

1. What are the connections between the disciplines addressing entrepreneurship at ODU?

The connections between the disciplines addressing entrepreneurship at ODU are business admin/management being related to entrepreneurship because it provides the foundational knowledge/skills needed to start up and run a business. Economics is connected to entrepreneurship by understanding the environment in which businesses operate in. Finance is another discipline that connects with entrepreneurship by dealing with management of financial resources, the concepts and access funding to start and grow their venture is important. Marketing is essential for entrepreneurs to know their target customers. Psychology contributes to our understanding of entrepreneurial mindset and behavior which is important in order to be able to succeed even in uncertain circumstances.

2. Is entrepreneurship an art or science?

Entrepreneurship can be seen by an art or a science for example, entrepreneurship viewed as an art is associated with creativity, vision, and innovation. Like artists, entrepreneurs use their imagination and intuition to identify opportunities, generate ideas, and craft unique solutions. They take risks, think outside the box, and challenge the status quo. Entrepreneurship involves the art of persuasion, as entrepreneurs must effectively communicate their vision to investors, partners, and customers. Entrepreneurship viewed as a science involves systematic thinking, research, and analysis. Entrepreneurs apply principles and methodologies derived from disciplines such as economics, management, finance, and marketing to evaluate market demand, develop business models, and make informed decisions. They conduct feasibility studies, market research, and financial projections to assess the viability of their ventures.

3. How is failure good?

Failure is a good thing because without failure there is no growth. Failure is a valuable learning experience. When things don't go as planned, it forces us to reflect on our actions, decisions, and strategies. We can analyze what went wrong, identify the contributing factors, and gain insights into what needs to be improved. Failure often leads to a deeper understanding of our strengths, weaknesses, and areas for development. It teaches us to bounce back from setbacks, to keep trying in the face of challenges, and to develop a greater tolerance for risk and uncertainty. Failure can fuel the determination to overcome obstacles and succeed in future endeavors.

4. What have I learned from failing?

What I've learned from failing is being a better listener, being more aware of my surroundings to be able to identify opportunities around me. In failing I've learned what my strengths and weaknesses are and learning how to improve those specific weaknesses. From failing I've learned problem-solving skills as I analyze what went wrong, identify alternative solutions, and develop new strategies. Making more informed decisions in the future from risk and rewards is another thing learned from failing.

5. What ethical issues might arise related to what I am working on?

Ethical issues that might arise to what I am working on pertaining to non-profit mission based business/foundation is if we shift our focus away from its core mission, it can lead to a loss of trust among stakeholders and donors. Other ethical issues that might arise are conflicts of interest, lacking transparency in its financial reporting, governance, or program outcomes, leading to mistrust and

Professor Porcher

CYSE 494 33718

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skepticism. Another big one is if we exaggerate or misrepresent our achievements to secure funding or maintain support. Non-profits must adopt robust governance structures, maintain transparency and accountability, engage in regular self-assessment, and prioritize the interests of their beneficiaries and stakeholders while upholding their mission in order to keep the social enterprise ethical.