation (SMIDO) Act, which gave a new boost to SMEs. Over the years a number of other incentive schemes and facilities have reinforced the basic institutional framework, and today these comprise: The Feasibility Study Grant Scheme The British Executive Service Overseas

(BESO) SchemeThe SME Export Business Support SchemeAssistance to set up joint venturesThe Technology Improvement SchemeSME ChallengeThe Export Guarantee SchemeSME Exhibition CentreAnother landmark in the endeavour to create a conducive environment for entrepreneurship development was the upgrading of the Industrial Expansion Act in 1993 to consolidate most of the industrial incentive schemes, including that of SMEs. This development thus explicitly recognized SMEs as a vital part of the national industrial strategy, and also the need to forge the appropriate synergy across and within sectors and promote inter-industry linkages. Such steps towards institutional development, coupled with the existence of a business-friendly environment, have no doubt been instrumental in the tremendous growth of small and medium enterprises in Mauritius. The rise of entrepreneurship in MauritiusThe promotion of entrepreneurship is one of the main aims of the government. All the required facilities are provided by the government and these particular facilities are freely offered to the public. Nowadays, the government is aiming at promoting women entrepreneurship in the country. Through this empowerment program women can assert themselves in the world of work and this act as a way of improving both the economic and social status of the women. Empowering opens up opportunities for leadership and self-development that women do not find in large enterprises. Moreover, some women may find it increasingly difficult to find a niche in the employment market of the new ICT-related economy. These particular women who fail to adapt to the related economy, their skills can be used in entrepreneurial ventures. There is thus definitely a strong argument for promoting female entrepreneurship in times of economic re-

structuring. Moreover as per quoted by David Silver, "Enterprising Women", states: "Women owned businesses become the training grounds for female employees to leave and launch their businesses, which create an ever-widening circle of women hiring women to solve problems that affect women." Thus, there is no doubt that female entrepreneurship should be opted for in Mauritius, especially as there exist a conducive institutional environment for it to flourish. In addition, promoting female entrepreneurship has been defined as a means to increase living standard, quality of life and helps to sustain a healthy economy. Fall of entrepreneurship in Mauritius However even entrepreneurship has some disadvantages. It should not be viewed a boon of god because this particular concept of entrepreneurship has some drawbacks There are some significant obstacles to the setting up or operating a female-headed enterprise in the world, and no less so in Mauritius. For example, in order to become an entrepreneur, a lot of investment has to be made, but obtaining loans is easy in Mauritius but the rate of interest is really high, which acts as a demotivator to the future probable entrepreneurs. Due to the fact that 9 over 10 entrepreneurs fail in the initial year of the business make banks reluctant to provide loans for the setting up of entrepreneurs. In addition, new entrepreneurs are normally small in size and thus cannot buy in bulk and therefore do not benefit from economies of scale. This particular disadvantage, cause the entrepreneurship to have a high cost of production, thus rationally the price of the particular goods or services produced would tend to be high. This high price, in turn, will cause customers not to buy the product, thus the survival of the entrepreneurship is debatable. The fact that

entrepreneurship involves taking a high level of risk discourages many people. This can be rationally explained by the fact that the bread winner has certain responsibilities towards his family, especially if the bread winner is married. The person would be more concern by having a fixed work to do and thus have each month a certain level of income entering so as to meet the needs and wants of his family, instead of taking risks such as opening a business of his own. He then takes into account with a pessimistic point of view that what will happen if whether the business is likely to fail tomorrow. He then would not be able to satisfy the needs and wants of his family as he would be indebted and income earning equating to zero. Importance of entrepreneurship. It is abundantly clear that entrepreneurship is important for economic growth, productivity, innovation and employment, and many OECD countries have made entrepreneurship an explicit policy priority. As globalisation reshapes the international economic landscape and technological change creates greater uncertainty in the world economy, entrepreneurship is believed to offer ways to help to meet new economic, social and environmental challenges. Entrepreneurship has gained additional attention in the current economic crisis, as it is widely viewed as a key aspect of economic dynamism. Economic crises are historically times of industrial renewal, or creative destruction, as less efficient firms fail while more efficient ones emerge and expand. New business models and new technologies, particularly those leading to cost reductions, often emerge in downturns. Future of entrepreneurship in MauritiusMauritians are hugely being encouraged to engage in entrepreneurship by the government. This was the main reason why the British American Investment (BAI) launched "

Success. mu, Young Entrepreneur Award". This particular award aims to encourage and promote entrepreneurship across the island. The goal of this concept was to encourage and help young people to achieve their dreams by turning their ideas in reality in terms of projects. an entrepreneurial spirit is not only benefit for young people in terms of creating a challenging alternative to the daily monotonous work carried out by employees but it is also a mean of innovation, increasing performance, creating employment and thus increasing wealth which directly results in getting power and social dignity. The entrepreneur is thus economically better off. Eddy Yeung, Chairman of the organizing committee, said the BAI Group initiated the program " Success. mu" to provide these entrepreneurs " exceptional opportunity" to promote entrepreneurial spirit among young people, to realise their dreams and their passion with determination, motivation and commitment. This particular concept of promoting entrepreneurship locally can benefit both Mauritius and Rodrigues, both in terms of an improvement in socio-economic climate and business as a whole. In order to promote and ensure an entrepreneurial spirit in our island, the probable future young people opting for entrepreneurship has to be assured by supporting, motivating and unwavering commitment. All facilities should be given to them. Some of these facilities can be listed as follows: Financial assistance
Technical assistance
Professional assistance
In addition the government is providing support in terms of: Equipment
procurement
Training facilities
Personal monitoring
Conclusion" Be your own boss." This gives you a status in society. You can work at your own pace and according to your wishes. Today, judging by the numbers, people are

interested in this area and recognize its value. Among SMEs, there are 51% women. The above mentioned are the facilities that the government is providing to future entrepreneur in terms of financing, training and technical assistance. Moreover as noted above, the government has lately been more concentrated on empowering women in the small and medium enterprises concept. This caused a rise in entrepreneurial activities especially for women. However not all entrepreneurship is successful. Most of the started entrepreneurship which is set up, according to recent statistics, is likely to fail. Referencing SEHDA (<http://www.sehda.org/>) NPCC- Entrepreneurship of women NPCC- Entrepreneurship Development of Women - Small and Medium Enterprise Development Authority Business. mega. mu Google search engine Yahoo search engine Bing search engine