**Entrepreneurship Final Paper**

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**Q1.a. what are the four basic kinds of entrepreneur?**

The types of entrepreneur depends upon background, country, and even sector but the most known types are the following

**1. Innovators**

Innovators are the sorts of business visionaries who think of totally new thoughts and transform them into practical organizations.

By and large, these entrepreneurs change the manner in which individuals consider and get things done. Such entrepreneurs will in general be amazingly energetic and obsessive, getting their inspiration from the unique nature of their business thought.

**2. The Hustler Entrepreneur**

Not at all like innovators whose vision is the gas in their engine, hustlers simply work more earnestly and are happy to get their hands dirty. Hustlers regularly start little and consider efforts instead of raising cash-flow to develop their organizations. These sorts of entrepreneurs focus on beginning little with the objective of expanding later on.

### 3. Imitators

Imitators are the kinds of entrepreneurs who duplicate certain business thoughts and enhance them. They are continually searching for approaches to improve a specific item in order to increase a high ground in the market.

### 4. Researcher

Even after having an idea, researchers will take as much time as necessary to assemble all the significant data about it. To them, disappointment isn't a choice since they have analyzed the thought from all angles.

Researcher entrepreneurs have confidence in beginning a business that has high odds of succeeding because they have put in detailed work to understand all perspectives.

**(b). what functions does entrepreneur plays in the market and describe the hurdles in the path of entrepreneurship?**

The two main functions of entrepreneurs are first, facing the challenge of growing new products or services and, second, effectively bringing new products and services into the commercial marketplace. "Entrepreneur" refers to individuals who began new businesses. Modern definition of an entrepreneur always include risk taking and advance leading to financial success in marketplace.

## 1: Practical Risks

One of the prime functions of the entrepreneur is having responsibility for the financial and practical risks of running their business. There are tools to help minimize potential risks, such as managing the risk of fire, theft or accidents by purchasing insurance with sufficient coverage limits etc.

## 2: Marketing and Selling

Entrepreneurs can't sell their products or services if no one knows about it. Vision and advancement means nothing if Entrepreneurs don't communicate why their business catches everyone's eye of rivals. Utilize great relational abilities in discussing your business. Activate networks of potential customers through great informal exchange and creative use of social media tools. Study marketing and communications procedures utilized by other successful entrepreneurs. Set them to work developing your own business.

# Hurdles of Entrepreneurship

# 1. Uncertainty

## 2. Instability

## 3. Responsibility

## 4. Balance

## 5. Loneliness

**Q2. a. What major roles SME’s play in developing the economy of a country?**

SMEs play a major role in the vitalization and improvement of national economies since they are creating job opportunities, promotes stability and improvement of regional economies, delivers a significant creativity and development that powers economic advancement, promote the competition and cooperation and produce high worth products. Enormous number of individuals depends on the small and medium enterprises directly or indirectly. They play a major part in their contribution in labor absorption, poverty alleviation and revenue generation. the importance of SME sector warrants much more attention by all the stakeholders which includes government agencies, academia and multinational companies because of their vested interest.

All through the world, one sees the SMEs as the worker, the employee and the provider who give goods and services to the local market. They as well as provide the majority of entrepreneurship in any economy.

SMEs are contributing to employment growth at a higher rate than bigger firms. The private sector and specifically SMEs create the backbone of a market economy and for the progress economies in the long term may give a large portion of the employment.

**(b). Write about the provincial level organizations which help in developing SME’s in Pakistan?**

the Ministry of Labour plays an important role in shaping the labour market policy of the state. Similarly, in order to gather information on the health of the SME population the role of Federal Bureau of Statistics, the Ministry of Finance, and planning division is pivotal. Other ministries and divisions such as Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Commerce, Planning Division, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Live Stock, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, and the Ministry of Science & Technology also influence the situation of our SME. Provincial and local governments also take their share in responsibility. However, there is an existing lack of coordination and regular information exchange mechanism among institutions which constrains their collective ability to deliver in the SME development process. As a result of the Governments more recent efforts, two institutions Small and Medium Enterprise Development Authority (SMEDA) and SME Bank were created. The responsibility for facilitating SME policy development now lies with SMEDA which is attached to the Ministry of Industry and Production (MoIP). SMEDA is responsible for creation and coordination of Government policy for the SME sector. Parliament, naturally, is responsible for monitoring policy and its implementation. One of the major reasons for the lack of coordination is that SMEDA has not been provided with a formal mechanism to initiate, coordinate, monitor, and evaluate initiatives undertaken for SME development which fall outside of its own scope of activities. Therefore, cross-departmental and stakeholder consultations, resulting in the preparation of our national SME policy are our key to success in developing SME in Pakistan.

**(Q3) a. Define NGO? What role it plays in development of SME in Pakistan?**

NGO stands for non-governmental organization. With only slightly more specificity, an NGO is any organization, usually non-profit, that operates independently of a government.  Contrary to common usage, the NGO title does not necessarily imply the organization works abroad; NGOs can be local, national, or international.

[NGO activities](http://guides.library.duke.edu/content.php?pid=256639&sid=3292990) include, but are not limited to, environmental, social, advocacy and human rights work. They can work to promote social or political change on a broad scale or very locally. NGOs play a critical part in developing society, improving communities, and promoting citizen participation.

**NGO role in development of SME in Pakistan**

Over the past few years, dozens of NGOs have been performing the central role in promoting social welfare in the country. NGOs in Pakistan mostly work by utilising the foreign funds they receive through the projects of foreign governments or international NGOs, hence the lack of government’s facilitation and procedural support is evident from the fact that over a period of time more has been added to the registration process for an NGO. As strict scrutiny is equally important, the government must take steps to provide necessary assistance to these NGOs.

NGOs in Pakistan are functioning in different sectors like health, education, women welfare, child welfare, drug abuse, women development etc. many international NGOs are working at national level in Pakistan.

**(b). write about the taxation policy of SME’s along with its conclusion?**

Most SMEs consider taxation matters to be the most burdensome policy area that affects them. The Directorate-General for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs carries out studies and projects in the field of SME taxation to find out how their tax situation could be improved**.**

While large enterprises can usually call on tax experts for advice on how to optimise their net profits, SMEs have many difficulties regarding tax matters, for example:

* Indirect taxation
* Direct taxation (income, capital, double taxation etc.)
* Tax compliance costs; the administrative burden that arises from tax rules.

ConclusionsThere are 3 (three) important research findings, namely: a) tax reform has  
improved from year to year including the reform of Taxation to the latest Tax  
Policy; b) the amount of tax rate is in accordance with the size and scale of the  
business carried out so that taxpayers perceived tax tariff is in accordance with  
Equality Principles and c) taxpayers do not have enough tax knowledge but still  
meet the tax obligations**.**

**(Q4). What is SMEDA? write down its vision, mission and objectives in detail?**

**Small and Medium Enterprises Development Authority - SMEDA,**Premier institution of the Government of Pakistan under Ministry of Industries & Production. SMEDA was established in October 1998 to take on the challenge of developing Small & Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in Pakistan. With a futuristic approach and professional management structure it has focus on providing an enabling environment and business development services to small and medium enterprises. SMEDA is not only an SME policy-advisory body for the government of Pakistan but also facilitates other stakeholders in addressing their SME development agendas.

**Vision**

"Growth of globally competitive SME sector, through a conducive environment and support services, serving as an engine of sustainable growth for national economy"

**Mission**

"To assist in Employment Generation and Value Addition to the National Income, through Development of the SME Sector, by helping Increase the Number, Scale and Competitiveness of SMEs"

**Objectives**

* Formulate Policy  to encourage the growth of SMEs in the country and to advise the Government on fiscal and monetary issues related to SMEs.
* Facilitation of Business Development Services to SMEs.
* Facilitate the development and strengthening of SME representative bodies associations/chambers.
* Set up and manage a service provider’s database including machinery and supplier for SMEs.
* Conducting sector studies and analysis for sector development strategies.
* Facilitation of SMEs in securing financing.
* Strengthening of SMEs by conducting and facilitating seminars, workshops and training programs.
* Donor assistances for SME development of SMEs through programs and projects.
* Assist SMEs in getting international certifications (such as UL, CE, DIN, JIS, ASME, KS, etc.) for their products and processes.
* Identification of service opportunities on the basis of supply/demand gap.