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Differentiated evolution not a common revolution: Analysing MBA education in Britain using New Institutionalism as a conceptual framework.

Abstract

Purpose:

This paper aimed to explore the reform and development of the MBA within pre-1992 and post-1992 universities in the United Kingdom with reference to New Institutionalism and field theory.

Design / Methodology / Approach:

The methodology adopted the approaches of Navarro (2008) and Kars-Unluoglu (2016) that involved a web-based review of those pre-1992 universities listed in the Financial Times 'top-100' MBAs, as well as a review of a regional grouping of four post-1992 universities.

Findings:

The findings echo the work of Wilkins and Huisman (2012) who argued that British business schools were stratified into distinct organisational fields, each catering for their own market. Whereas the pre-1992 universities are able to offer a wide array of electives and pathways to enable personalization and specialization of the curriculum, post-1992 universities appear to offer a more constrained curriculum offer.

Research limitations / Implications:

This review would have benefited from closer interrogation of curriculum content through interviews with Program Leaders/Directors. Future research should involve a larger sample from the post-1992 sector.

Originality / Value

This paper provides an up to date analysis of the direction taken by British universities. It shows that the MBA market is differentiated with an elite focussed more catering for an international market than the post-1992 universities who still exhibit a commitment to their local market.

Keywords:

New Institutionalism field theory; MBA curriculum; teaching and learning in a business school; management competencies.

Introduction:

In their paper 'Business schools in transition' (2012), Howard Thomas and Eric Cornuel contemplated some of the concerns relating to the work and utility of business schools, and suggested that:

Business schools are definitively in transition and at a turning point in their evolution and development.... The search for legitimacy may unwittingly create more homogeneity in the strategies of business schools and impact the development of alternative strategic choices about differentiating research and programs and improving linkages with the management community. (2012, p.2-3).

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3 Although this observation was made during the post 2008 global financial crisis, in which business
4 schools sought to legitimise their role in society, this critique also pointed to more searching
5 questions relating to the relevance of the business school curriculum, as well as its delivery. Spender
6 (2017, p.187) suggests that 'those who find fault with what we are doing think more in terms [of]
7 adjustment and refinement than of radical reconstruction'- is this view valid today? Have business
8 schools responded to criticism and remodelled their curriculum in order to meet the needs of
9 students and wider society? At the heart of many discussions relating to the work of business
10 schools is the issue of the relevance and utility of the MBA as a management qualification. Criticism
11 of the MBA is not new and precedes the Great Financial Crisis. In recent years, however, this pre-
12 eminent management qualification has been revised, redesigned and renewed in the United
13 Kingdom (UK). This paper focuses on the degree of change in a range of British universities, one set
14 drawn from an 'elite' and a second that is representative of post-1992 institutions, and its possible
15 implications for management education using a conceptual framework drawn from New
16 Institutionalism field theory.
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20 21 22 **Literature review:**

23 *Identifying the need to reform the MBA*

24
25 A number of concerns relating to the MBA have been discussed in the literature since the 1980s,
26 most notably in the United States (US). In simple terms, these concerns can be traced to the core
27 issues pertinent to any discussion of the curriculum: what is taught, and for what reasons, and to
28 whom? Pettigrew and Whip (1991) identified a range of core managerial skills that business schools
29 should focus in their curriculum delivery. This competency-driven approach was developed further
30 by Pfeffer and Fong (2002) who expressed concerns as to the relevance of the curriculum, as well as
31 Rubin and Dierdorff (2009) who called for the development of managerial competencies to be
32 addressed more effectively in MBA education. Although Rubin and Dierdorff (2009) thought that
33 competencies relating to decision-making, managing strategy and human resources were not
34 addressed sufficiently. The importance of Rubin and Dierdorff's (2009) analysis is inescapable as it
35 inferred that the MBA was unfit for purpose as a qualification for senior management posts and
36 required reform.
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40 *What should be taught in the MBA curriculum?*

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42 This 'curriculum gap' (Costigan and Brink, 2015, p. 260) between course content and vocational
43 relevance was, however, indicative of wider concerns relating to the MBA. These concerns can be
44 reduced to four key themes. Firstly, the relevance of the MBA curriculum and its lack of focus on
45 leadership (Almog-Bareket, 2011; Mintzberg, 2004, 2013). Secondly, the emphasis given to
46 quantitative analysis at the expense of qualitative skills, and the lack of direct relevance of published
47 research to business practice (Bok, 1978; Hodgkinson and Rousseau 2009; Blass and Weight (2005a);
48 Spender, 2017). Thirdly, a short-fall in coverage of important societal issues such as equality of
49 opportunity, corporate social responsibility, and cross-cultural awareness (Ghoshal, 2005;
50 Kathawala, Abdou, Elmuti, 2002; Li-Hua and Lu, 2014; Schlegelmilch and Thomas, 2011). A fourth
51 concern centred upon the development of relevant managerial skills that were deemed essential for
52 the twenty-first century (Louw, Bosch, Venter, 2001; Varela, Burke, and Michel, 2013). A number of
53 researchers have sought to relate these concern in terms of 'vocational training', and within a wider
54 discussion of what it means to be a manager in contemporary society. For Buchholz (2012), there is a
55 need to redefine what it means to be a manager in terms of being a 'true professional', with a clear
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3 code of ethics and an awareness of the social context within which business operates. It is within this
4 context that we should look to reform the MBA, and look to develop management as a profession.
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6 Closely tied to this perceived 'curriculum gap', is a more profound 'epistemological gap' (Spender,
7 2017) that reflects a fundamental problem for many business schools in how they conceive of
8 themselves and their work. As early as 1967, Simon had identified an over-reliance on the delivery of
9 theory and a lack of emphasis on practical aspects of management within the traditional MBA
10 curriculum. For Simon (1967) this prioritisation of abstract theory over professional practice
11 produced an imbalance within management education. For Simon (1967) the response required was
12 for business schools to rebalance the MBA in order to achieve an 'equilibrium condition', in which
13 theory and practice worked in unison. Phillips, Hsieh, Ingene and Golden (2016, p.1), argue that 'the
14 b-schools have not responded adequately.... Schools and curricula have not adapted'. For Datar,
15 Garvin and Cullen (2011, p.16), this failure to adapt to changing needs is even more profound post
16 2008 and necessitates:
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19 'Rebalancing MBA education towards "doing" and "being" aims to reduce the knowing-doing
20 gap that results from these deficiencies in skills, attitudes and beliefs. Without "doing" skills,
21 knowledge has little value. Without "being" skills, it is often hard to act ethically or
22 professionally.'
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25 The challenge that confronts many business schools is how to contribute to a new process of
26 professionalization and skills development for the future managerial cadre, and the role of the MBA
27 within this agenda. In order to evaluate the success of business schools in responding to change, an
28 analysis of the balance between theory and practice within the MBA curriculum is required.
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30 *What should the MBA curriculum aim to achieve?*
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33 In order to examine the relevance of the future MBA curriculum, we need to revisit our
34 understanding of relevant professional knowledge in management. Historically, the MBA has been
35 typified by an emphasis on the functional demarcation of the curriculum in terms of a relatively
36 narrow subject content centred on marketing, finance, strategic planning, and economic models of
37 behavior (Datar et al. 2011; Spender, 2017; Thomas and Cornuel, 2012). Although this curriculum
38 model had come under scrutiny prior to the 2008 financial crisis, events since have accelerated a
39 move to diversify the subject content and disciplinary nature of a number of MBA programs. In
40 particular, greater emphasis is now given to issues relating to corporate social responsibility, ethical
41 business practice as well as managing outside the Anglo-American cultural 'bubble'. For Jarvis and
42 Logue (2016, p. 2), the incorporation of business ethics within the curriculum has yet to achieve the
43 same importance as other traditional subjects as it 'is treated in a celebratory positive light... and
44 largely unproblematic'. It remains to be seen, then, the degree to which the remodelled MBA has
45 transformed the behaviors of managers.
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49 In order to prepare MBA students for the future challenges of the twenty-first century, we
50 would do well to revisit ancient conceptions of what constitutes valuable knowledge, and the values
51 system that underpins such concepts. Although virtue business ethics is not without its critics
52 (Adkins, 2011; Amann, Pirson, Dierksmeier, von Klimakowitz and Spitzbeck, 2011), it does pose the
53 question of how moral judgment interacts with human action. In offering the notion of 'practical
54 wisdom', Aristotle recognised the importance of practice as well as theory in human behaviour.
55 Flyvbjerg (2001) has called for the business curriculum to be rebalanced, with the theoretically-
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3 driven conception of knowledge (episteme) countered by context-dependent and professional skills
4 (techne). For Dunne (1993, p.228):
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6 ‘Phronesis as a form of knowledge is from deep involvement in concrete situations,
7 where that involvement only come from the character and disposition of the person,
8 formed through that person’s life history’
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11 It is here in inculcating a code of professional ethics and behaviours where business education has
12 the potential to make a meaningful impact on managerial action. For Flyvbjerg (2001) this could be
13 realized in the classroom through discussions centred around the ethical context to decisions and
14 the relevance of values in how we interpret and respond to problems. However, for Kemmis (2012,
15 148-151) offering classroom-based discussions is inadequate, as ‘phronesis cannot be developed
16 directly- and it is not something that can be taught; it can only be learned- and then be taught
17 indirectly’. In order to embed practical learning business schools must look beyond the classroom at
18 how they may incorporate theory into daily practice (praxis). This move requires two significant
19 steps for many business schools. First, to recognise that the imbalance between theory and practice
20 must be addressed and second, to engage more directly with organizations in a new partnership of
21 mutual learning.
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25 Datar et al. (2011, p.455) simplified this challenge for business schools in terms of a ‘two cultures
26 problem’, where research and theory are valued more than direct engagement with business.
27 Historically, post-1992 universities have claimed that they have developed closer and more fruitful
28 relations with industry and commerce than older institutions. Take, for example, the development of
29 sandwich degrees that combined a work placement with academic study in the former polytechnics.
30 If there is a two cultures problem between the Higher Education sector and business, it has tended
31 to be more pronounced in the older universities where the focus was on a theoretical rather than a
32 ‘hands-on’ approach to management. Although Schlegelmilch and Thomas (2011) recognise that
33 progress has been made in the revision of the MBA curriculum model, they argue that ‘whether this
34 is sufficient to circumvent the more fundamental need to reform management education as a whole
35 remains doubtful’. Business schools are not static socio-political systems, but are arenas of struggle
36 involving a range of stakeholders. In particular, academics in the ‘research-intensive’ pre-1992
37 universities are generally driven by the need to publish, rather than meet the needs of practitioners.
38 Indeed, for Spender (2017, p. 187) ‘few faculty members understand what goes on in firms’. So long
39 as career advancement is determined by the drive to publish, then academics will prioritise their
40 own specialist research interest.
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45 This personal-professional driver is also reinforced by external pressures that inhibit a practice-
46 orientation. This ‘tyranny’ (Khurana, 2007) of ranking universities in terms of their academic
47 reputation impacts on how institutional leaders identify their organisational goals for academics. In
48 the United Kingdom (UK), for example, the periodic Research Excellence Framework emphasises the
49 need to publish in high ranking journals, with recruitment and promotion linked to an academic’s
50 publication potential. Universities are also constrained by the need to be accredited by external
51 bodies, such as the Association for the Advancement of Collegiate Business Schools (AACSB) or the
52 Association of MBAs (AMBA). In particular, the structures associated with AACSB accreditation
53 impose behaviours on how universities plan for the future and assess their students. Given these
54 constraints, we should acknowledge the internal and external pressures that impact on a business
55 school’s capacity, and indeed willingness, to engage in radical change of their MBA curriculum.
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3 *For whom should the MBA be conceived for?*
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5 Finally, with reference to whom should study for the MBA, we should re-appraise its target clientele.
6 Historically, Higher Education in the UK has been stratified by a number of socio-economic and
7 cultural conditioning factors which has impacted on choice of institution. In particular, the post-1992
8 universities have tended to cater for students in their local community rather than pitching their
9 offer to international students. This market-orientation is changing as institutions look for more
10 students from across the globe as they look to build their reputation. Whether the post-1992
11 universities possess a curriculum model to challenge the pre-eminence of the elite is an area of
12 interest for this paper.
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16 Managers are confronted by an increasingly volatile and uncertain environment in which
17 adaptability and responsiveness are prized by business. In essence, we have moved from traditional
18 managerial functions to those associated with change leadership, such as inspiring, communicating a
19 vision and drafting strategic plans. This changing need has implications for the MBA curriculum. For a
20 number of researchers (Almog-Bareket, 2011; Liu and Lu, 2014), the MBA should therefore be
21 concerned with the vocational preparation of organisational leaders, not business managers.
22 However, the idea of demarcating the MBA as a senior executive qualification has limited appeal for
23 many universities who recognise the lucrative appeal of the MBA. The past two decades has
24 witnessed the expansion of MBA programs throughout the globe. This expansion of MBA brand has
25 been associated with a move away from the traditional generic American model to more work-
26 specific models, such as that in Educational Management, or culturally-specific models, such as
27 'European' (Thomas and Cornuel, 2012) or 'Asian' (Shaw, 2017) variants. For Blass and Weight
28 (2005b), there is a clear concern here: 'the MBA is slipping from being the elite business qualification
29 to a mass graduate conversion programme which is seen as a necessary stepping stone to the ranks
30 of the junior rather than senior management'. How then should we envisage the future MBA- one
31 for senior leadership figures, or for the massed ranks of supervisory management who may aspire to
32 a leadership role? How well positioned universities are to respond to this challenge is central to this
33 discussion of MBA education.
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38 *Theorising the development of the MBA using New Institutionalism as a conceptual framework.*

39 New institutionalism searches for explanations of how organizations interact with other
40 organizations within a common field of activity. As Bockino (2017, p. 148) points out, 'while 'old'
41 institutionalism conceptualized the organization as embedded in the local community, new
42 institutionalism expands that conceptualisation outwards, envisioning the organisation on a field,
43 sector, or society level'. This field was described by DiMaggio and Powell (1983, p. 148) in terms of a
44 four determining characteristics:
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47 'An increase in the extent of interaction among organizations in the field;
48 the emergence of sharply defined inter-organizational structures of domination
49 and patterns of coalition; an increase in the information load with which organizations
50 in a field must contend; and the development of a mutual awareness among participants
51 in a set of organizations that they are involved in a common enterprise'.
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54 All these characteristics are apparent in the contemporary Higher Education (HE) market. Not only is
55 there competition for students but external structures established by professional bodies and
56 regulatory regimes, such as the AMBA and AACSB impinge on the behaviours available to
57 institutions. For Wilkins and Huisman (2012, p. 2):
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4 Business schools can be regarded as belonging to a distinct organizational field....
5 As a distinct organizational field, business schools arguably compete for largely
6 the same resources and legitimacy, and operate under the same institutional
7 framework in terms of laws, regulations, normative rules and cognitive belief systems.
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10 One of the central tenets of Di Maggio and Powell's (1983) conceptualisation of organizational fields
11 is that organizations should display a relatively high degree of commonality.
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13 Perhaps the most important theoretical contribution from DiMaggio and Powell's (1983) work on
14 New Institutional theory is the concept of institutional isomorphism and how it relates to
15 organizational behaviours. Di Maggio and Powell (1983) argued that in order to protect their market
16 position, organizations were preoccupied with the maintenance of their reputation and legitimacy.
17 As Thomas and Cornuel (2012, p. 3) describe 'the search for legitimacy may unwittingly create more
18 homogeneity in the strategies of business schools and impact the development of alternative
19 strategic choices about differentiating research and programs'. According to Di Maggio and Powell
20 (1983), there are three key processes that influence the behaviours of organizations towards
21 commonality. The most conspicuous process is termed 'coercive isomorphism', where Government,
22 or 'other organizations upon which they are dependent', (DiMaggio and Powell, 1983, p. 150) may
23 dictate certain behaviours. One example of 'coercive isomorphism' is the pressures brought to bear
24 on universities in England through the periodic Research Assessment Exercise that measures the
25 quality of a research outputs and ranks institutions accordingly. A second process relates to 'mimetic
26 isomorphism', where organizations model themselves on the market leader or follow others'
27 approaches when market conditions are uncertain. The third process is described as 'normative
28 isomorphism', and refers to the actions taken in responses to the demands made by professional
29 bodies, such as those expectations required by AACSB in order to obtain accreditation. Although the
30 concept of isomorphism is not without criticism- for example in downplaying the degree of
31 heterogeneity and competition within organizational fields, and its lack of focus on organizational
32 political culture (Fligstein and McAdam, 2012) - it offers a conceptual framework within which to
33 model organisational behaviours.
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42 **Research methodology:**

43 The aim of the research exercise was to explore a possible correspondence between two sets of
44 British MBAs and the idealized curriculum identified by Navarro (2008). The approach taken was
45 influenced by an analysis of American MBAs undertaken by Kars-Unluoglu (2016), Neelankavil (1994)
46 and Navarro (2008), and contributions from Rubin and Dierdorff (2009) and Costigan and Brink
47 (2015) in which they worked from the premise that the MBA curriculum is to some extent a
48 'reflection of a [business] school's strategy' (Segev, Raveh and Frajoun, 1999, p.551). For Kars-
49 Unluoglu (2016):
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51
52 Syllabi reveal structure, content and perspective of the courses being taught, even if they do
53 not reflect real-life instruction. They enumerate what topics the instructors will cover and
54 what students will read.... Since the syllabi are shared by the instructors as an official
55 position [and]... they are a reliable data source for what instructors consider to be important
56 for students to learn.
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3 There is therefore an established body of research (Kars- Unluoglu, 2016; Navarro, 2008; Segev,
4 Raveh and Frajoun, 1999) that indicates that the nature of subject content, identified through their
5 syllabi, and the manner through which an MBA is delivered are all indicative of the prevailing vales-
6 system within a business school, its expertise and student intake.
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9 The list of leading British MBAs was taken from the Financial Times (FT) 2017 ranking of top global
10 MBAs, including those from the United States. This choice replicates the approach of Wilkins and
11 Huisman (2012) who note that the FT ranking 'is widely believed to be the most influential and
12 prestigious'- as such we should regard the FT ranking as a part of the legitimation mechanism that is
13 tied to legitimation. The decision to use the FT MBA ranking also mirrored the approach by Kars-
14 Unluoglu (2016) and Navarro (2008) as it is predicated on the view that 'the vast majority of schools
15 in the top 50 has tended to remain relatively stable over the years' (Navarro, 2008, p.111), and as
16 such provides a credible source of information. However, whereas Navarro (2008) and Kars-
17 Unluoglu (2016) focussed on the MBA curriculum at American universities, this paper is concerned
18 with an exploration of the contemporary MBA at British universities. As a consequence, it was
19 decided not to refer to American publications, such as US News and World Report and Business
20 Weak as Navarro (2008) and Kars-Unluoglu (2016) had done in their research.
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24 In addition to the 'top-10' MBAs, a second grouping of universities was reviewed. In order to test
25 the argument put forward by Wilkins and Huisman (2012) that business schools in Britain are
26 stratified into separate and clearly defined groups, four post-1992 universities in the north of
27 England- Cumbria, Northumbria, Sunderland and Teesside- were reviewed using the same
28 methodology and framework as the elite grouping. As a group, the four represent a range of ex-
29 polytechnics, differing in size and ranging from the mid-to-lower positions in various league tables.
30 There are three important considerations to be taken into account when comparing post-1992
31 business schools with the elite identified by the FT. Firstly, the post-1992 sector has traditionally
32 concentrated on undergraduate business education more than postgraduate teaching, which has
33 been dominated historically by pre-1992 institutions. Secondly, the 'new' universities have tended
34 until recently to focus their efforts on achieving high quality teaching rather than challenge the
35 research power of older universities. Finally, we should note the point made by Wilkins and Huisman
36 (2012, p. 9) that 'business schools affiliated to post-1992 universities often contain claims of regional
37 excellence, rather than national or international excellence.... Post-1992 universities, therefore,
38 often operate in different markets and have different objectives from the 'top' universities'.
39 Although there may be isomorphic drivers impacting on post-1992 business schools, we should
40 recognize that they are on a different evolutionary path to many pre-1992 universities such as
41 Cambridge, Oxford and Durham.
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46 The web-based review of syllabi replicated the approach of Navarro (2008) and of Kars-Unluoglu
47 (2016). British MBAs was primarily concerned with gathering data on: the number and diversity of
48 MBA courses offered by business schools; the division between a core and peripheral elective
49 subject content; the range of choice for students; the opportunities for enrichment and skills
50 development. The website of each business school was accessed and its curriculum recorded. This
51 collection of data was expected to provide a deep insight into the MBA curriculum at each
52 university, as well as informing a thematic analysis of the "British MBA" if, indeed, there is such a
53 British variant of the American model. This data was then compared with the 'idealized' MBA
54 curriculum described by Navarro (2008) with 26 subject domains divided into 5 categories:
55 functional and analytical; soft-skills; social responsibility and global issues. These categories would
56 serve as a convenient and logical thematic descriptors and contribute to the analysis of the MBA
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curriculum. The findings relate to direct reference to a subject domain, such as corporate finance or marketing, within the curriculum offer. There may, of course, be instances where a subject identified by Navarro (2008) is subsumed into another domain, as is the case with 'general management' or 'leadership'. In addition to the relevance of the idealized model proposed by Navarro (2008) a decade on from publication, this issue of nomenclature is an important limitation to this method of research. In addition to searching for correspondence with Navarro's (2008) idealized MBA model, this review was also interested in ascertaining any particular weighting in favour subject domains, such as marketing or finance over others such as corporate social responsibility and global awareness as was reported by Navarro (2008) within British MBAs.

Findings:

The FT 'top' 10:

The FT list of 'top 100' international MBA degrees for 2017 includes 13 British universities, second only to the United States with 51 universities. Although a significant provider of high quality MBA education, the UK has only two institutions (Cambridge 5th and the London Business School 6th) in the premier grouping of 15 identified by the FT. Only 13 of the top 100 MBAs are awarded by Asian universities, with China having 5 institutions and India 4 cited respectively. Despite the growth of the Chinese and Indian economies, it would appear that neither is yet able to challenge the dominance of the United States in high quality MBA education. This ranking of international MBAs reinforces the traditional view of the MBA as being led by the values, goals and innovative capacity of American institutions (Blass and Weight, 2005a; Neelankavil, 1994; Shaw, 2017).

The findings generated by the web-based review suggests that there has been a significant movement to change the MBA in the UK in the past decade or so. Indeed, there is evidence to suggest that elite business schools have refashioned the MBA curriculum and now cater for issues not envisaged by Neevankavil (1994) or Navarro (2008) in their work on an ideal MBA curriculum. In this respect, the debate over the MBA has transcended the idealized version postulated by Navarro (2008). For example, British MBAs now include game theory and digital technology (Imperial, Oxford and Lancaster), as well as family business (Imperial and Cranfield) and boardroom experience (Durham). It is clear that the range of electives provides business schools with a curriculum that is both expansive and highly specialized. Table 1 below provides data on the number of core modules and electives offered by the top-10 British MBAs. *Of the 26 subject domains specified by Navarro (2008), the elite business schools offer between 16 and 10 as a whole, with an average of 12.7 across the sample.* Although most of these subject domains identified by Navarro (2008) are included within the curriculum, there are a few exceptions, with 'negotiation skills' and 'leadership' not explicitly referred to by some. In such instances such as 'career planning', these may be catered for within the 'hidden curriculum' and the networking opportunities available at institutions such as Cambridge.

Category	Cambridge	LBS	Manchester	Oxford	Cass	Lancaster	Warwick	Imperial	Cranfield	Durham
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	Ranking: 5	6	30	33	37	42	44	45	53	75
Functional										
Marketing	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Corporate finance	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Financial accounting	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Operations and supply chain management	/	/	/	/	x	/	/	/	/	/
Corporate strategy	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Managerial /cost accounting	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Management information systems	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	/
Operations research	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Analytical										
Managerial economics	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	/	/	x
Quantitative analysis	/	/	/	x	x	x	x	x	x	/
Decision analysis	x	x	x	x	/	x	x	/	x	x
Soft skills										
Management communications	x	/	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Organizational behaviour	/	/	x	x	x	/	x	x	/	x
General management	x	x	x	x	/	/	x	x	x	x
Leadership	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Human Resource management	x	x	/	x	x	x	x	x	/	x
Organizational architecture and design	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Negotiations	/	/	x	/	x	x	x	/	x	x
Career planning	/	x	/	x	x	/	x	x	x	x
Entrepreneurship	/	/	x	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Social responsibility										
Corporate ethics / Social responsibility	/	/	x	/	x	x	x	/	x	/
Business & Government	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Business law	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	/	x
Global										
Macroeconomics	/	/	x	x	x	x	x	/	x	/
Global strategic management	/	/	/	/	x	x	/	x	/	/
International business	/		x	x	/	/	/	/	/	/
Total	16	25	11	11	10	12	10	14	14	14

Key: '/' = referred to in curriculum offer, 'x' not referred to in curriculum offer

Table 1. An overview of subject content of elite British MBA aligned to Navarro (2008).

The development of the MBA curriculum in Britain is also reflected in the variety of study programs available to students. There appears to be significant provision for the customisation of the full-time MBA to meet the needs and aspirations of students. Customisation can be achieved in two ways. Firstly, through formalized pathways that focus on a particular subject domain and professional development, as in the case of the Durham MBA that offers three pathways in entrepreneurship, consultancy and technology. This approach is designed to meet the needs of a specialist managerial cadre. Secondly, through the provision of electives. Electives appear to be a pervasive means of enrichment for elite British MBAs and as such offer students a range of choice. For example, Oxbridge draws from its diverse intellectual resources to offer 'perspectives from the humanities' (Oxford) and 'philosophy in business' (Cambridge) as an alternative to the functionalist

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3 content in most MBA programs. However, whereas some students may decide to study a broad
4 range of electives, others may be attracted to a concentration in a particular subject area. For
5 example, the curriculum offered both by the Cass Business School and Imperial include a significant
6 number of electives aligned to finance. Given the geographical location of both to the City of
7 London, such a concentration is comprehensible.
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10 In addition to the provision of pathways and electives, personalized learning is supported through
11 opportunities to undertake extra-curricular activities. In particular, the opportunity to undertake a
12 work-based consultancy project enables students to apply their learning in a practical context, as in
13 the example of Warwick with a 10-12 weeks' placement. This shift towards a greater emphasis on
14 praxis is a significant development in MBA education and it makes the MBA a far more purposeful
15 qualification. The findings suggest that the 'top-10' MBAs are able to offer significant variety in the
16 student journey - for example, business simulations at Manchester and competitions at Lancaster -
17 than was the case in the past. This incorporation of practice into teaching and learning is to be
18 welcomed.
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21 *Post-1992 universities:*

22 The review of post-1992 northern universities validates the claim made by Wilkins and Huisman
23 (2012) that there exists a range of expertise and research power in business schools that is reflected
24 in their MBA curriculum offer. *Of the 26 subject domains specified by Navarro (2008), the post-1992*
25 *institutions in the sample offer between 13 and 5, with an average of 9.75.* In contrast to the
26 numerous electives offered in elite institutions, choice is more restricted in post-1992 institutions.
27 Indeed, some subject areas that would ordinarily correspond to the core curriculum in the elite
28 group are absent, or subsumed under generalized headings, in some post-1992 universities. Take for
29 example, the absence of marketing at Cumbria and Teesside. Compared to the variety of electives
30 offered at elite business schools, the range of choice t Cumbria and Teesside is minimal, as both
31 appear to offer a 'one-size-fits-all' curriculum. In contrast, at Sunderland the facility to personalize
32 the MBA through personalized degree pathways is provided by pathways in Marketing, Finance,
33 Human Resource Management, Hospitality Management, Enterprise and Innovation, Supply Chain
34 Management, Culture and Creative Industries, and Global-General Management through electives
35 'bolted onto' a core curriculum. In addition to offering a traditional curriculum including accounting
36 and finance, operations and supply chain management, and marketing, Northumbria offers a choice
37 between a work-based management investigation, or a consultancy project instead of a dissertation.
38 Although post-1992 institutions tend to offer a limited curriculum range compared to elite business
39 schools, they do offer some opportunities for the integration of theory with practice through
40 individual project work that is set within a student's own professional context. The findings do
41 suggest, however, that the British MBA market is differentiated and stratified as claimed by Wilkins
42 and Huisman (2012).
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Category	<i>Cumbria</i>	<i>Northumbria</i>	<i>Sunderland</i>	<i>Teesside</i>
Functional				
Marketing	/	/	/	x
Corporate finance	/	/	/	x
Financial accounting	x	x	x	x
Operations and supply chain management	/	/	/	x
Corporate strategy	/	/	/	/
Managerial /cost accounting	x	/	/	x
Management information systems	x	x	x	x
Operations research	x	x	x	x
Analytical				
Managerial economics	x	x	x	x
Quantitative analysis	x	x	x	x
Decision analysis	x	/	x	x
Soft skills				
Management communications	x	x	x	x
Organizational behaviour	/	x	x	x
General management	/	/	/	/
Leadership	/	/	/	/
Human Resource management	x	/	/	/
Organizational architecture and design	x	x	/	x
Negotiations	x	x	x	/
Career planning	/	x	x	x
Entrepreneurship	x	/	/	x
Social responsibility				
Corporate ethics / Social responsibility	/	x	/	x
Business & Government	x	x	x	x
Business law	x	x	x	x
Global				
Macroeconomics	x	x	x	x
Global strategic management	x	/	/	x
International business	x	/	/	x
Total	9	12	13	5

Key: '/' = referred to in curriculum offer, 'x' not referred to in curriculum offer

Table 2. An overview of subject content of four post 1992 universities' British MBA aligned to Navarro (2008).

Discussion:

Although criticism of the MBA predates the Great Financial Crisis, the period after 2008 intensified concerns with the degree and accelerated calls for change. On one level reform was engendered by a backlash against the behaviours of a managerial cadre who were held responsible for the crash. From this perspective, the MBA was symbolic of a failed elite with flawed goals. On another level, the reform of the MBA was driven by those within business who viewed it as being unfit for purpose in an increasingly globalized and increasingly diverse world. Finally, we should also recognise that a number of concerns had been raised that related to the way the MBA was taught and its lack of

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3 focus on developing managerial skills. Given these pressures for change, it may be anticipated that
4 the degree has been transformed beyond recognition- but is this so?
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6 *To what extent are we changing our work as academics to accommodate change?*
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8 Pettigrew (2011) argued that 'in the end real change will only occur by scholars changing their
9 scholarly routines', and in particular how academics value different forms of knowledge production.
10 Pettigrew (2011) acknowledges that 'management research and the way our fields of knowledge are
11 themselves a product of wider pressures to change the character of knowledge and how it is
12 produced', and that 'successive Research Assessment Exercise assessments right back to the mid-
13 1980s have changed individual and institutional behaviour'. (Pettigrew, 2011, p. 347-348). In this
14 respect, we need to acknowledge that the work of business schools and their prioritisation is
15 conditioned not only by individual career aspirations on behalf of academic but also through the
16 criteria established by Government agencies that measure performance within Higher Education.
17 Pettigrew (2012, p.350) highlights to importance of understanding this complex relationship that
18 influences the content, context and knowledge production process of management research.
19 Although Pettigrew (2012) may be accused of providing an apologia for academe, his thesis is
20 important in alluding to the key policy drivers that emanate from the state bureaucracy and that
21 have prioritised research over practice. Meagher (2009) offered a more diverse set of categories to
22 define impact beyond conventional instrumental measures that include developing the capacity to
23 build networks that establish greater connectivity and collaboration and are more inclusive of
24 potential stakeholders. To some degree, such calls to change is reflected in the new guidelines for
25 the 2021 Research Excellence Framework Exercise that place greater emphasis on impact through
26 real-world application in case studies. However, despite a shift in the way research outputs are
27 valued, Business Schools still have some distance to travel before they all arrive at a balance
28 between a suitable research and professional practice, and re-evaluate what is the purpose of
29 undertaking research.
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34 The imposition of a research-driven assessment regime limits to degree of manoeuvre that
35 academics enjoy, and therefore their capacity for change. Universities tend to be risk-averse and
36 limit the potential for radical innovation. The reform of the "British MBA" suggests an evolutionary
37 rather than a revolutionary response to the critique levied against the degree. It is clear that
38 concerns raised by Simon (1967), as well as Flyvbjerg (2001) Kemmis (2012), and Spender (2017) are
39 being addressed, but that this response varies. In all probability, given career structures and
40 assessment regimes, many institutions will prioritise corporate strategic research areas over micro-
41 projects with external clients and the production of applied knowledge. On a superficial level, there
42 would appear to be some level of correspondence with Navarro's idealized model of the MBA, with
43 the elite closer to the ideal than post-1992 institutions. However, we should acknowledge that a
44 uniform model of the degree is not desirable and could not hope to meet the needs of such a diverse
45 student intake and their employers. The refashioned MBA in the elite business schools offers not
46 only choice for students over what they study but ownership over the learning journey. Moreover,
47 the provision of extra-curricular enrichment activities facilitates a personalized curriculum that
48 enables a much more student-centred conception of the MBA. Taken together, these developments
49 would infer that change in clearly-defined areas is taking place in the UK.
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53 *Re-professionalising management through a revised MBA:*
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55 In 2010 two seminal developments signalled a change in emphasis within academe in favour of
56 greater recognition of the benefits of ethical practice both for individuals and organisations. Firstly,
57 Anne Tsui's call for papers themed as 'dare to care' (2010) and secondly, James Walsh's presidential
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3 address at the 2010 Academy of Management meeting, in which he asked 'what can we do as an
4 Academy to embrace the cared and inspire and enable a better world' (2011, p.225). This emphasis
5 on the human dimension within organisations is for Rynes, Bartunek, Dutton and Margolis (2012,
6 p.504) representative of a 'paradigm shift that emphasises neurological, psychological, and
7 sociological bases of human interrelating that have other-interest as opposed to self-interest at their
8 core'. At the heart of this shift is a recognition of Frost's (2003) work on organisational pain that
9 reported that high performance organisations are more likely to induce stress and toxicity (Kanov,
10 Powley and Walshe (2017) and that 'whatever its form or cause, suffering pervades organisational
11 life and is likely costing organisations hundreds of billions of dollars annually' (Kanov, Powley and
12 Walshe, 2017, p.754). Kuechler and Stedham (2017, p.3) report on the integration of mindfulness
13 into the MBA curriculum at Western University in the United States, but such a radical innovation is
14 not replicated on the same scale in the UK, apart from Lancaster where two modules: 'Mindful
15 manager' and 'Leading mindfully' are offered (University of Lancaster, 2017). Ethical practice is now
16 included in UK MBA programmes, where it is often subsumed into leadership modules. However,
17 ethics is not yet presented within the MBA curriculum as being on a par with core subject disciplines,
18 such as marketing or finance. It remains to be seen how far mindfulness, as well as compassion,
19 tolerance and forgiveness become embedded within organisations as Fehr and Gelfand (2012)
20 advocate. Unless management education programmes, such as the MBA, are able to re-educate
21 future senior leaders in relation to the benefits both for organisations and employees, the impact of
22 this approach will be limited. One possible avenue to explore, at least in the short-term, is to revisit
23 the idea of 'organisational citizenship' (Grant, 2012) and promote a reflection on what obligations
24 managers owe to colleagues beyond a legal interpretation of their duty of care, to one that is
25 predicated on a duty of ethical practice and humanity.
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31 This recognition of the importance of organisational citizenship is manifest in various forms in
32 MBA programmes. Puntney (2016) reports on the development of intercultural competence
33 (Deardorff, 2009) within the MBA curriculum at Middlebury Institute in California. The content of the
34 MBA curriculum addressed managerial competencies that related to leading others from different
35 linguistic or cultural backgrounds. For example, students are required to study at least 12 credits
36 from a 62 credit MBA, that includes eight credits of language skills and further four credits linked to
37 cultural awareness. In doing so, the Middlebury curriculum sought to address issues such as differing
38 cultural paradigms and value systems that has been identified as a weakness of the MBA. Whereas
39 the Middlebury project has placed intercultural competence at the heart of its curriculum planning,
40 this is not the case in British institutions where a different approach is adopted. Take, for example,
41 the Cass Business School that offers an international consultancy week in Iceland and a range of
42 electives that involve tours of China, Cuba, the Middle East and the United States. This approach is
43 mirrored at Manchester where the module 'Managing and leading in a global environment is
44 described as: 'this course will provide you with analytical tools to critically evaluate the globalised
45 economy from a cultural, political and economic perspective. You will explore major management
46 issues and develop an understanding of the social context of businesses' (University of Manchester,
47 2017). The purpose of such activities is clearly to apply theory to practice rather than engage directly
48 in an intercultural curriculum in the depth that Middlebury offers. At Edinburgh, two modules
49 acknowledge the international context to MBA study, 'Global strategy' and 'International Business in
50 Context'. This extract from the latter is typical of how the MBA approaches intercultural
51 competence: 'Businesses wishing to cultivate trading relationships with emerging countries need to
52 set-aside their 'developed world' mentality and re-tool business models, products, and strategies if
53 they are to be successful' (University of Edinburgh, 2017). In short, although important steps have
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3 been taken to raise cultural awareness, British MBAs still tend to focus on instrumental conceptions
4 of how culture relates to business, and could do more to follow the example of Middlebury.
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6 *Commonality and diversity within the MBA curriculum:*
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8 The content of the MBA curriculum is undergoing change, with greater emphasis given to subjects
9 such as innovation and cultural awareness, as well as ethical management practices. Although
10 business innovation appears to be an increasingly popular subject within MBA programmes, there is
11 no consensus on what constitutes a suitable body of knowledge for this relatively new subject
12 domain that draws from a variety of disciplines. For Kars-Unluoglu (2016, p.75) 'there is little
13 consensus on the topics taught in innovation courses. This might suggest the lack of a shared vision
14 among the community of innovation scholars.... Innovation is a perfect example of a rapidly
15 developing interdisciplinary fields growing in diverse directions'. So, whereas Imperial focus on
16 'Design thinking and innovative problem solving' and Warwick offer 'Innovation and creativity', that
17 emphasise creativity, Cranfield focus on 'Managing strategic innovation' and Sunderland offer
18 'Managing innovation and technology transfer' that emphasise managerial processes. Where there
19 may be some commonality in approach is to be found in the way innovation is taught, with 'the
20 teaching mode in leading business schools appears to be moving towards a mode that is more
21 explorative in nature and collaborative in style' Kars-Unluoglu (2016, p.89). This move towards
22 constructivism and away from didactic teaching or case studies is mirrored across many business
23 schools globally as universities aim to personalise the learning experience through engagement and
24 practice (Driscoll, 2000; Hindle, 2007; McCarthy and McCarthy, 2006; Sawyer, 2006).
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28 Isomorphism is predicated not only on the presumption that an organisational field has a high
29 level of commonality but also that there are regulated forms of behaviour within that field. In
30 general, regulation is performed through international accreditation bodies such as the AACSB,
31 EQUIS and AMBA (mimetic isomorphism) or more formally via Government policy and legislation
32 (coercive isomorphism). In practice, however, isomorphic pressures are less strong than this
33 regulatory framework would infer, and are limited by institutional differences. In their review of
34 management education, Guillotin and Mangematin (2015, p.8) report that 'isomorphism is locally
35 embedded' and that 'business schools on each side of the Atlantic seem to structure themselves and
36 operate differently'. This is diversity in practice reflects differing institutional, cultural and economic
37 contexts between the different models of MBA. As Antunes and Thomas (2007) note, whereas
38 management education in the United States was characterised historically by coherence and
39 leadership through innovative business schools such as Wharton and Harvard, in Europe
40 management education reflected the peculiar cultural and historical forces that pertain to each of
41 the nation states. This is view applicable to the UK where the binary divide between pre and post
42 1992 universities pervades Higher Education. So, although there may be some commonality
43 between British MBAs, there are also variations in their curriculum content.
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49 **Conclusion:**
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51 This paper has contributed to the body of work relating to the reform and reappraisal of the MBA as
52 the premier international management qualification with reference to two sets of provider. In
53 particular, this paper set out to explore "what is taught, and for what reasons, and to whom". In
54 doing so, the research sought to compare the subject content of British MBAs with the curriculum
55 identified by Navarro (2008) as an idealized model for future students. The findings suggest that the
56 idealized model proffered by Navarro (2008) has been superseded by a much more enriched and
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3 purposeful range of options for students, particularly at elite institutions. One qualification should be
4 made at this point. As elite institutions, these business schools tend to possess more resources than
5 the post-1992 universities who tend to appear lower in the league tables. As a result, the elite are
6 more likely to innovate earlier and over a wider range of initiatives. These findings suggest that
7 British universities are engaged in a transformation of MBA education to ensure that it is fit for
8 purpose- and is seen by their students as value for money. The curriculum is more student-centered
9 and aim to integrate abstract theory with practical application. The subject content is varied,
10 particularly in elite business schools and offers not only student choice but the facility for
11 specialisation. As such, the evolving British-style MBA anticipates the further professionalization of
12 the management cadre.
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15 The evolution of the MBA in the UK infers that business schools recognise a need to re-orient
16 management education to meet the demands of contemporary organisations in a changing world.
17 Clearly, the way institutions approach the design and delivery of their curriculum reflects their view
18 of the world and themselves, with pre and post-1992 universities targeting different clientele and
19 offering a MBA to suit their market. The call from critics (Flyvbjerg, 2001; Spender, 2017; Thomas
20 and Cornuel, 2012) to re-design the MBA so it may become a tool for the re-professionalisation of
21 the managerial cadre has generated change. The incorporation of ethics into the curriculum is a first
22 step to a change in the values system and priorities associated with being a professional manager in
23 the twenty-first century. As we move way from Taylorist notions of work that are redolent of a
24 production-line mentality, towards a more humanist and creative interpretation of what the
25 management of others involves, the need for an understanding of ethical practices becomes more
26 evident. The reformed MBA also appears to have made some progress towards incorporating
27 multicultural awareness into its content, albeit that this is often instrumental in nature.
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31 In addition to the inclusion of ethics and cultural awareness into the curriculum, it is evident that a
32 number of MBA programmes are now aligned to formal professional accreditation in order to
33 recognise the importance of practice as well as theory. Take for example, the MBA at Northumbria
34 that is accredited by the Chartered Management Institute (CMI) and which enables admission to
35 member status as a result of a mapping exercise that identified common levels of attainment. As a
36 result, Northumbria MBA graduates also qualify as chartered managers, an important hallmark of
37 professional status in the UK. Although one may see the alignment between university curricula and
38 professional bodies as the culmination of the competency-driven agenda identified by Pfeffer and
39 Fong (2002), it is also part of a wider re-conceptualisation of what it means to be a professional
40 manager. The reformed MBA is better attuned to the needs of contemporary society. It is a long-
41 term project that predates the Great Financial Crisis and that is still in process. If there is one lesson
42 to learn, it is that the MBA should be a dynamic and responsive study programme and not simply a
43 qualification that provides a certain status within organisations.
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47 Although there is a high degree of commonality within the core curriculum, isomorphic drivers are
48 limited as business schools prefer a unique brand offer. The common core built around marketing,
49 strategy, finance and accounting, and operations management is indicative of normative isomorphic
50 pressures that reflect the expectations of students and employers. An MBA devoid of these subject
51 domains would lack professional legitimacy for both students and employers. A second isomorphic
52 driver is that of mimetic isomorphism- in that there is a convergence around more progressive forms
53 of teaching and learning, and enrichment. The movement towards 'practical wisdom', combining
54 theory with practice is provided through an array of learning opportunities ranging from
55 competitions, simulations to individual projects. The provision of specialized pathways and electives
56 means that we cannot think in terms of an uniform model of the British MBA. Some elite institutions
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3 prefer to differentiate their brand by the concentration in particular subject domains, as in the case
4 of Imperial and the Cass Business School who offer a raft of finance-related modules, or Durham
5 with their consultancy pathway. Others, particularly in the post-1992 grouping, do not offer such a
6 diverse curriculum and may not deviate far from their core curriculum. In part, this may reflect the
7 expertise of academics. In part, it may also mirror the nature of a predominantly regional and limited
8 market as opposed to an international one for the elite. The evidence from this review suggests that
9 the MBA continues to evolve in the UK as independent and competitive business schools respond to
10 their particular market context.
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