

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD**MBA IV-Sem****ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

Aim: The aim of this subject is to inspire students to become entrepreneurs so that they will emerge as job providers rather than job seekers.

Learning Outcome: By the end of this course the students should be able to understand the mindset of the entrepreneurs, identify ventures for launching, develop an idea on the legal framework and also understand strategic perspectives in entrepreneurship.

Unit-I:

Understanding Entrepreneurial Mindset- The revolution impact of entrepreneurship- The evolution of entrepreneurship- Approaches to entrepreneurship- Process approach- Twenty first century trends in entrepreneurship.

Case1: Ready, Aim, Fire Fire (B. Janakiram, M.Rizwana, page 212),

Case2: Henry Ford, (B. Janakiram, M. Rizwana, page 214)

Case 3: From candle seller to CEO (Arya Kumar P.No. 48)

Unit-II:

The individual entrepreneurial mind-set and Personality- The entrepreneurial journey- Stress and the entrepreneur- the entrepreneurial ego- Entrepreneurial motivations- Corporate Entrepreneurial Mindsetthe nature of corporate entrepreneur- conceptualization of corporate entrepreneurship Strategy- sustaining corporate entrepreneurship

Case : Globalizing Local Talent, (B. Janakiram, M. Rizwana, page 228).

Unit-III:

Launching Entrepreneurial Ventures- opportunities identification- entrepreneurial Imagination and Creativity- the nature of the creativity process-Innovation and entrepreneurship-Methods to initiate Ventures- Creating new ventures-Acquiring an Established entrepreneurial venture- Franchising-hybrid disadvantage of Franchising.

Case 1: Water, Water everywhere: but not a drop to drink, (Richard Blundel , Page 48).

Case 2: Critical Incident, Mark Robinson: Strategy Mapping Business (Richard Blundel, Page 48).

Case 3: Pets.com (Arya Kumar P.No. 88)

Case 4: creativity in start-ups (Arya Kumar P.No. 166)

Case 5: Opportunity – Earthmoving Industry (Arya Kumar P.No. 211)

Unit-IV:

Legal challenges of Entrepreneurship-Intellectual property protection-Patents, Copyrights Trademarks and Trade secrets-Avoiding trademark pitfalls-Formulation of the entrepreneurial Plan- The challenges of new venture start-ups, Poor financial Understanding-Critical factors for new venture development-The Evaluation process-Feasibility criteria approach.

Case 1: Victoria, Tomlinson; Network. (Richard Blundel, Page 99).

Case 2: Tim Lockett, Knowing your Customers & Suppliers (Richard Blundel Page128).

Case 3: Google (Arya Kumar P.No. 248)

Case 4: Tata Motors – Nano (Arya Kumar P.No. 279)

Unit-V:

Strategic perspectives in entrepreneurship- Strategic planning-Strategic actions- strategic positioning-Business stabilization- Building the adaptive firms-Understanding the growth stage-Unique managerial concern of growing ventures.

Case 1: To Lease or Not: A Cash flow Question (David H.Holt, Page 452).

Case 2: Public Sector - address seed capital (David H.Holt, Page 453).

REFERENCES:

- D F Kuratko and T V Rao "Entrepreneurship- A South-Asian Perspective "Cengage Learning, 1/e, 2012.

- Arya Kumar “**Entrepreneurship- creating and leading an entrepreneurial organization**” Pearson **2012**.
- Richard Blundel” Exploring Entrepreneurship Practices and Perspectives, Oxford, 2011.
- David H Holt” Entrepreneurship:New Venture Creation” PHI,2013.
- Robert Hisrich et al “Entrepreneurship” 6th e, TMH, 2012.
- Nandan H, Fundamentals of Entrepreneurship, PHI, 2013

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD**MBA IV-Sem****MANAGEMENT OF TECHNOLOGY**

The Objective of the course is to expose students to the importance of technology in conduct of business and its skillful management for optimum results.

Students need Discounting Table and Statistical Table to solve problem*Unit – I:**

The Process of Technological Innovation: The Need for a Conceptual Approach, Technological Innovation as a Conversion Process Factors Contributing to Successful Technological Innovation. Strategies For Research and Development: R&D as A Business, Resource Allocation to R&D, R&D Strategy In the Decision Making Process, Selection and Implementation of R&D Strategy, R and D and Competitive Advantage, New Product Development- Techniques For Creative Problem Solving.

Unit-II:

Financial Evaluation of Research and Development Projects: The Need For Cost Effectiveness, R&D Financial Forecasts, Risk as a Factor In Financial Analysis, Project Selection Formulae, Allocation of Resources, DCF and Other Techniques of evaluating R&D ventures.

Unit -III:

Research and Development: Programme Planning and Control, Portfolio Planning, Project Planning and Control, Project Termination, Resource Allocation and Management- New Product Development: New Product Development as a Competitive Strategy, Market Research For Developing New Products, Commercialisation of Research Outcomes, Industrial Design, Product Architecture and Design For Manufacture, Developing Indigenous Substitute For Raw Materials.

Unit-IV:

Technological Forecasting For Decision Making: The Definition of Technological Forecasting, Forecasting System Inputs and Outputs, Classification of Forecasting Techniques, Organisation For Technological Forecasting, Current Status.

Unit -V:

Transfer of Technology: Modes of technology transfer, Price of technology transfer, Negotiation for price of MOT.

REFERENCES

- Tarek Khalil: Management of Technology—The Key to Competitiveness and Wealth Creation, McGraw Hill, Boston, 2015.
- V.K.Narayanan: Managing Technology and Innovation for Competitive Advantage, Pearson Education, 2015.
- Norma Harison and Samson: Technology management – Text and cases, TMH, 2015
- Shane: Technology Strategy for Managers and Entrepreneurs, Pearson,2015.
- Khandwala: Corporate Creativity, TMH, 2015.
- Lucy C. Morse , Daniel L. Babcock : Managing Engineering and Technology (6th Edition),Person

PRE SUBMISSION OF PROJECT - SEMINAR

Aim: The final project work of MBA consists of three stages as clearly described in the guideline for project work. The progress on the first stage of formulating research methodology and the second stage of data analysis is indeed crucial before one can take up the final stage of writing the project report. The seminar on pre submission of project report is aimed at providing an opportunity to present the work on the first two stages of project work before an enlightened audience and have a critical assessment of the work carried out so far. The process would give the student sufficient feedback to be incorporated at the time of writing the project report.

Outcome of the process:

The process of pre- submission seminar would enable the student to put across his work on the project for critical assessment and provide an opportunity to make any online corrections or incorporate suggestion for better and improved work.

COMPREHENSIVE VIVA:

Aim: Aim of the viva is to make student to go through the conceptual frame work of all that has been learnt in the course of the first two years of MBA programme and answer clearly, concisely and cogently to questions posed enabling the student to prepare for proper articulation in the domain of management studies. The preparation for comprehensive viva *inter alia* will enable student to face any job interview and tests on selection for admission into research programmes in management and science with adequate confidence. The successful completion of Comprehensive Viva should signal firm grasp of all the subjects learnt in the entire programme of MBA.

Expected outcome:- The following outcomes are expected after the student successfully completes the process of Comprehensive Viva.

1. Firm grounding of fundamentals of core subjects of management.
2. The ability to put across the concepts with ease and good clarity.
3. The ability to use the theoretical framework to solve specific management problems.
4. Demonstrating one's competency in management subjects.

The student is expected to face questions on any core subjects of management as well as all the subjects of his/her specific stream of elective and provide answer convincingly.