

SYLLABUS

TITLE: Entrepreneurship Project: Execution Phase II

CODE: EMP 413 **PREREQUISITE**: EMP 411

CREDITS: 6 credits | 45 contact hours | 160 practice hours | 1 term

DESCRIPTION

This is the second part of a two-course sequence. The fourth and final phase of the entrepreneurship project consists of executing the idea. At this stage, students identify the resources, anticipate challenges, and plan the sequence of activities to achieve the final result. This component includes the development of impact indicators. Students must present the materialized project to the type of audience identified as an interest group before the end of the academic year. In the end, the course includes a component of reflection and professional planning for the entrepreneurship projects to expand their opportunities after students complete their academic program. The course consists of a mentoring experience with a fist-year student. This course has the support and coordination of the Collaborative Innovation Center - Neeuko.

JUSTIFICATION

Entrepreneurship, in addition to being a mental framework and a work methodology, also involves a direct action that generates economic and social impact. Studies such as the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) suggest that a large proportion of potential entrepreneurs do not see their idea materialized. Although there are several internal and external factors, academic and support programs are often limited to the ideation and development phase of an entrepreneurship proposal. However, the process does not reach the execution phase, at which point the project is launched and the cycle is completed. The exposure of the students to close the cycle will allow several learnings. On the one hand, the student is exposed to the scenario of taking calculated risks, which is one of the main competences of the entrepreneur. In the same way, the implementation of the initiatives will allow to discard more easily those that do not have the opportunity for development, experiences that enrich the integral and professional training of students.

COMPETENCIES

The course develops the following competencies in students:

- Innovation and entrepreneurship
- Ethical sense and social justice
- Communication

OBJECTIVES

After completion of the course, students will be able to:

- 1. Serve as mentors for professionals in their discipline.
- 2. Execute an entrepreneurship project based on a development plan.
- 3. Establish a medium-term professional plan.
- 4. Identify areas of opportunity in their professional field.

CONTENTS

- I. Practice experience for Project execution (160 hours)
- II. Knowledge and skills related to the discipline
 - A. Status of the discipline
 - B. Current trends
 - C. Technical knowledge linked to the implementation of projects.
 - D. Theoretical reflections
 - E. Methodologies related to the execution of projects
- III. Execution of the entrepreneurship project
 - A. Work plan
 - B. Resource coordination
 - C. Production according to the project
 - D. Final presentation
- IV. Mentoring experience
 - A. Internship practice with first-year students

METHODOLOGY

The following strategies from the active learning methodology are recommended:

- Ideation, Validation, Development, Application / Execution IVDE
- Design Thinking DT
- Project Based Learning PBL
- Problem Based Learning PrBL
- Immersion Experience-Field Visits/ Placed Based Learning PIBL

• Learning through mentoring - AM

EVALUATION

Immersion experience (Mentoring)	20%
Partial assignments (Professional development plan)	20%
Entrepreneurship project	<u>60%</u>
Total	100%

LEARINING ASSESSMENT

The institutional assessment rubric is applied to the course's core activity.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Allen, K. R. (2006). *Launching new ventures: An entrepreneurial approach* (4th ed.). Houghton Mifflin.
- Aulet, B. (2017). Disciplined Entrepreneurship Workbook. John Wiley & Sons.
- Baron, R. A. (2006). Opportunity recognition as pattern recognition: How entrepreneurs "connect the dots" to identify new business opportunities. *Academy of Management Perspectives*, *20*(1), 104-119.
- Betts, S. (2006). From employee to entrepreneur. T+D, 60(2), 66-67.
- Bygrave, W. D., & Zacharakis, A. (2008). Entrepreneurship. John Wiley & Sons.
- Gundry, L. K., & Kickul, J. R. (2007). *Entrepreneurship strategy: Changing patterns in new venture creation, growth, and reinvention*. Sage Publications.
- Hernández-Acosta, J. (2016). Emprendimiento Creativo. Inversión Cultural.
- McMullen, J. S., & Shepherd, D. A. (2006). Entrepreneurial action and the role of uncertainty in the theory of the entrepreneur. *Academy of Management Review,* 31(1), 132-152.
- Peredo, A. M., & Chrisman, J. J. (2006). Toward a Theory of community –Based enterprise. *Academy of Management Review, 31*(2), 309-328.
- Popova, I. P. (2006). Is professionalism the way to success? Sociological Research,

- *45*(1), 41-58.
- Timmons, J. A., & Spinelli, S. (2009). *New venture creation: Entrepreneurship for the 21st century* (8th ed.). McGraw-Hill/Irwin.
- Williams, L. (2016). Disrupt: Think the Unthinkable to Spark Transformation in Your Business. Pearson Education.
- Zimmerer, T., Scarborough, N. M., & Wilson, D. (2008). *Essentials of entrepreneurship* and small business management (5th ed.). Pearson/Prentice Hall.

ELECTRONIC LINKS

- Banco de Desarrollo Económico para Puerto Rico (2008) Movimiento empresarial apoyo al pequeño y mediano comercio. http://www.bdepr.org/
- Brian Cliff Manor, New York: Academy of Management, Academy of Management Review. o1/01/1976 to present.

 http://wf2dnvr17.webfeat.org:80/Z5YvM11003/url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=bth&jid=AMX&site=ehost-live
- Baker, W., & Sinkula, J. (2009). The Complementary Effects of Market Orientation and Entrepreneurial Orientation on Profitability in Small Businesses. *Journal of Small Business Management, 47*(4), 443-464. http://search.ebscohost.database, doi:10.1111/j.1540- 627X.2009.00278.x Biblioteca Virtual. (2009). Ebsco business search database. Retrieved from http://search.ebscohost.database
- Entrepreneur Media Inc. (2009). Entrepreneur. http://www.entrepreneur.com
- Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation (2009). *Entrepreneurship*.

http://www.entrepreneurship.org

Rocha, H., & Miles, R. (2009). A Model of Collaborative Entrepreneurship for a More Humanistic Management. *Journal of Business Ethics*, *88*(3), 445-462.

http://search.ebscohost.database, doi:10.1007/s10551-009-012

Zu, L., & Song, L. (2009). Determinants of Managerial Values on Corporate Social

Responsibility: Evidence from China. Journal of Business Ethics, 88, 105-117.

http://search.ebscohost.database doi:10.1007/s10551-008-9828

For more information resources related to the course's topics, access the library's webpage http://biblioteca.sagrado.edu/

REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION

For detailed information on the process and required documentation you should visit the corresponding office. To ensure equal conditions, in compliance with the ADA Act (1990) and the Rehabilitation Act (1973), as amended, any student in need of reasonable accommodation or special assistance must complete the process established by the Vice Presidency for Academic Affairs.

ACADEMIC INTEGRITY

This policy applies to all students enrolled at Universidad del Sagrado Corazón to take courses with or without academic credit. A lack of academic integrity is any act or omission that does not demonstrate the honesty, transparency, and responsibility that should characterize all academic activity. Any student who fails to comply with the Honesty, Fraud, and Plagiarism Policy is exposed to the following sanctions: receive a grade of zero in the evaluation and/or repetition of the assignment in the seminar, a grade of F (*) in the seminar, suspension, or expulsion as established in the Academic Integrity Policy effective in November 2022.

All rights reserved | Sagrado | August 2020 | November, 2022