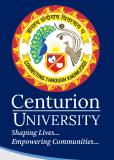


Lecture: 1

Introduction to Entrepreneurship



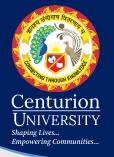
• Who is Entrepreneur?

An entrepreneur is an individual who starts a business venture

and is responsible for its development.



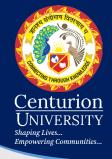
An individual who bears the risk of operating a business in the face of uncertainty.



"Entrepreneur is one who assumes risk and

management of business"

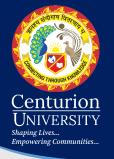
Entrepreneur: An Entrepreneur is an individual with knowledge, skills, initiative, drive and spirit of innovation who aims at achieving goals.



The word entrepreneur originates from the French word entrependre, which means

"to undertake".

One who organizes, manage and assumes the risk of a business or enterprise

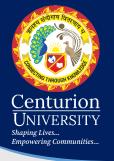


Entrepreneur - Definition

J.A.Schumpeter defined as "A person who introduces innovative change is an entrepreneur and he is an integral part of economic growth"







Entrepreneurship: is a dynamic activity which helps the entrepreneur to bring changes in the process of production, innovation in production, new usage of materials, creator of market etc.

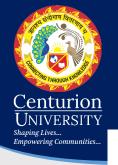
Entrepreneurship - A purposeful activity to initiate and develop a profit oriented business.

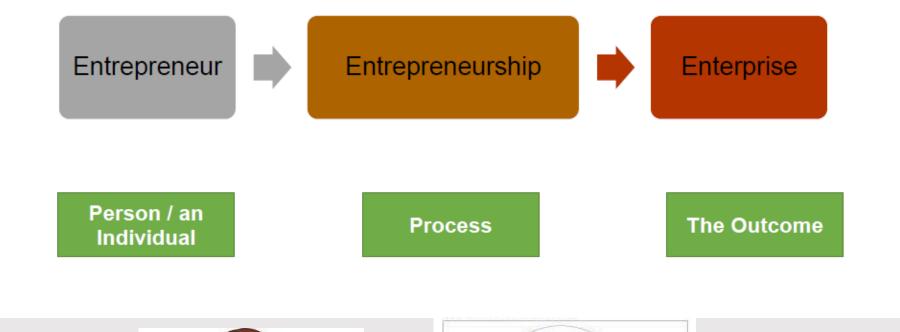


• Enterprise: A project or a business organization, business ventures

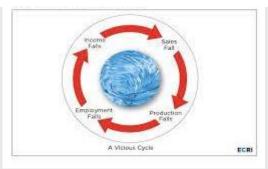
• Or

• Willingness to undertake new/risky project and new initiative





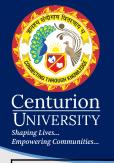






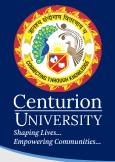
Distinction between an entrepreneur and a manager

CommunitiesPoint for	Entrepreneur	Manager
distinction		
1.Goal	Starts a venture by setting up a new	A manager is to render his service in an
	enterprise for his personal gratification	enterprise already set up by someone
2. Status	Entrepreneur is the owner of enterprise .	A manager is the servant in the
		enterprise
3. Risk	Bears all risks and uncertainty involved	Does not bear any risk involved in the
	in the enterprise	enterprise
4. Rewards	Entrepreneur for his risk bearing role he	Receives salary as reward for service
	receives profits. It is not only uncertain	rendered which is fixed and regular can
	and irregular but can at times be negative.	never be negative.
5.	Who introduces goods and services to	Executes the plans of the entrepreneur.
Innovation	meet changing needs of the customer	Manager translates the ideas into
	(Innovator)	practice.



Distinction between an entrepreneur and a businessman

Point for	Entrepreneur	Businessman
distinction		
1.Goal	Who sets up new enterprise	Who sets up a business with an
	with an new idea	existing idea/old idea
2.Market position	Market leader	Market player
3. Nature	Real to the situation	Calculative
4. Market	Create new market	Existing market
5. Risk factor	High	Low
6.Methods applied	Modern methods	Traditional methods
for doing things		



Real entrepreneurs

Azim Premji

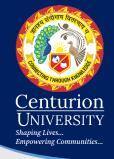
> Chairman of Wipro Technologies (one of the largest software company in India)



Steve Jobs



Founder of Apple Computer



Real entrepreneurs

Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw is an Indian billionaire entrepreneur. She is the executive

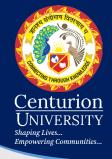
chairperson and founder of Biocon Limited (biopharmaceutical company)



Real Businessman



Anil Ambani is an Indian businessman. He is the chairman of Reliance Group.



Narayana Murthi

> Founder of Infosys Technologies Limited





• Concept of Entrepreneurship

The process of innovation may be in the form of

Introduction of a New Product

Use of a New Method of production

Opening of a New Market



Management

- The term management stems from, the word manage which in turn, is derived from the French word *ménage* meaning 'housekeeping'.
- In general usage, the word management identifies a special group of people whose job is to direct the effort and activities of other people toward common objectives.
- Knootz and Weihrich (1988), Conceptualized management as the process of designing and maintaining an environment in which individuals.



Management

- Management in all business and organizational activities is the act of getting people together to accomplish desired goals and objectives using available resources efficiently and effectively.
- "Management is the art of getting things done through others." –
- Mary Parker Follet.
- "Management is knowing exactly what you want to do and then seeing that they do it the best and cheapest ways." F W Taylor.
- Management is defined as the creation and maintenance of internal environment in an enterprise where individuals, working together in groups, can perform efficiently and effectively towards the attainment of group goals." Koontz and O'Donnel.



Fayol outlined fourteen Principles of Management:

- 1. Division of work: Work specialization results in improving efficiency of operations.
- The concept of division of work can be applied to both managerial and technical functions.
- **2. Authority and responsibility:** Authority is defined as "the right to give orders and the power to exact obedience." Authority can be formal or personal. Formal authority is derived from one's official position and personal authority is derived from factors like intelligence and experience. Authority and responsibility go hand in hand. When a manager exercises authority, he should be held responsible for getting the work done in the desired manner.



- 3. Discipline: Discipline is vital for running on <u>organization</u> smoothly. It involves obedience to authority, adherence to rules, respect for superiors and dedication to ones job.
- 4. Unity of command: Each employee should receive orders or instruction from superiors only.
- 5. Unity of direction: Activity should be organized in such a way that they all come under plane and are supervised from one person.



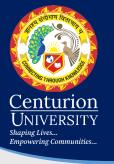
- **6. Subordination from the individual interest to the general interest:** Individual interest should not take precedence over the goals of the <u>organization</u>.
- **7. Remuneration:** The compensation paid to employees should based on the ability of the firm to pay.
- **8. Centralization:** depending on the situation an <u>organization</u> should adopt be centralized are approach to make optimum use of its personal.



- 9. Scalar chain: The reference to the chain of authority that extends from the top to the bottom <u>organization</u>. The scalar chain defines communication path in an <u>organization</u>.
- 10. Order: This refers to both material and social order in organization material order indicated that everything is kept in the right place to facilitate smooth coordination of work activities. Similarly social order that the right person is placed in the right job.



- 11. Equality: All employ should be treated fairly. A manager should treat all employ in the same manner without prejudice.
- 12. Stability of tenure personnel: A high labour turn over should be prevented and managers should motivate they are employees to do better job.
- 13. Initiative: employee should be encourage to give suggestion and develop new work and better to practices.
- 14. Esprit de corps : This means "a sense of union". management must a team spirit in its employees.



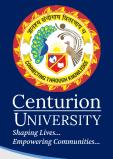
Functions of Management (POSDCORB)

- Luthen Gullick denoted the functional elements by letter POSDCORB:
 - 1. Planning
- 2. Organizing
- 3. Staffing
- 4. Directing
- 5. Coordinating
- 6. Reporting
- 7. Budgeting





- 1. Planning: It involves setting goals and objectives for the organization and developing work maps showing how these goals and objectives are to be accomplished.
- 2. Organizing: It involves bringing together resources the people, capital and equipment in the most effective way to accomplish the goals.
- 3. Staffing: Purpose is to manage activities and adequate personnel to fulfil the organization.
- 4. Directing: Directing process is a continues and interrelated task of leadership and supervision of personnel towards organizational objectives.



- 5. Coordinating: It is the act of synchronising peoples and activities so that they function smoothly in the attainment of organisation objectives.
- 6. Reporting: A report summarizes the services of the person, personnel and of the agency, Report written usually daily, weekly, monthly or yearly.
- 7. Budgeting: It is expressed in financial term and based on expected income and expenditure. Budget is the heart of administration management.
- Communication: Communication system should be efficient so as to avoid confusion & misunderstanding.