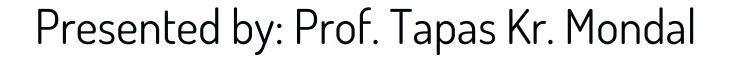


Entrepreneurial Behaviors



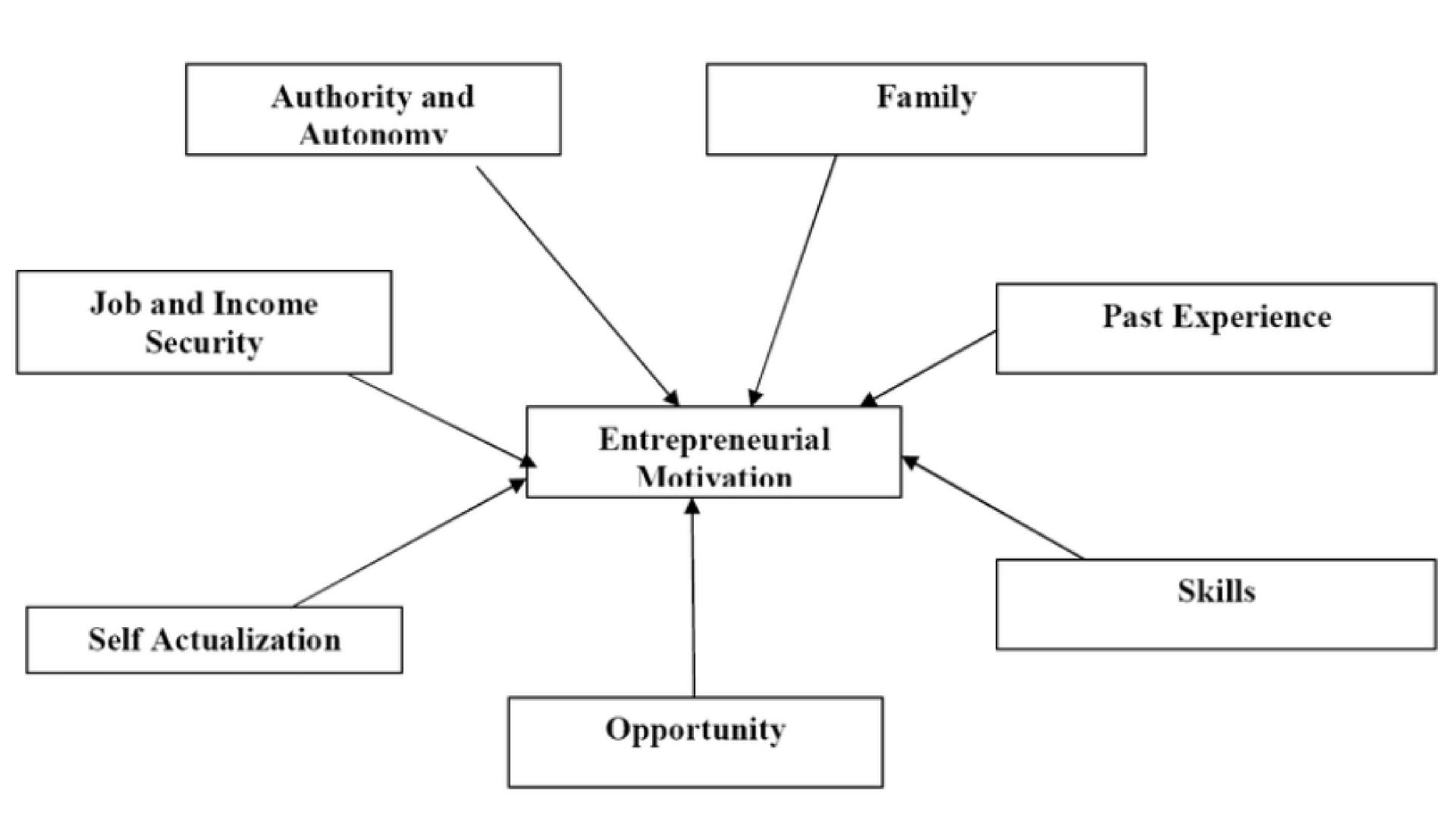






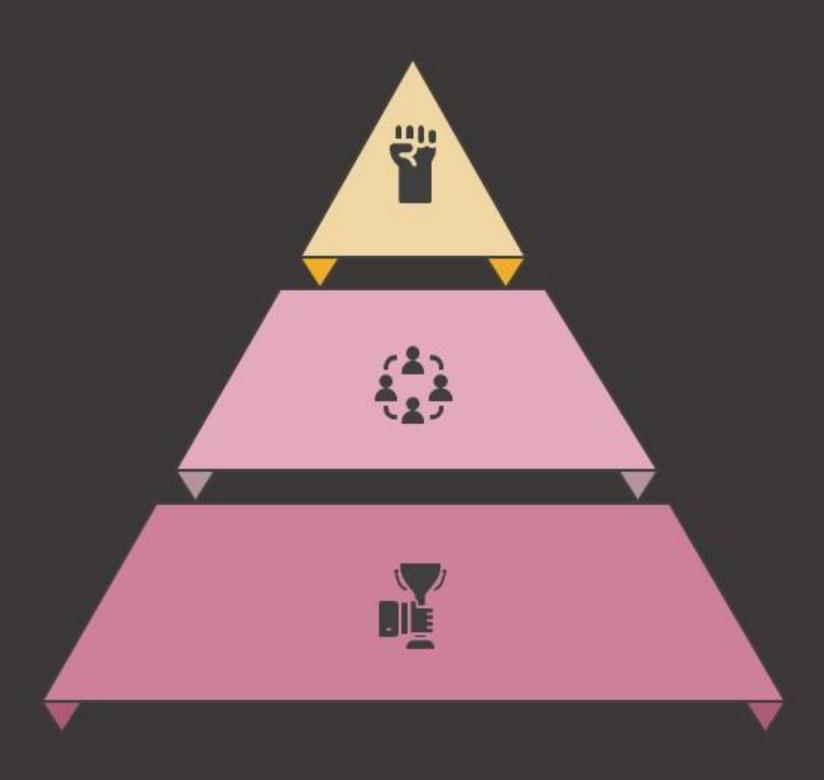
Entrepreneurial Motivation

- Motivational theories are based on the idea that behavior is essentially purposeful and directed towards the attainment of certain goal.
- Thus entrepreneurial motivation is viewed as the willingness of an entrepreneur to sustain his or her entrepreneurial behavior.



Entrepreneurial intention Attitude towards becoming an entrepreneur Perceived behavioural control Entrepreneurial Subjective norms motivation Entrepreneurial role models Social valuation of entrepreneurship Knowledge of entrepreneurial support Perceived barriers to starting a business

McClelland's Need Theory



Need for power

- · Wants to control and influence others
- · Likes to win agreements
- · Enjoys competition and winning
- · Enjoys status and recognition

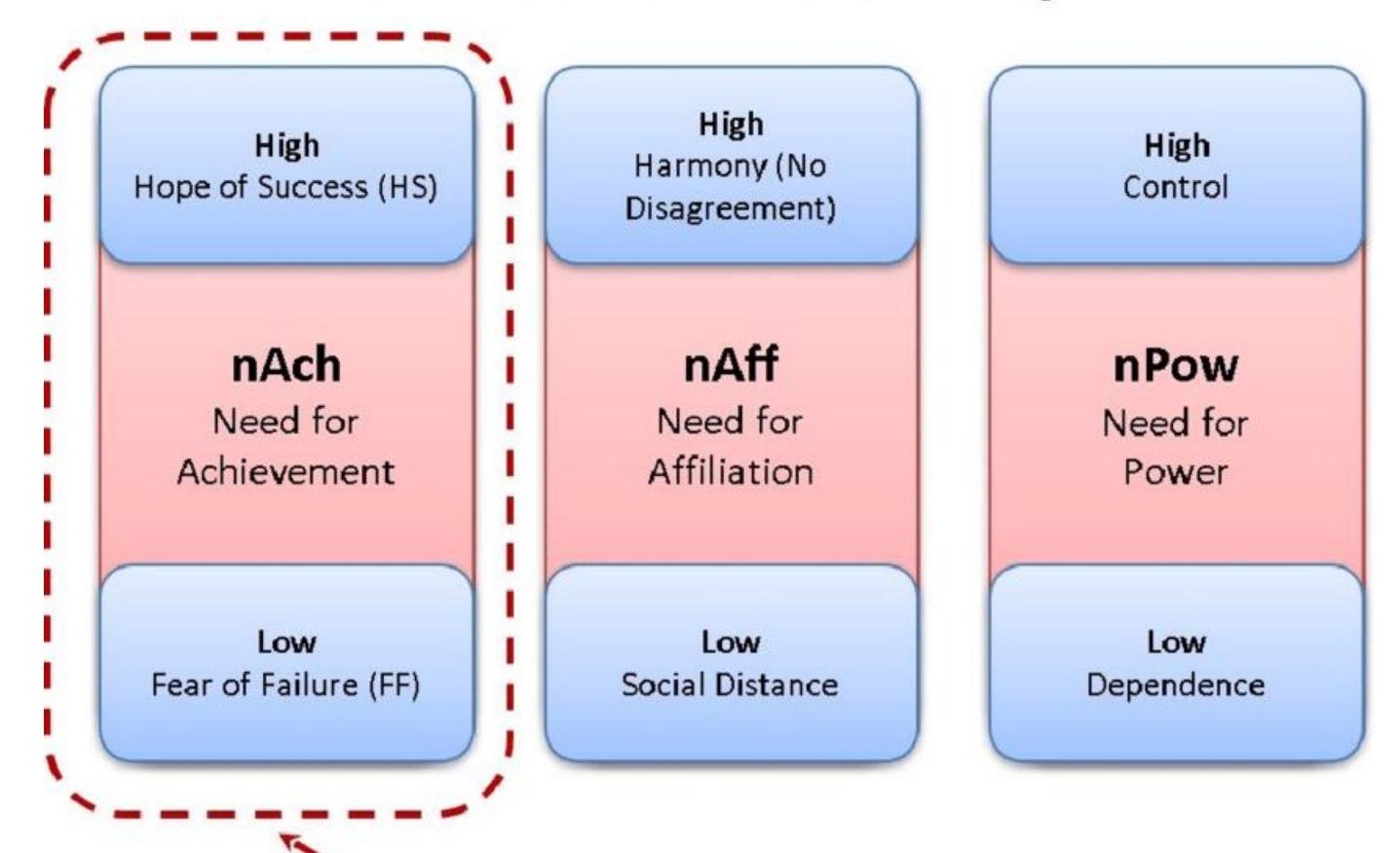
Need for affiliation

- · Wants to belong to the group
- · Wants to be liked and will go along with whatever the rest of the group wants to do
- · Prefers collaboration over competition
- · Doesn't like high risk or uncertainty

Need for achievements

- · Sets and accomplishes challenges, risks
- · Takes calculated risks
- · Likes to receive regular feedback in their progress and achievements
- · Likes to work alone

Mc Clelland's Needs Theory



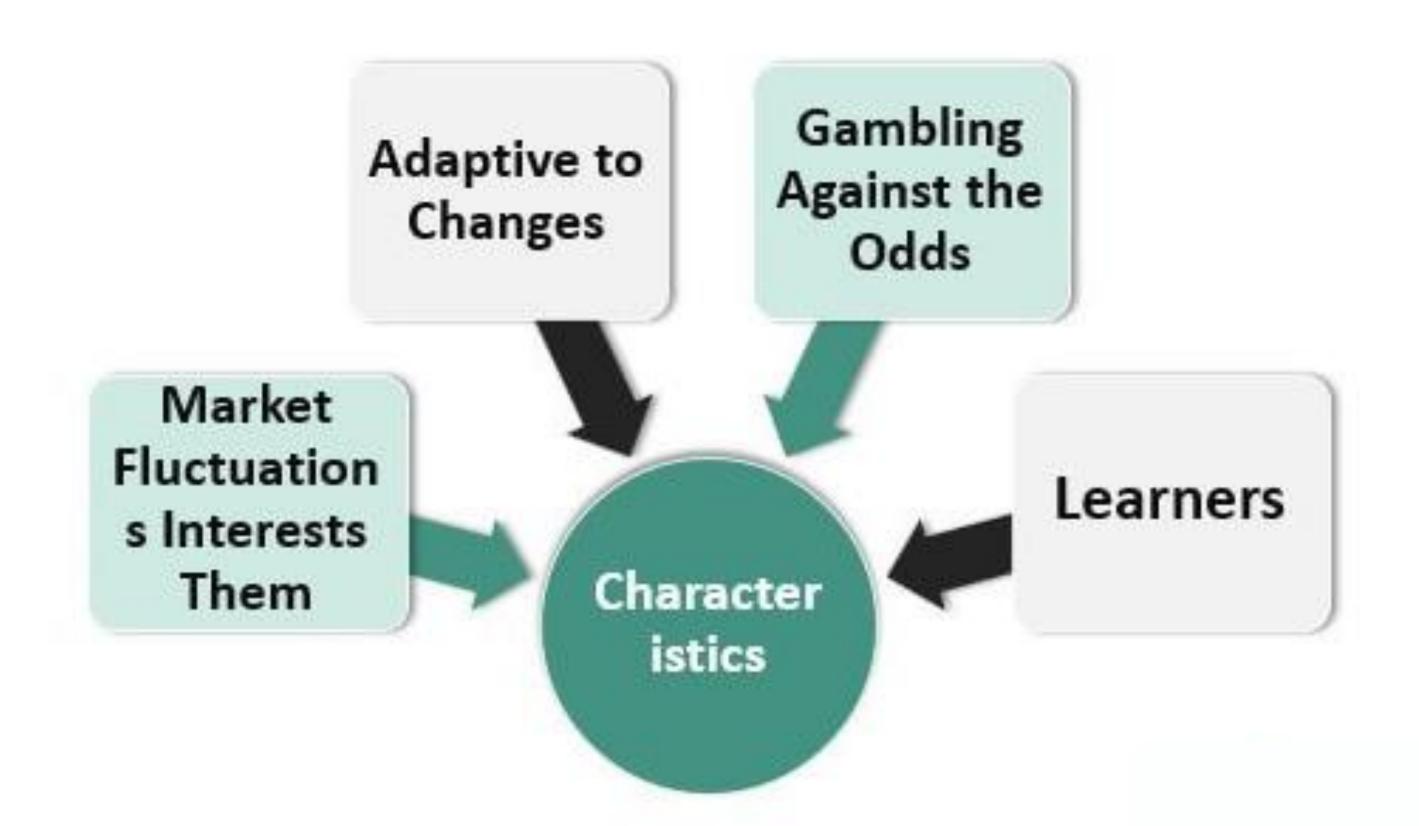
Considered a Theory of Entrepreneurship

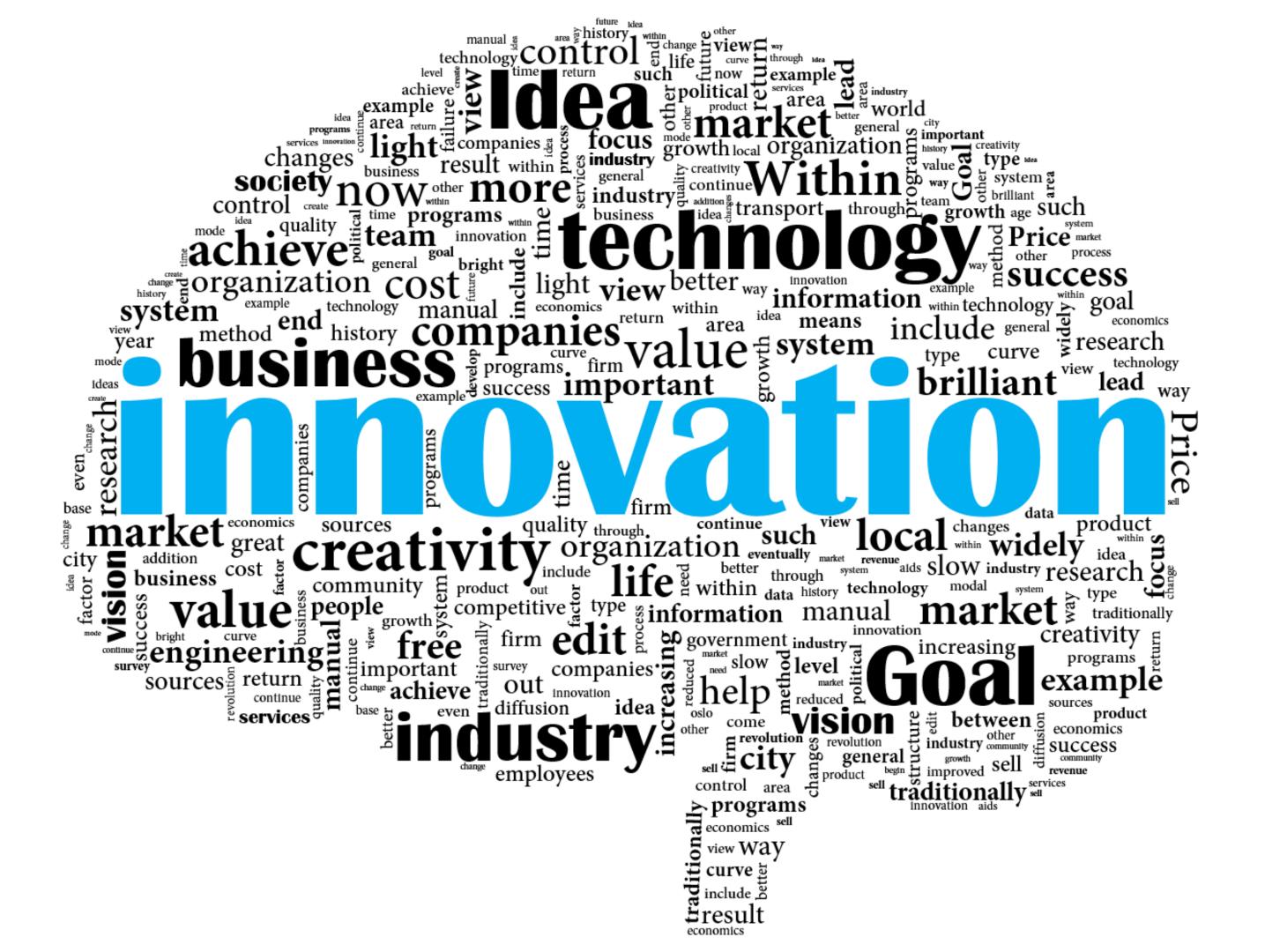


Risk-Taking Starts at the Top



Risk Taker





INNOVATIVE ENTREPRENEURSHIP



Innovation Ecosystem

Innovation via Big Companies & Public Sector. Closed process & Research Internal resources **IPR** Innovation Funding by Customers Sources Startups

Startup Ecosystem



Domains of the Entrepreneurship Ecosystem

Policy

Entrepreneurship

Supports

Leadership **Early Customers** · Early adopters for proof-ofconcept · Expertise in productizing · Reference customer First reviews · Distribution channels Networks Markets · Entrepreneur's networks Diaspora networks Multinational corporations Labor . Skilled and unskilled

- Serial entrepreneurs
- Later generation family

 General degrees (professional and academic)

Government

- Unequivocal support
- Social legitimacy
- . Open door for advocate
- Entrepreneurship strategy
- · Urgency, crisis and challenge

Human

Capital

- Institutions e.g. Investment, support
- Financial support e.g. for R&D, jump start funds

Finance

Culture

 Regulatory framework Incentives

e.g. Tax benefits

- · Research institutes
- · Venture-friendly legislation
- . e.g. Bankruptcy, contract enforcement, property rights, and labor

Financial Capital

- Micro-loans
- · Angel investors, friends and family
- Zero-stage venture capital
- · Venture capital funds
- Private equity
- Public capital markets
- Debt

Success Stories

- Visible successes
- Wealth generation for founders
- International reputation

Educational Institutions

· Specific entrepreneurship training

Societal norms

- Tolerance of risk, mistakes, failure
- Innovation, creativity, experimentation
- · Social status of entrepreneur
- · Wealth creation
- · Ambition, drive, hunger

Infrastructure

- Telecommunications
- Transportation & logistics
- Energy
- · Zones, incubation centers, clusters

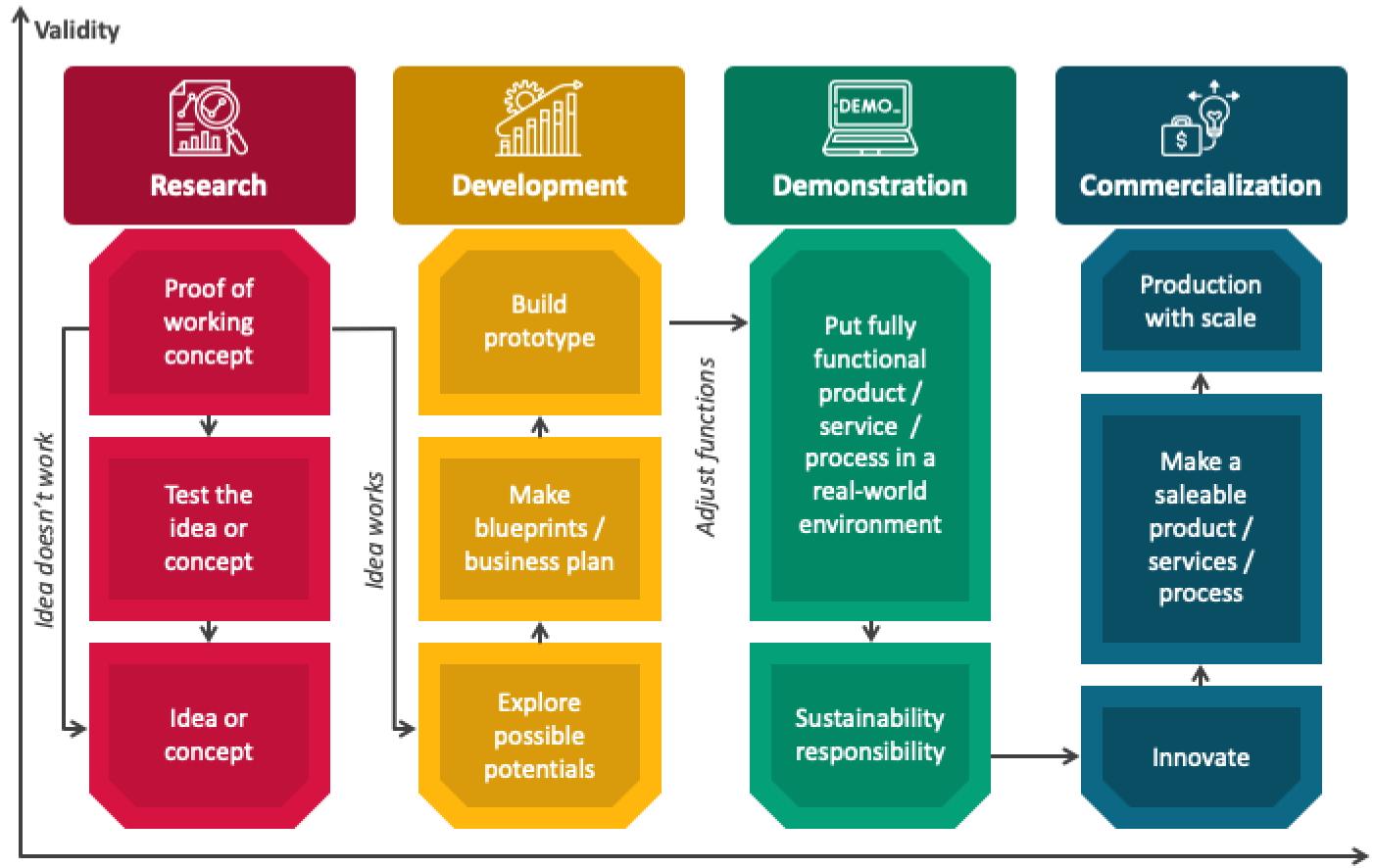
Support professions

- Legal
- Accounting
- Investment bankers
- Technical experts, advisors

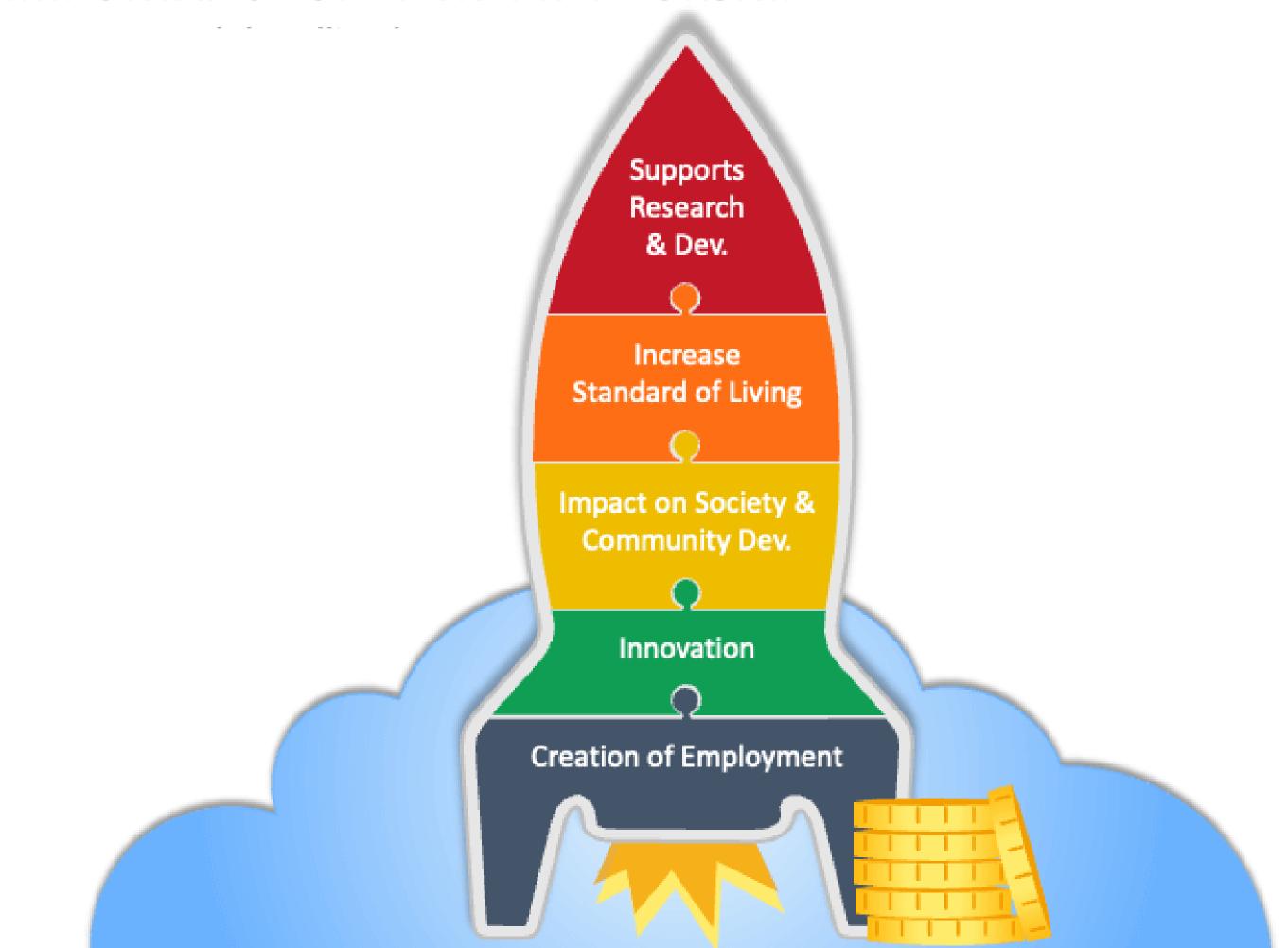
Non-Government Institutions

- Entrepreneurship promotion in non-profits
- Business plan contests
- Conferences
- Entrepreneur-friendly associations

INNOVATIVE ENTREPRENEURSHIP

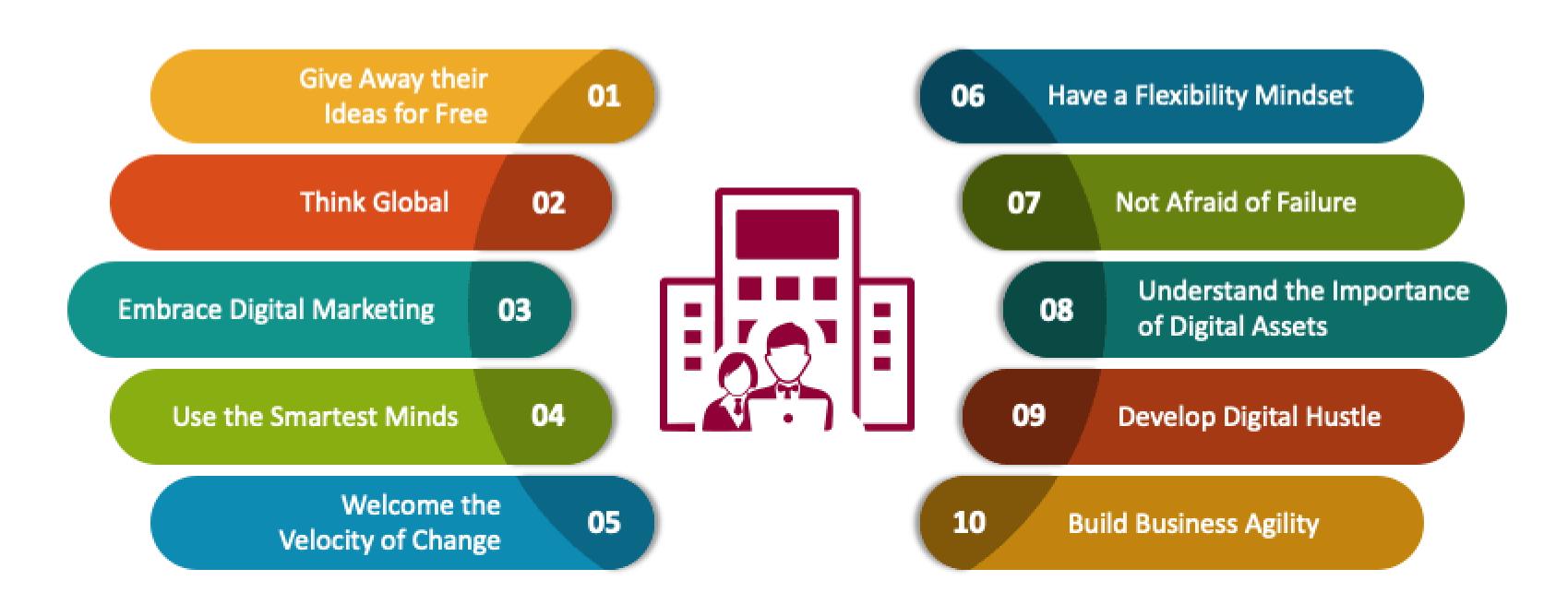


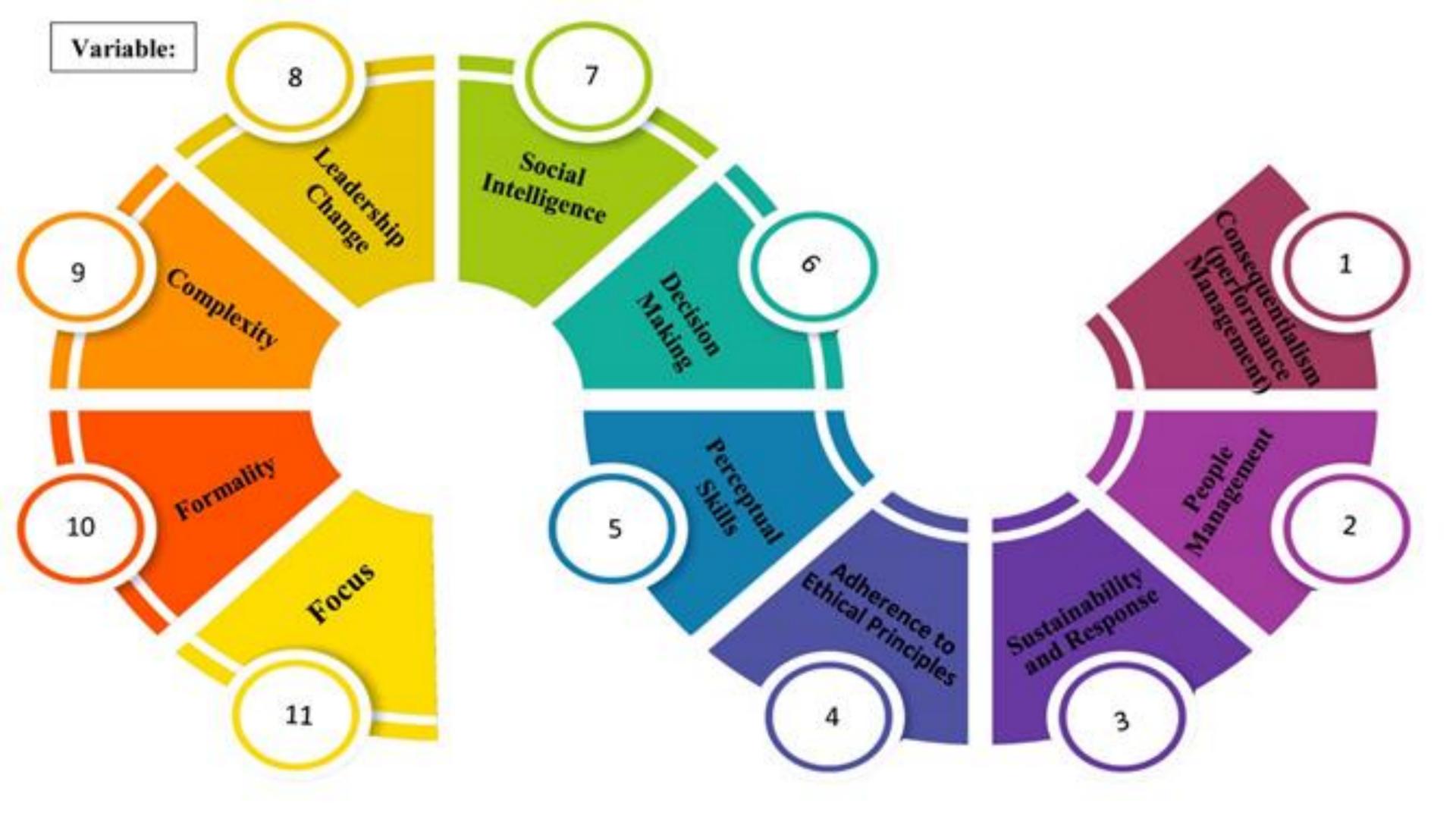
IMPORTANCE OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP

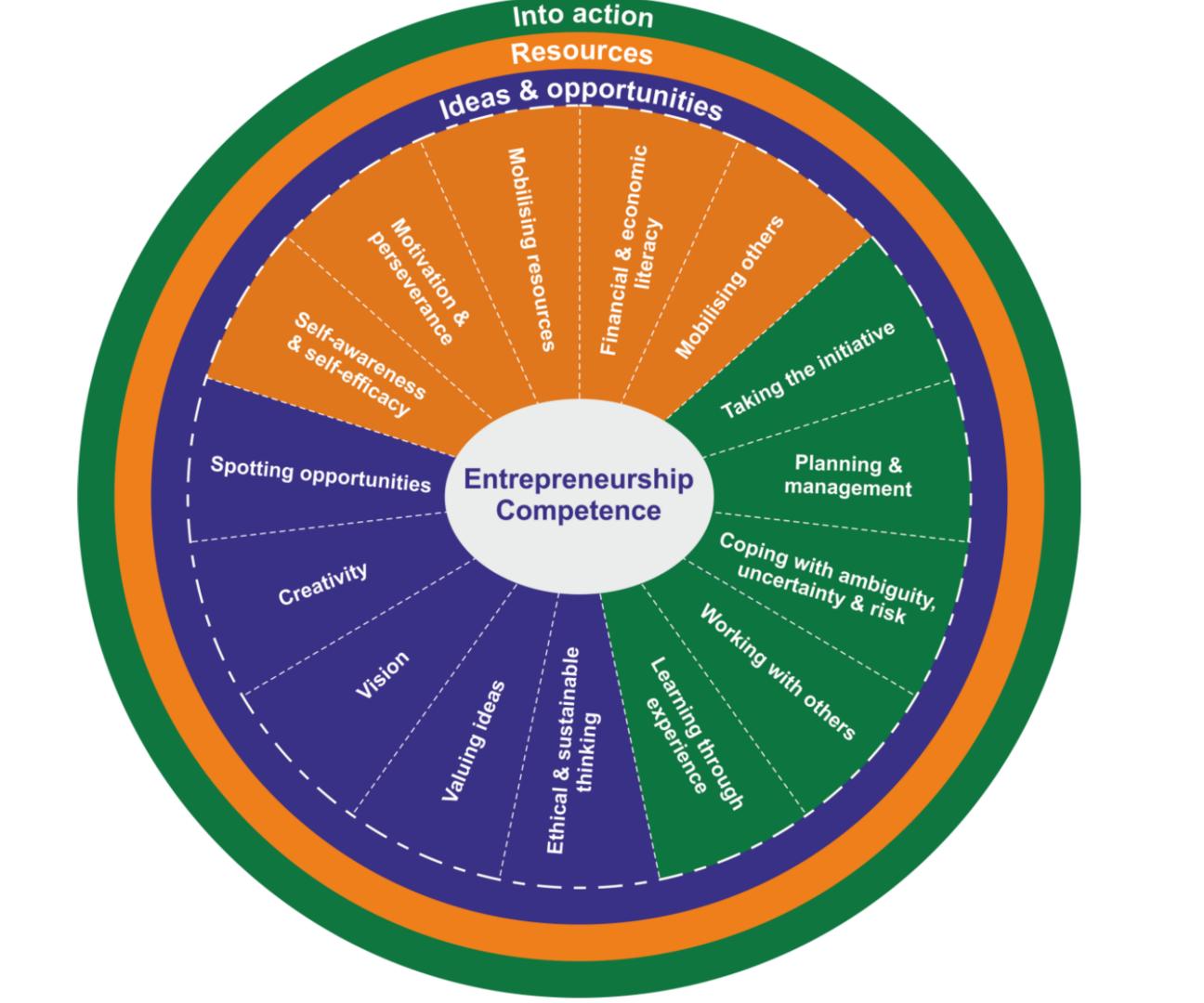


DIGITAL ENTREPRENEUR

10 Inspiring Habits of Successful Digital Entrepreneurs

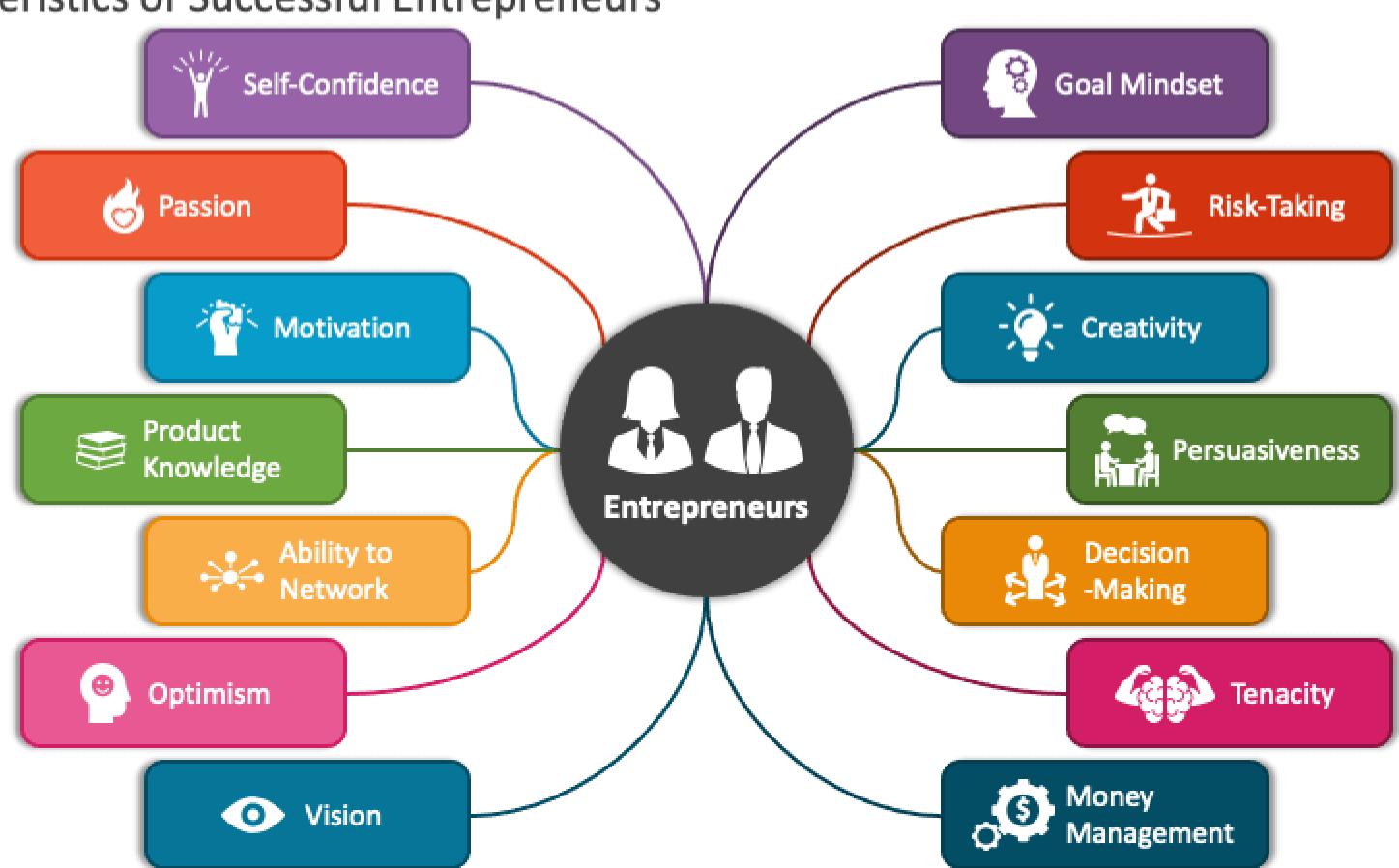






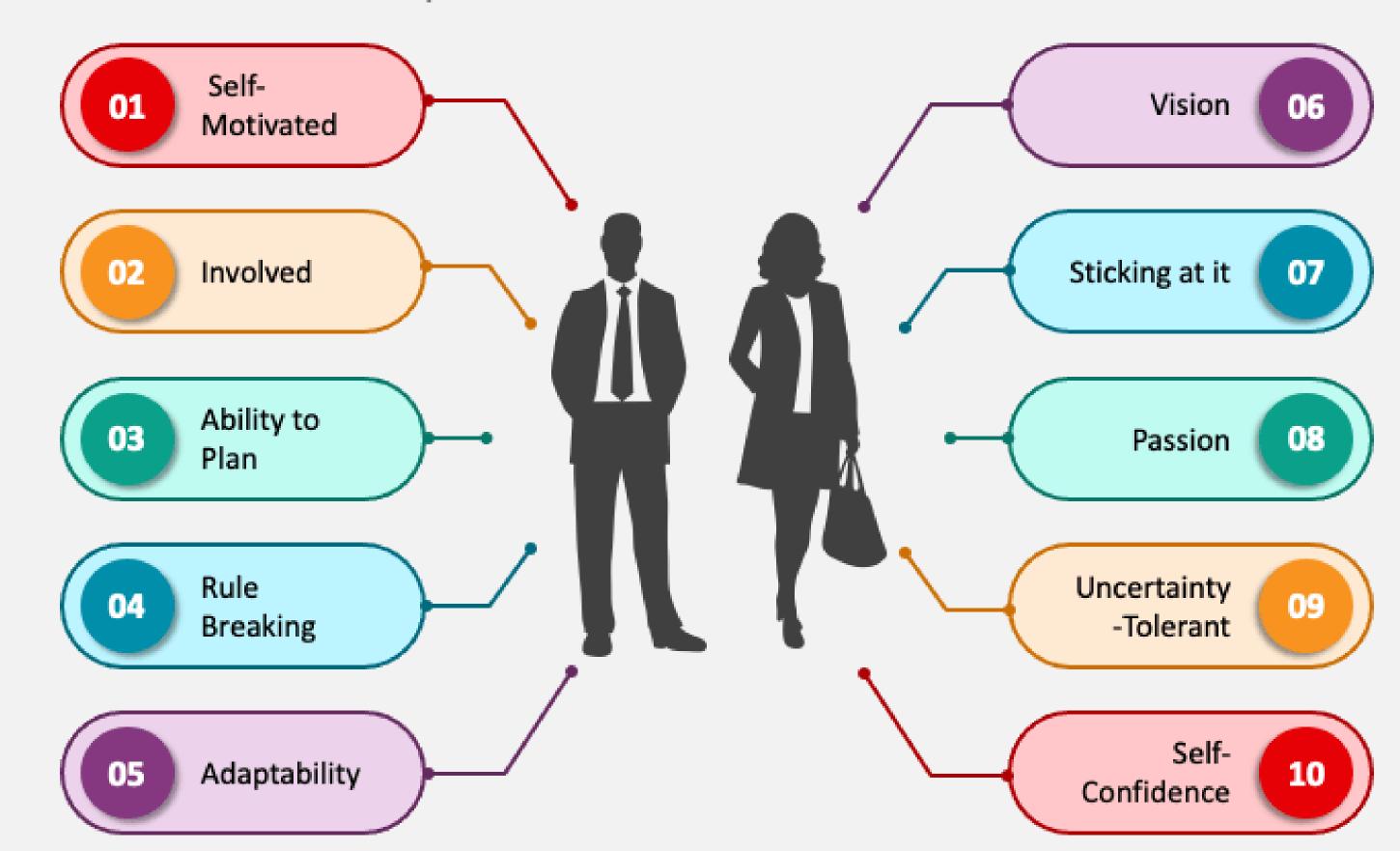
CHARACTERISTICS OF ENTREPRENEUR

Characteristics of Successful Entrepreneurs



TRAITS OF AN ENTREPRENEUR

Traits of Successful Entrepreneurs



ANATOMY OF AN ENTREPRENUER

CALCULATED AND LOGICAL

MOTIVATED AND FOCUSSED

CONFIDENT & OUTGOING

RISK TAKING & COURAGEOUS

STRONG WORK ETHIC

CREATIVE & INNOVATIVE

PATIENT & PERSEVERANT

PASSIONATE & DETERMINED

MAKING CONNECTIONS

VERSATILE AND AGILE

By informing all of your decisions with data and logic you'll be more likely to reach the right people at the right time evaluate and iterate the choices you make to envision your approach is going to be spot on

Motivation and focus stems from having a genuine interest in what you're doing regular goal setting gives you targets to meet keeping you constantly engaged in your venture

To truly capitalize on an idea you need to have the faith in your product or service along with the self-confidence to executed properly

being comfortable with taking risks is vital for a business to grow and succeed it's important to understand what risks are worthwhile and not to be impulsive

The most famous entrepreneurs in history typically possess intense go-getter personalities a true entrepreneur knows that nothing just comes to you you have to go out into the world and earn it yourself

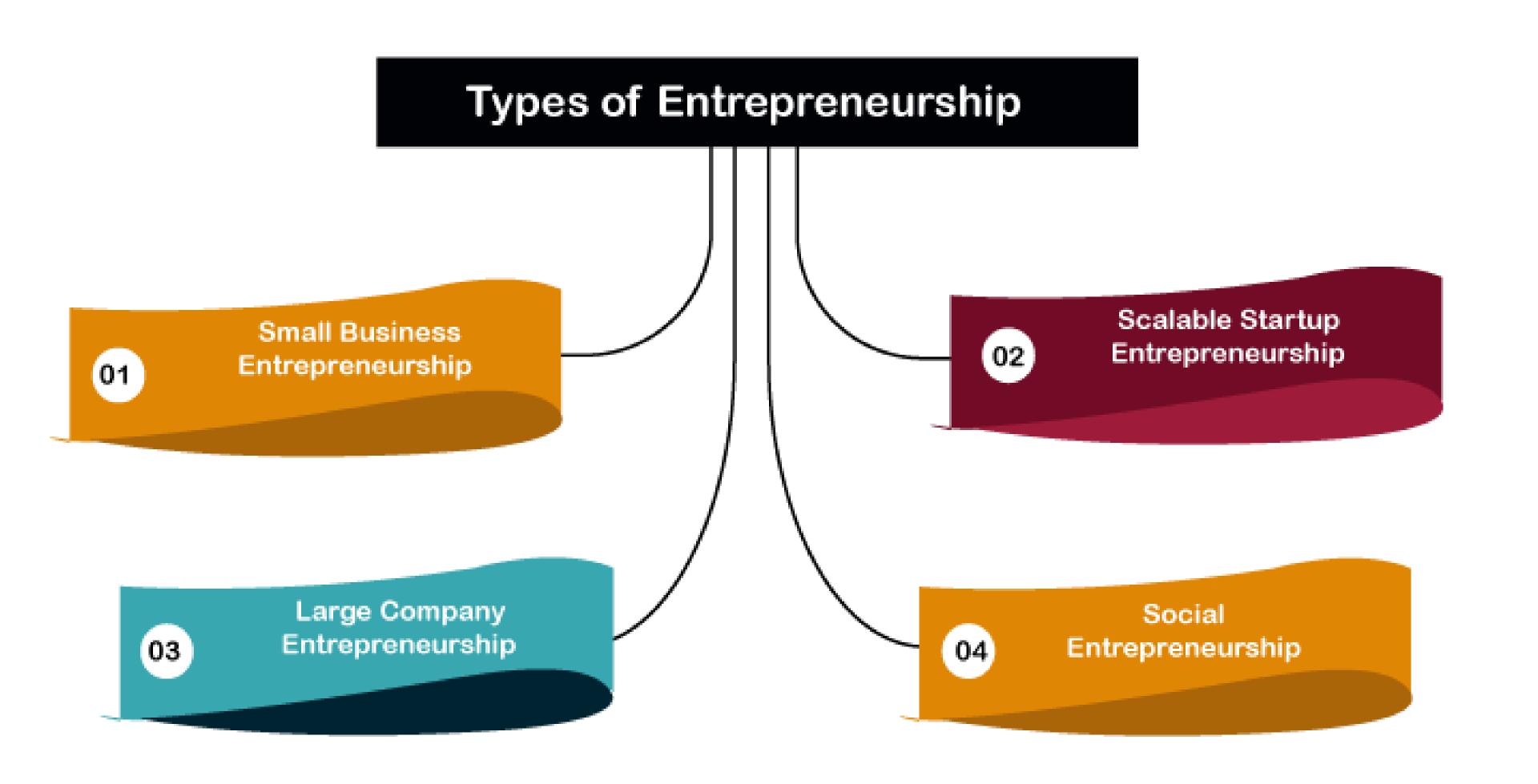
Creativity and innovation is what makes a business stand out being creative with your product service and operation appeals to both consumers and employees like

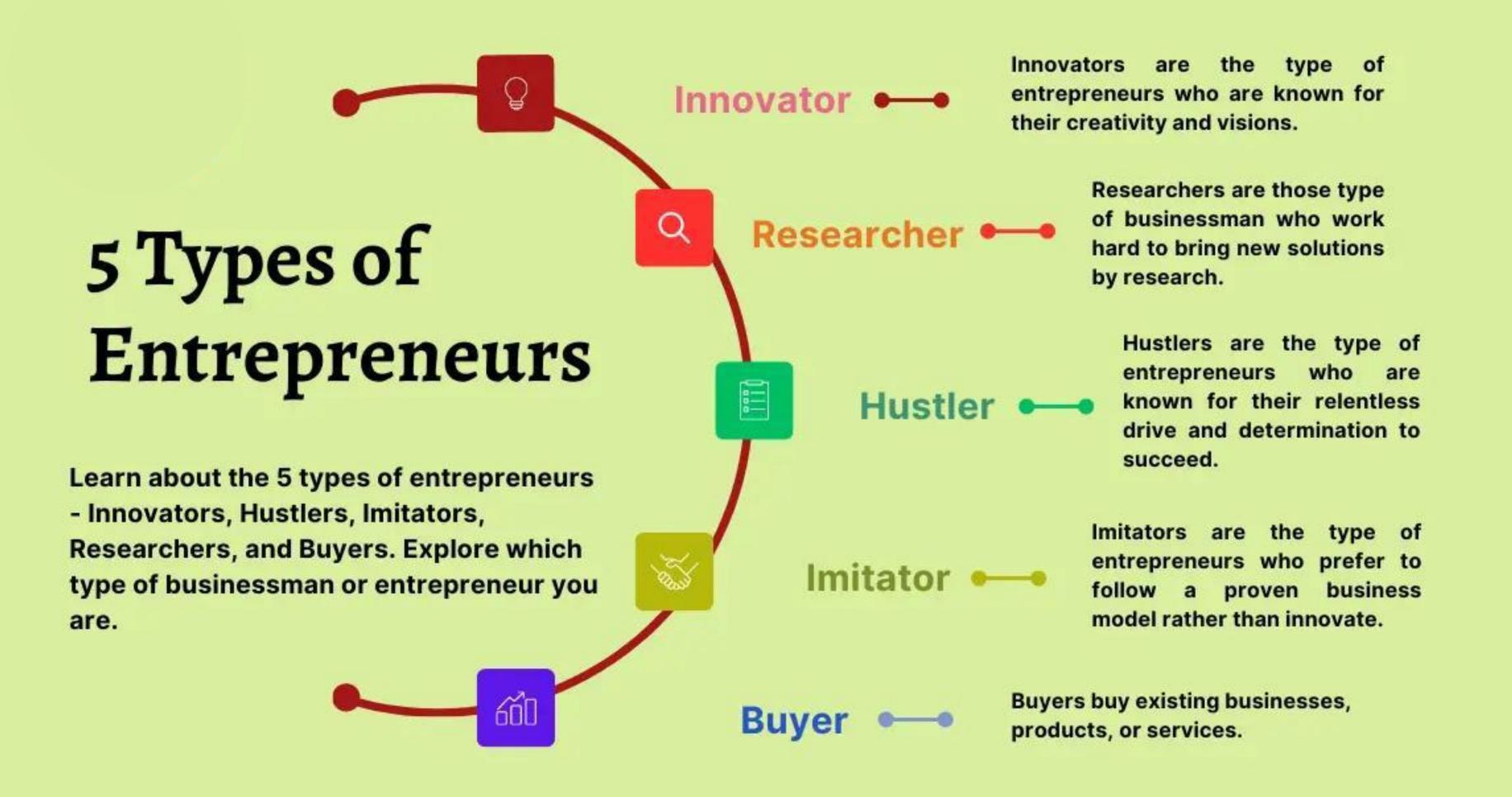
Success doesn't happen overnight the most successful businesses are formed over long periods of sustained hard work in the face of constant problem stresses and setbacks

If you passionate believe in your venture and absolute refuse to give up success is bound to follow for entrepreneurs there's never enough time in a day

Charisma and networking with influencers and customers helps lead to valuable and long lasting relationships which are crucial to businesses to excel

Adapting to change is a vital skill in keeping up with consumer needs competitors in an ever-changing marketplace being agile allows you to maintain momentum and keep progressing





TYPES OF ENTREPRENEUR

Administrative

Opportunistic

Acquisitive

Incubative

Private

Public

Individual

International

Ecopreneursnip

Oportunistic

Environmental

Cultural

Acquisitive

Cyber

Agripreneurship

Transpreneurship

Commercial

E entrepreneurship

Domestic

Trading

State

Joint

Novice

Nascent

Serial

Portfolio

Mass

Small business

Large company

Scalable startup

Social

Intrapreneurship

Technopreneurship

Cultural

Habitual

Imitative

Innovation

Risk measurement and risk taking

Analyze the opportunities and threats

Preparing a Business Plan

Organization of the Venture

Development and growth of the venture

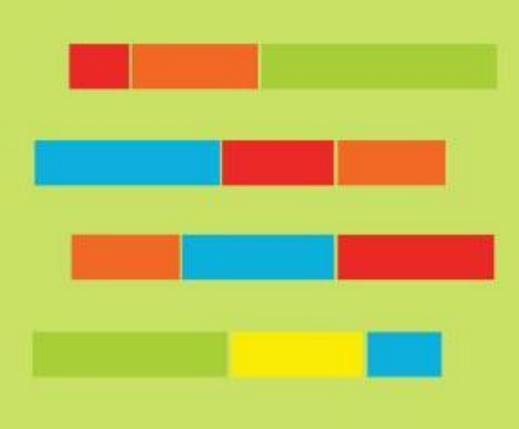
Preparing a Business Plan

Development and growth of the venture

Supervision and control

FACTORS AFFECTING ENTREPRENEURSHIP

- 1. Aspiration and Attitude
- 2. Personal Factors
- 3. Family Circumstances
- 4. Government Policies, Facilities, and Incentives
- 5. Social and Cultural Factors
- 6. Progeny and Traditions
- 7. Business Competition
- 8. Economic and Business Environment
- 9. Support System
- 10. Attitude of Big Entrepreneurs
- 11. Entrepreneurship Oriented Education and Training
- 12. Role of Banks and Financial Institutions



FUNCTIONS OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP

- 1. Innovation
- 2. Managerial Skill
- 3. Decision Making
- 4. Risk Taking
- 5. Dynamic Function
- 6. Gap Filling
- 7. Organizing
- 8. Creative Function
- 9. Economic Function
- 10. Purposeful Activity
- 11. Coping with Failure

- 12. Product Analysis and Market Survey
- 13. Decides Form of Organization
- 14. Decides Location
- 15. Collects Necessary Capital
- 16. Places Order for Machinery
- 17. Recruitment of Labor
- 18. Designs Internal Organization Structure
- 19. Fulfills Formalities and Launches Enterprise
- 20. Feasibility Study
- 21. Identification of Business Opportunity
- 22. Develops an Idea and Explores Opportunity

ENTREPRENEURIAL FUNCTIONS

PROMOTIONAL FUNCTIONS

- 01. Discovery of Idea
- 02. Determining the business perspectives
- 03. Detailed Investigation
- 04. Choice of form of enterprise
- 05. Fulfilment of the formalities
- 06. Preparation of business plan
- 07. Mobilisation of funds
- 08. Procurement

MANAGERIAL FUNCTIONS

- 01. Planning
- 02. Organising
- 03. Directing
- 04. Controlling
- 05. Co-ordination

COMMERCIAL FUNCTIONS

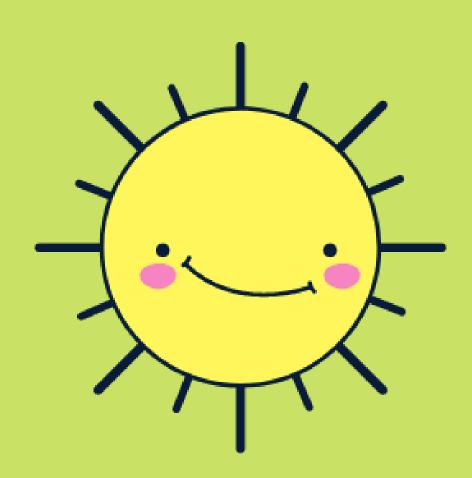
- 01. Production / Manufacturing
- 02. Marketing
- 03. Accounting
- 04. Finance
- 05. Human Resource Management

BUSINESS GOALS TO SET THIS YEAR

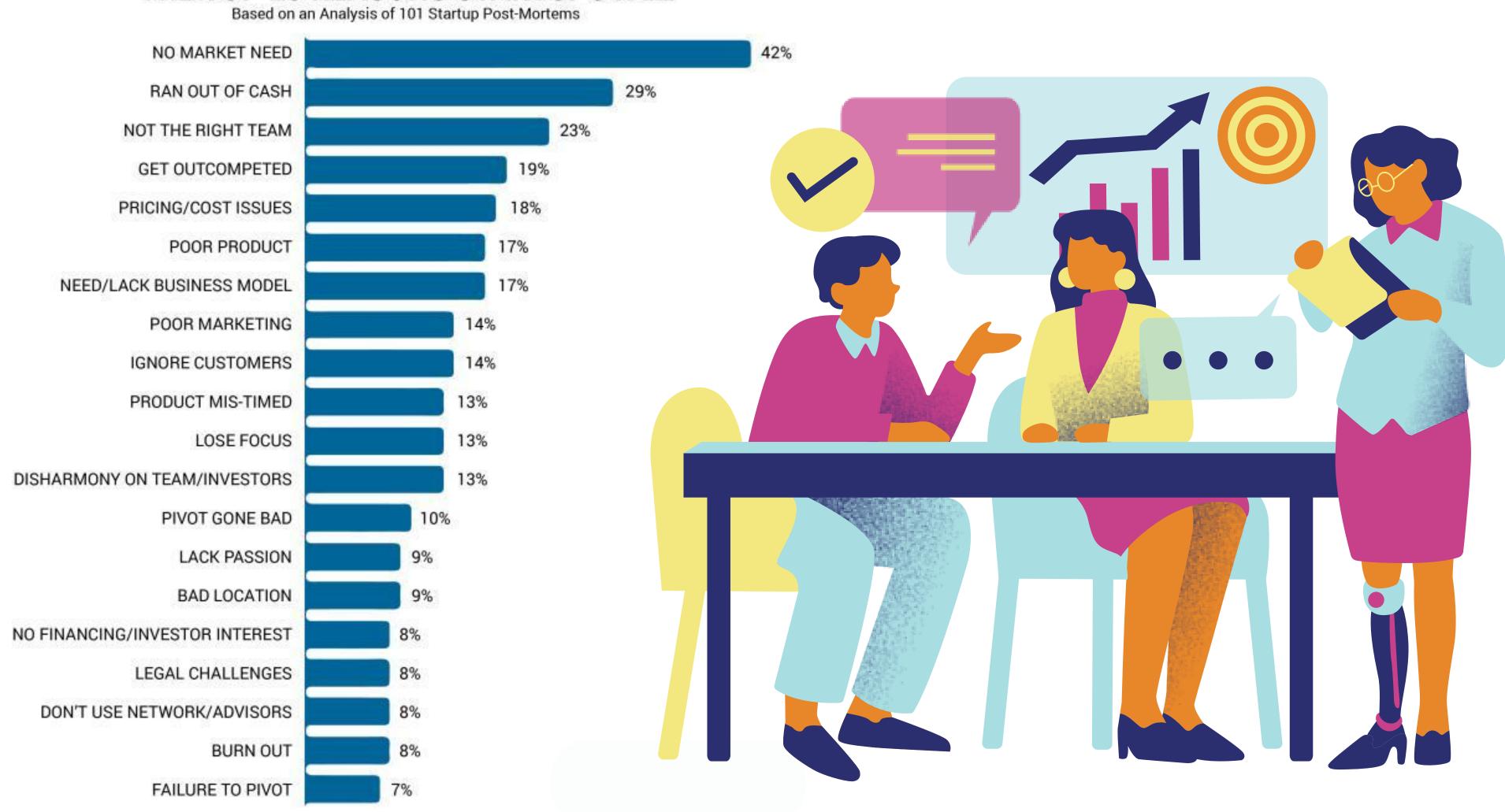
- 1. Maintain a Healthy Budget
- 2. Hire a Certain Number of Employees
- 3. Reduce Expenses
- 4. Refocus on Your Customer
- 5. Get More Traffic to Your Website
- 6. Evaluate and Refine Your Social Media Marketing
- 7. Conduct a Marketing Audit
- 8. Develop or Improve Your Employee Incentive Program
- 9. Evaluate Your Company's Mission Statement
- 10. Strive to Create a Better "Work Life Balance"

- 1. Recognize the small victories
- 2. Bring your loved ones into your challenges
- 3. Take advantage of the morning
- 4. Get a good night's sleep
- 5. Establish a routine
- 6. Track the money
- 7. Remind yourself of the WHY
- 8. Give yourself a personal reward
- 9. Map your goals
- 10. Seek out inspiration
- 11. Surround yourself with like-minded people
- 12. Create a mission statement
- 13. Learn from your heroes
- 14. Give yourself some personal time
- 15. Focus on the positive
- 16. Remember to have fun

WAYTO HELP ENTREPRENE URS STAY MOTIVATED



THE TOP 20 REASONS STARTUPS FAIL



SUCCISS

Thank You

