

# Linking Website For Entrepreneurs, Investors and Job Seeker

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**Abstract:**We review the extensive literature since 2000 on the personality traits of entrepreneurs. We first consider baseline personality traits like the Big-5 model, self-efficacy and innovativeness, locus of control, and the need for achievement. We then consider risk attitudes and goals and aspirations of entrepreneurs. Within each area, we separate studies by the type of entrepreneurial behaviour considered: entry into entrepreneurship, performance outcomes, and exit from entrepreneurship. This literature shows common results and many points of disagreement, reflective of the heterogeneous nature of entrepreneurship. We label studies by the type of entrepreneurial population studied (e.g., Main Street vs. those backed by venture capital) to identify interesting and irreducible parts of this heterogeneity, while also identifying places where we anticipate future large-scale research and the growing depth of the field are likely to clarify matters. There are many areas, like how firm performance connects to entrepreneurial personality, that are woefully understudied and ripe for major advances if the appropriate cross-disciplinary ingredients are assembled. Over the years the definition of the entrepreneurship has changed from taking initiative to unknown experience with risk taking and finally to recognizing opportunities in innovative ways to benefit society. This shows entrepreneurship and education have come much closer to each other in the current generation and even with regard to engineering education. Together they promise to provide a holistic approach to benefit the humankind. The paper tries to bring forth some of the myths and myth consumptions, challenges, opportunities revolving around entrepreneurship in engineering education. An effort is made to review entrepreneurship development at reputed institutes and their practices have been presented in this paper.

## 1.Introduction

The fascination with entrepreneurs is not brand new, of course, and a literature dating to the 18th century explores what drives entrepreneurs and whether their traits matter for the outcomes of their ventures. This literature now spans many fields and has introduced multiple concepts and methods related to the analysis of entrepreneurial characteristics. In this review, we collect and organize the latest findings on the prevalence of various personality traits among the entrepreneurial population and their impact on venture performance. We cover academic work ranging from economics to psychology to management studies, with a focus on studies published after 2000. One of the important aspects of the entrepreneurship cell is also to enable skill training and mentoring. Entrepreneurship with business education is an excellent combination for students to learn and understand the intricacies of starting an industry. Engineering education should imbibe the entrepreneurial way of thinking. For most part engineering education has ceased to challenge the brightest mind for introducing innovative ideas. This has made the graduates more of conventional thinking which is reactive in nature rather than making them more proactive.

## II. Proposed Work

There are three modules in our application. Entrepreneurs have to login with his Name, mail and the password that created for our site. At the same for Investor to login with his name, organization and investing field details. The Job seeker also login with the same credentials. The three of them got benefits and they can raise opportunity to all seekers. Investor and Entrepreneurs are able to see the profile of the jobseekers, for shortlisting them for their project or businesses. Jobseekers are able to apply the jobs which Investors and Entrepreneurs looking for. Opportunity – based entrepreneurship has the capacity to not only generate the jobs we want but also enhance economic growth and development. This poses problems for explaining differences in entrepreneurship across the broad workforce, and the businesses started by these very wealthy individuals are frequently of a low capital intensity such that the owners could have opened the business at lower wealth levels had they wanted to.

## 3. A Study of Working of Entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurship is the act of being an entrepreneur or “one who undertakes innovations, finance and business acumen in an effort to transform innovations into economic goods”. This may result in new organizations or may be part of revitalizing mature organizations in response to a perceived opportunity. The most obvious form of entrepreneurship is that of starting new businesses (referred as a start-up company); however, in recent years, the term has been extended to include social and political forms of entrepreneurial activity. When entrepreneurship is describing activities within a firm or large organization it is referred to as intra-premiership and may include corporate venturing, when large entities spin-off organizations.

#### 4. Algorithm

The increasing popularity of the dynamic allocation method in recent years is also due to the development of an algorithm by the researchers from the Dutch EIM Institute, which allows the dynamic allocation method to be used while having access to aggregated data only. This is an important advantage, since in many countries (including Poland) economists have no access to individual statistical data for research purposes. The dynamic allocation method has been used to assess the impact of subsequent size categories (micro, small, medium and large companies) in Poland and to compare data with a similar study carried out by the Dutch researchers on behalf of the European commission. The results of the comparative analysis are given.

#### 5. Conclusion

The exposure towards the technical subjects exposed to examples applying engineering principles is very limited. Curriculum reform in engineering education is mandatory and industries involvement in education process is highly recommended. Engineering education in US is very strong were it enables the students in venture creation process, from generating ideas to building viable global businesses, with a special emphasis on the nurturing roles of corporations, universities, governments, and foundations. The combine effort of educational institutes in partnership with industries and government is essential in transforming India. The topic of personality/psychological traits of entrepreneurs is of great importance for the study of entrepreneurship in a multitude of contexts, including the examination of the determined the outline of future opportunities for applied researchers. intants of occupational choice (entrepreneurship vs. paid employment), the predictors of entrepreneurial success, the evaluation of the effects of entrepreneurship policies, and the design and assessment of different approaches to entrepreneurship education. While many theories and empirical analyses have approached the concept, the literature remains arguably underdeveloped due to the conceptual and empirical challenges faced by researchers. Our review and assessment of recent work is built with an eye to catching up on the recent literature.

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