

Department of Business and Management Studies

BA (Hons.) Business Studies With Foundation Year

Module:

Entrepreneurship and Intrapreneurship

Session: February 2025

Table of Contents

1. Introduction	2
2. Main Content	2
2.1 Entrepreneurship and Intrapreneurship	2
2.2 Impact of SMEs on the Economy.....	4
2.3 Environments That Foster or Hinder Entrepreneurship.....	5
3. Conclusion	6
References	8

1. Introduction

- Entrepreneurship and intrapreneurship are contributing to economic development (Morais *et al.*, 2021)
- I am focusing on evaluating and addressing the different between entrepreneurship and entrepreneurship
- I have drawn how I can adopt the characteristics of entrepreneurs to develop my idea into a large-scale business

The growing concept of entrepreneurship and intrapreneurship in economic development is significant in providing social and financial support. Creating job opportunities, generating wealth, increasing market competition and promoting social awareness about the growth, both the entrepreneurs and the entrepreneurs are contributing to generate value (Morais *et al.*, 2021). In the contemporary market position creating new ideas and offering innovative services are relevant to ensure economic and social growth. As a future entrepreneur, I would like to assess the market gap and use that gap to scale my business ideology. In this podcast, I would like to share my understanding of the aspects of entrepreneurs and their connection with social dimensions. It would help me to evaluate my business understanding to transform ideas.

2. Main Content

2.1 Entrepreneurship and Intrapreneurship

Defining and differentiating entrepreneurship and Intrapreneurship

- Entrepreneurs are founders of new businesses, while Intrapreneurs are employees within existing organisations
- Entrepreneurship is associated with market gap mitigation, while Intrapreneurs focus on innovating to achieve the company's goals
- Entrepreneurs are creators of new ventures, while Intrapreneurs work like entrepreneurs in existing organisations

Entrepreneurship can be defined as the process of creating, developing, along managing a newly launched business venture by considering innovation, risk mitigation, social value and achieving profitability (Chenavaz *et al.* 2023). On the contrary, intrapreneurship refers to the practice in which an employee acts as an entrepreneur within an existing firm by designing new products, processes or services (Morais *et al.* 2021). Main aspects associated with intrapreneurship are resourcefulness, proactiveness, strategic alignment and innovation, helping to embrace product innovation for identifying growth opportunities and enhancing user experience. Bratianu *et al.* (2023) opined that entrepreneurship is operating its own business by having full autonomy, while in entrepreneurship, an employee applies entrepreneurial skills to drive innovation within an existing business by relying on institutional resources. Besides this, regarding ownership and goal, entrepreneurship and intrapreneurship differ significantly, as in entrepreneurship, entrepreneurs focus on their own brand building for scaling the business, while in intrapreneurship. However, in intrapreneurship, an employee focuses on elevating the existing brand of the company to drive growth.

Significance of entrepreneurship on various types of organisations

- Start-ups benefited in the form of quick adaptation to market changes
- SMEs obtain the scoop for innovation and efficiency
- A larger organisation gets a sense of agility

Effective entrepreneurial approaches help in the identification of market gaps and tend to make changes to mitigate the gap and do business through it. As mentioned by Grégoire and Shepherd (2024), entrepreneurial intent helps in the identification of non-obvious opportunities. Consideration of this approach helps the start-ups to use the market gap as their strength while the intensity of competition at the same time. On the other hand, the innovation approaches of entrepreneurship would help the SMEs and large corporations to address innovation in their business management approaches and gain performance agility.

Significance of intrapreneurship on various types of organisations

- Start-up obtains scaling and operational efficiency
- SMEs get resource efficiency to boost performance

- Exploring new business models and markets

During the growth of start-ups, the need for new ideas is persistent to cope with market dynamics. As mentioned by Morais *et al.* (2021), intrapreneurship is characterised by the action of optimisation for firms with the focus of customer satisfaction. Therefore, it also helps SMEs to utilise their resources at the optimum level to maximise the perceived value. Exploration of new business can also be addressed through intrapreneurship by the larger firms in the form of opening new divisions and developing new revenue-generating approaches.

2.2 Impact of SMEs on the Economy

Role of SMEs in contributing to the local, regional, national, and global economies

- SMEs are the main source of employment (Oecd, 2025).
- On the national scale, SMEs contribute to GDP.
- SMEs acted as a competitive partner in global value chains
- Provides supplier support to the large firms

On the local and national scale, SMEs are responsible for job creation. For instance, SMEs are responsible for 60% employment in the UK (Parliament, 2025). SMEs provide employment opportunities to individuals at the local and regional scale, that not only helps in addressing the issues of poverty but also contributes to the economic development of the region. SMEs contribute around £6.9 billion contribution to UK GDP (Oxfordeconomics, 2025). SMEs significantly generated value in the nation's GDP. More specifically, SMEs significantly contribute to the manufacturing output of the UK, which has been sourced internationally, and this contributes to supporting SMEs to drive international trade as well. Reports have mentioned that SMEs provide specialist support to the larger firms and act as a vital link to the supply operations of larger firms (Gov, 2025). SMEs which are acting as strategic partners of the larger firm help in managing their supply network, which influences international trade approaches.

Exemplary support of SMEs in the UK

- Toqio provides financial solutions
- Automata Technologies has 151 employees (Tracxn, 2025).

- Penny Hydraulics offers lifting, moving, and handling services of products (Pennyengineering, 2025)

As mentioned previously, SMEs are responsible for providing spatialised support to the larger business and which helps in managing their economic scale. Toqio helps businesses to create financial solutions that expand the possibilities and elevate customer experience (Toqio, 2025). It indicates that Toqio, as an SME of the UK, helps other business firms and larger organisations in managing their financial assets, which contributes to their economic growth and indirectly to the development of the nation. Automata Technologies provides employment to 151 individuals (Tracxn, 2025). On the regional scale, providing employment to 151 people has indicated that Automata Technologies supports the growth of the regional and local economy significantly. Penny Hydraulics provides Expert Lifting Equipment across different actors with design (Pennyengineering, 2025). Through its experience, it has helped other major firms of different industries, which significantly contributes to developing its expertise.

2.3 Environments That Foster or Hinder Entrepreneurship

Key factors that support entrepreneurial activity

- Government policy, like the Growth Guarantee Scheme, supports the growth of entrepreneurial activity
- Education growth helps in getting skilled workers

Different governmental schemes and policies are present in the UK that facilitate a growth environment for the progress of entrepreneurial activities. For instance, the Growth Guarantee Scheme supports businesses with up to £2m and provides a 70% government-backed guarantee to the lender (British-business-bank, 2025). Significant growth in the education system of the UK can be seen, which can be considered as a positive driver of growth for entrepreneur activities in the UK. The total population literacy rate of the UK is around 99% (Worldpopulationreview, 2025). On the other hand, the unemployment rate of the UK is around 4.8% in 2025 (Parliament, 2025). The entrepreneurs of the UK get the opportunity to hire a skilled and educated employee base that has facilitated the growth dynamics of their business. For instance, Allica Bank is approved to provide loans through the Growth Guarantee Scheme (Allica,

2025). This approach has helped the entrepreneurs to manage the issues of limited access to financial resources and which boosts their credibility to purchase the required resources to scale their business.

Key factors that oppose entrepreneurial activity

- Economic and market factors, like a access to lack of capital put limitation before the growth of entrepreneurial activity
- Lack of accessibility to facilities puts a growth limitation on
- Market conditions like intense competition from global brands create limitations for growth

Different approaches have been confronted by the entrepreneurs that have impacted the growth dimensions of the firm in the competitive market. Reports have mentioned that the UK's entrepreneurs are not seeing direct incentives for scaling and growth (Cnbc, 2025). Around 29% of the mid-size UK firms are facing issues due to supply chain disruption and rising cost (Fibre2fashion, 2025). Considering this approach, it became evident that facilities like effective supply chain have not been obtained by the entrepreneurs of the UK and due to this approach, they faced issues in sourcing raw materials or sending their final product to targeted places, which put limitations on the growth approaches of the firms. $\frac{1}{3}$ consumers in the UK prefer to buy from British brands (Britishchambers, 2025). Low popularity and preference of British brands among the consumers of the UK have put limitations on the growth dynamics of the UK brands. For instance, Quiz PLC warned that its bank facility expired on 30 June 2025, and no financial attributes are applicable to these facilities, which are repayable on demand (Quizgroup, 2025). This example indicates that entrepreneurs often face issues of inaccessibility of capital for boosting the growth of their business.

3. Conclusion

- Entrepreneurial approaches lead to new ways to do business in a saturated market
- Skilled employee base through education and governmental policies paved the path for growth

- Effective contribution to the economic approaches can also be seen through job creation and facilitating the larger business
- Issues due to a lack of financial support can be seen that restrict entrepreneurial growth
- Entrepreneurs are required to embrace their idea with a limited fund accessing through governmental policies to scale up the business

The entrepreneurial ecosystem of the UK has significantly contributed to the economic growth on a regional, national and international scale by supporting through employment opportunities and other specialised approaches to large businesses. Issues like lack of financial support and infrastructure limitation have been confronted, but those issues can effectively be managed with the help of governmental policies like the Growth Guarantee Scheme. Concentrating on this approach, the entrepreneurs are encouraged to embrace their ideas and channelise them into practice for addressing better market growth and gap mitigation.

References

Allica (2025) *Growth Guarantee Scheme*. Available at: <https://www.allica.bank/growth-guarantee-scheme> (Accessed: 4 November 2025)

Bratianu, C., Mocanu, R., Stanescu, D.F. and Bejinaru, R., (2023). 'The impact of knowledge hiding on entrepreneurial orientation: The mediating role of factual autonomy'. *Sustainability*, 15(17), p.13057. Available at: <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/15/17/13057> (Accessed: 28 October 2025).

British-business-bank (2025) *Growth Guarantee Scheme (GGS)*. Available at: <https://www.british-business-bank.co.uk/finance-options/debt-finance/growth-guarantee-scheme> (Accessed: 4 November 2025)

Britishchambers (2025) '*Brand Britain*': *Down, But Far From Out*. Available at: <https://www.britishchambers.org.uk/news/2024/10/brand-britain-down-but-far-from-out-new-report-unveils-its-enduring-distinctiveness/> (Accessed: 4 November 2025)

Chenavaz, R.Y., Couston, A., Heichelbech, S., Pignatelli, I. and Dimitrov, S., (2023). 'Corporate social responsibility and entrepreneurial ventures: A conceptual framework and research agenda'. *Sustainability*, 15(11), p.8849. Available at: <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/15/11/8849> (Accessed: 28 October 2025).

Cnbc (2025) '*The system is rigged*': *Founders and VCs weigh in on the UK's ambition deficit*. Available at: <https://www.cnbc.com/2025/10/04/founders-and-vcs-weigh-in-on-the-uks-ambition-deficit.html> (Accessed: 4 November 2025)

Fibre2fashion (2025) *UK's mid-sized firms begin 2025 with supply-chain challenges: Survey*. Available at: <https://www.fibre2fashion.com/news/textiles-logistics-news/uk-s-mid-sized-firms-begin-2025-with-supply-chain-challenges-survey-300038-newsdetails.htm> (Accessed: 4 November 2025)

Gov (2025) *Crown Commercial Service's Small and Medium-sized Enterprise (SME) action plan*. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/crown->

[commercial-service-sme-action-plan-2025/crown-commercial-services-small-and-medium-sized-enterprise-sme-action-plan](#) (Accessed: 2 November 2025)

Grégoire, D.A. and Shepherd, D.A., (2024). Technology-market combinations and the identification of entrepreneurial opportunities: An investigation of the opportunity-individual nexus. *Academy of Management journal*, 55(4), pp.753-785. Available at: <http://dx.doi.org/10.5465/amj.2011.0126> (Accessed: 3 November 2025)

Morais, G.M., Santos, V.D., Tolentino, R.D.S.D.S. and Martins, H.C., (2021). 'Intrapreneurship, innovation, and competitiveness in organization'. *International Journal of Business Administration*, 12(2), pp.1-14. Available at: https://www.academia.edu/download/90799034/20038_67605_1_PB.pdf (Accessed: 29 October 2025).

Morais, G.M., Santos, V.D., Tolentino, R.D.S.D.S. and Martins, H.C., (2021). Intrapreneurship, innovation, and competitiveness in organization. *International Journal of Business Administration*, 12(2), pp.1-14. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.5430/ijba.v12n2p1>. (Accessed: 4 November 2025)

Morais, G.M., Santos, V.D., Tolentino, R.D.S.D.S. and Martins, H.C., (2021). Intrapreneurship, innovation, and competitiveness in organization. *International Journal of Business Administration*, 12(2), pp.1-14. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.5430/ijba.v12n2p1> (Accessed: 1 November 2025)

Oecd (2025). *SMEs and entrepreneurship*. Available at: <https://www.oecd.org/en/topics/policy-issues/smes-and-entrepreneurship.html> (Accessed: 2 November 2025)

Oxford economics (2025) *Powering SMEs and the UK economy: Funding Circle's 2022 impact*. Available at: <https://www.oxfordeconomics.com/resource/powering-smes-and-the-uk-economy-funding-circles-2022-impact/> (Accessed: 1 November 2025)

Parliament (2025) *Business statistics.* Available at:
<https://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/SN06152/SN06152.pdf>
(Accessed: 3 November 2025)

Parliament (2025) *UK labour market statistics.* Available at:
<https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/research-briefings/cbp-9366/> (Accessed: 4
November 2025)

Pennyengineering (2025) *Penny Engineering – Delivering the best in Lifting Solutions.*
Available at:
<https://pennyengineering.com/?srsltid=AfmBOoo1ftKyPWEpIPAv7TC1E34TrZUJLYxTuhY31VyHVPQitFjvNKJF> (Accessed: 4 November 2025)

Quizgroup (2025) *Quiz.* Available at: <https://quizgroup.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/241227-QUIZ-Interim-Results.pdf> (Accessed: 4 November 2025)

Toqio (2025) *Transforming financial services for growth.* Available at:
<https://toqio.co/about-us/> (Accessed: 3 November 2025)

Tracxn (2025) *Automata - About the company.* Available at:
https://tracxn.com/d/companies/automata/_vtzMrTh1JZ-G_YTywreHx0BO6sWPHMZuWkVuv2N7maM#about-the-company (Accessed: 1
November 2025)

Worldpopulationreview (2025) *Literacy Rate by Country 2025.* Available at:
<https://worldpopulationreview.com/country-rankings/literacy-rate-by-country> (Accessed:
4 November 2025)