

ENTREPRENEUR

An individual who, rather than working as an employee, runs a small business and assumes all the risk and reward of a given business venture, idea, or good or service offered for sale.

The entrepreneur is commonly seen as a business leader and innovator of new ideas and business processes.

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ROLE OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- The role of entrepreneurship in economic development involves more than just increasing per capita output and income; it involves initiating constituting change in the structure of the business and the society.
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- In this process Innovation is the key.
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- In the process of economic development, the degree of commercialization is also important.

ROLE OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT contd... • The innovation can be of varying degrees of uniqueness. Ordinary innovations with little uniqueness or technology Commercialization Break through innovations Government, Intraprenreurship or Entrepreneurship

THE ENTREPRENEURIAL PROCESS

- The process of starting a new venture is embodied in the *entrepreneurial process* which involves more than just problem solving in a typical management position.
- 1. Identification and evaluation of the opportunity
- 2. Development of the business plan
- 3. Determination of the required resources
- 4. Management of the resulting enterprise

1. IDENTIFY AND EVALUATE THE OPPORTUNITY

- Opportunity identification is a very difficult task.
- Entrepreneur's alertness is important.
- Example: one entrepreneur asks at every cocktail party whether anyone for a need and an opportunity to create a better product.
- Example: another entrepreneur always monitors the play habits and toys of her nieces and nephews.

ENTREPRENEURS: IMAGINATION AND CREATIVITY

- A blend of imaginative and creative thinking with a systematic, logical process ability;
 - What is the problem? Rising oil prices.
 - Whom does it affect? Consumers
 - Can it be solved? Yes, By means of a <u>creative and</u> <u>imaginative thinking</u>.

OPPORTUNITY IDENTIFICATION: THE SEARCH FOR NEW IDEAS

- Opportunity identification is central to entrepreneurship and involves:
 - The creative pursuit of ideas
 - The innovation process
- The first step for any entrepreneur is the identification of a "good idea."
 - The search for good ideas is never easy.
 - Opportunity recognition can lead to both personal and societal wealth.

ENTREPRENEURIAL IMAGINATION AND CREATIVITY

- How entrepreneurs do what they do:
 - Creative thinking + systematic analysis = success
 - Seek out <u>unique opportunities</u> to fill needs and wants
 - Turn problems into opportunities



OPPORTUNITY Consumers Factors Business Opportunity Real and <u>perceived</u> value of opportunity Channel Risks and returns of Consumers opportunities Screening is Opportunity versus personal required skills and goals Sources of an Competitive environment

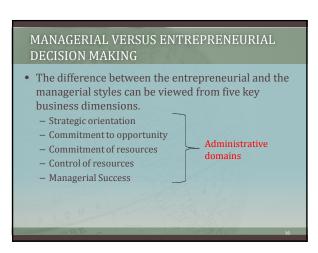
2. DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS PLAN

- Business plan: the description of the future direction of the business.
- A good business plan must be developed in order to exploit the defined opportunity.
- Steps of a business plan
 - Title page
 - Table of contents
 - Executive summary

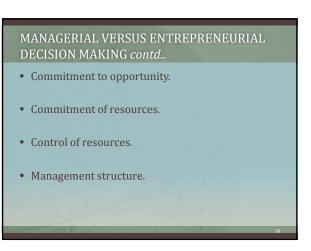




4. MANAGEMENT OF THE RESULTING ENTERPRISE • After the resources are acquired, the entrepreneur must use them to implement the business plan. • Operational problems must also be addressed.



MANAGERIAL VERSUS ENTREPRENEURIAL DECISION MAKING contd.. • Strategic orientation - The entrepreneurs strategic orientation. - The entrepreneurs strategic orientation depends on his or her perception of the opportunity. - Strategic orientation is important when other opportunities have diminishing returns.





INTRAPRENEURSHIP

- Entrepreneurship within an existing organization.
- Existing business have the financial resources, business skills, marketing plan, distribution channels. Yet bureaucratic and rigid power based culture prevent new ideas and innovations.
- Today, <u>hypercompetitioin</u> put pressure on companies to establish intrapreneurial spirit in their organizations.

POSITIVE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ENTREPRENEUR VS INTRAPRENEUR

- Funding
 - company/organization often has capital to fund the project
- Manpower
 - intrapreneurs do not have to worry about finding the talent to get tasks performed
- Branding
 - intrapreneurs can use the branding of the company/organization to get their ideas to take root

CAUSES FOR INTEREST IN INTRAPRENEURSHIP

- Increased competition among different companies.
- Individuals who believe in their own talents frequently desire to create something new.
- Intrapreneurship is method of stimulating, and then capitalizing on individuals in an organization who think that something can be done differently and in a better way.



CORPORATE VERSUS INTRAPRENEURIAL CULTURE

Corporate Culture

- The environment of Particular organization
- It says do not take initiatives, don't make mistakes, don't fail, but wait for instructions and protect you backside.
- Not conducive, creative, flexible, independent and risk taking.

Intrapreneurial Culture

- The environment of an entrepreneurial-oriented organization
- It focuses on developing vision, goals, action plans, suggest, try, experiment and to take responsibility and ownership.
- To be rewarded on the basis of action plan.

CLIMATE FOR INTRAPRENEURSHIP

- New ideas encouragement
- Trial and error encouraged
- Failures Allowed
- Resource available and accessible
- Multidiscipline teamwork approach
- No opportunity barriers
- Volunteer programs
- Appropriate reward system
- Support from Top management.

INTRAPRENEURIAL LEADERSHIP CHARACTERISTICS

- Understands the environment
- Visionary and flexible
- Creates management options (create alternatives) (give dream and make all part of it)
- Encourage Teamwork
- Encourage open discussion
- Builds a coalition (alliance) of supporters (A good intrapreneur makes everyone HERO)

ESTABLISHING INTRAPRENEURSHIP IN AN ORGANIZATION

- Gaining Commitment of top, middle and line management. Once the top management committed to intraprenuership it will spread throughout the organization.
- Ideas and general areas that top manageemnt are interested in should be identified. Also, overall program expectations and target results should be established.

ESTABLISHING INTRAPRENEURSHIP IN AN ORGANIZATION

- Thirdly, technological revolution is necessary.
- Organization should gather group of interested managers to train employees for this process.
- Fifth, organization should find ways to get closer to its customer.
- Sixth, organization needs to be more productive with less resources.

ESTABLISHING INTRAPRENEURSHIP IN AN ORGANIZATION

- Organization needs to establish strong support culture for Intrapreneurship. To be successful, this procedure requires flexible, innovative behavior with total authority over expenditure and access to sufficient funds.
- Performance should be tied up with sufficient rewards.
- Finally, organizations need to implement an evaluation system for monitoring the whole process.

WHY SHOULD ORGANIZATIONS EMBRACE INTRAPRENEURS?

INNOVATION

- To create and bring into use profitable new products, processes, services, and ways of doing business.
 - Creation of new or alternative products
 - Opening of a new market
 - Capture of new sources of supply

INTRAPRENEURIAL ACTIVITY

- Spotting ways to improve service
- Save time, money, or make life easier
- Visualizing variations of current products / services
- Realizing new communication avenues with customers
- · Enhancing the quality
- New ways to get the job done quicker or smarter

HOW DOES BUSINESS BENEFIT?

- Firms create <u>competitive advantages</u> by discovering new and better ways to compete in an industry and bringing them to market
- An enterprise that does not daily innovate inevitably ages and declines
- Even in a successful business the disease of bureaucracy and complacency is dangerous

HOW DO INTRAPRENEURS BENEFIT?

- Flexibility
- Less restrictions but supportive environment
- Recognition
- Their ideas are vehicles towards advancement
- Increased value to organization increased PAYCHECK

IMPLEMENTING THE INTRAPRENEURSHIP CULTURE

- Encourage employees to be creative and to look for new ways to improve your current way of doing business
- Grant intrapreneurs something akin to ownership rights in the internal intraprises they create
- Encourage company wide involvement by insisting on truth and honesty in marketing and marketplace feedback

IMPLEMENTING THE INTRAPRENEURSHIP CULTURE

- Treat intrapreneurial teams as profit centers rather than as cost centers
- Allow team members a variety of options in jobs, in innovation efforts, alliances, and exchanges
- Encourage employees to develop through training programs
- Kuratko, D. F. and Hodgetts, R. M., (2004), Entrepreneurship: Theory, Process and Practice.
 6thed. Thomson, South-Western.
- Hisrich, R., Peters, M., & Shepherd, D. (2006). Entrepreneurship. 6th ed. McGraw Hill.