



MANAGEMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

(BME-506)

V-Semester Diploma Engineering (Computer/Electronics)

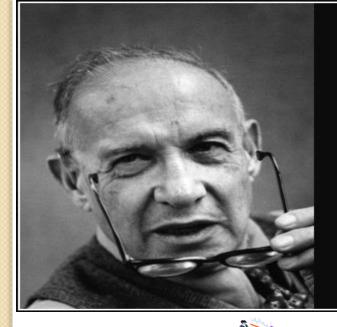
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1. Syllabus
2. Objective of Course

3. Basic Concept of Management



Management and entrepreneurship are only two different dimensions of the same task. An entrepreneur who does not learn how to manage will not last long. A management that does not learn to innovate will not last long.

— Peter Drucker —

AZ QUOTES



1. SYLLABUS: MANAGEMENT & ENTREPRENEURSHIP (BME-506) UNIT TOPICS MARKS I INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT: Introduction to industrial management, Management of men material and machines, Scientific management and its principles, Functions of Management, Structure of industrial organization, Types and applications. INDUSTRIAL OWNERSHIP: Introduction to Ownership and its types: Partnership organization, Joint 15

Structure of industrial organization, Types and applications.

INDUSTRIAL OWNERSHIP: Introduction to Ownership and its types: Partnership organization, Joint Stock Company, Private Limited Companies, Public Limited Companies, Private sector and Public sector organization, Concept of the heavy, medium, small scale, cottage and village industries.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT: Sources of finance, Elements of costs, Prime cost, Factory cost, Other overheads, Total cost, selling price and problems on them Depreciation, Classification and methods of providing depreciation, Problems.

WAGES AND INCENTIVES: Job evaluation and merit ratings, Definition and objectives, Ranking and point rating methods, Introduction to wages, Types of wages, Introduction to incentives, Types of incentives, Problems based on Halsey and Rowan systems.

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT: Objectives of HRM, Staff development, Training strategies

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and methods.

LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAWS: Importance and necessity, Types of Labour laws and disputes,
Brief description of the Acts such as Factories Act 1948, Workmen's Compensation Act 1923,
Minimum wage Act 1948, Employee's provident fund Act 1952.

ACCIDENTS: Introduction, Classification, Causes and Effects of accidents, Types of industrial hazards.

IV ENTREPRENUERSHIP DEVELOPMENT: Concept of entrepreneurship, Characteristics of

entrepreneur, Role of Entrepreneur, Role of entrepreneurs in Economic Development;

Entrepreneurship in India, Entrepreneurship - its Barriers, Preparation of project report, Steps of

MOTIVATION AND LEADERSHIP: Definition of motivation, Methods for improving motivation, Definition of leadership, Functions of leadership, Manager as a leader.

Text Book and/or Reference Material

- Industrial Engineering and Production Management by Mart and Telsang (S. Chand Pub.)
- Industrial Engineering and Management by D. Ravi Shankar (Galgotia Pub.)

planning a small to medium enterprises. (SMEs).

- Industrial Engineering and Production Management by M. Mahajan (Dhanpat Rai Pub.)
- Industrial Engineering by N.J. Manek (Laxmi Pub.)
- Industrial Engineering and Management by O.P. Khanna (Dhanpat Rai Pub.)

2. Objective of this course

- The main objective of this course is to help engineering students to get aware towards varied management principles and practices.
- To familiarize the engineering students with the basic concept of management applied to contemporary organizations.
- This course will equip the engineering students to various feasibility analysis-Market, Technical, Financial and Economic.
- To equip them with the knowledge and skill required to be successful in applying Project Management.
- To make them understand techniques for Project planning, scheduling and Execution Control.
- To create awareness among engineering students about various facts of entrepreneurship as an alternative career as well as to highlight the merits of pursuing such an option.
- The students develop and can systematically apply an entrepreneurial way of thinking that will allow them to identify and create business opportunities that may be commercialized successfully.

3. Basic Concepts of Management

- Management is the process of designing and maintaining an environment in which individuals, working together in groups, efficiently accomplish selected aims.
- Management is the attainment of organizational goals in an effective and efficient manner through planning, organizing, staffing, directing and controlling organizational resources.
- > Organizational resources include men(human beings), money, machines and materials.
- Management is Science and Art- Management is a science in the sense, that it adopts a systematic approach through knowledge acquire by continuous and vigorous efforts in the field of management science. Management is an art, as it is an application of some skills to achieve the desired result. It is an art because it utilises the talent of the people, and also because it manages the human beings.

Definitions of Management

- W. R. Spriegal Management is an executive function, which is mainly concerned with carrying out the policies laid by the administration.
- ➤ Louis E Boone & David L Kurtz- The use of people and other resources to accomplish objectives.
- Mary Parker Follet- the act of getting things done through people.
- Frederick Taylor defines Management as the art of knowing what you want to do in the best and cheapest way.

Characteristics of Management

- ➤ Management is a distinct process.
- ➤ Management is an organized activity.
- Management aims at the accomplishment of predetermined objectives.
- Management is both a science and an art.
- ➤ Management is a group activity.
- ➤ Management principles are universal in nature.
- Management integrates human and other resources.
- ➤ Management improve efficiency.
- ➤ Managements maintain discipline.

Levels of Management

Upper Jobs like CEO, CFO, COO,

CTO, VP-Marketing.



manager, foreman, shift manager.

Middle Management

Lower-Level Management Interpret plans & set actions.

Job like – regional/plant managers.



Implement plans. Jobs like – team leader, assistant

Top Managers

- Set objectives
- Scan environment
- Plan and make decisions

Middle Managers

- Allocate resources
- Oversee first-line managers
- Report to top management

 Payalan and implement activities.
- Develop and implement activities

First-line Managers

- Coordinate activities
- Supervise employees
- Report to middle managers
- Involved in day-to-day operations



Next Topic Unit 1: Industrial Management



