

A survey of investigative entrepreneurship in physical education office of Isfahan province

Khodayar Momeni^{a*}, Esmail Sharifian^b, Korosh Ghahraman Tabrizi^b and Allahyar Arabmomeni^c

^aM. As. Islamic Azad University of Kerman, Science and Research, Kerman Branch, Iran

^bPhD. Member of Department of physical education, Bahonar University, Kerman, Iran

^cDepartment of Human Science of Islamic Azad University Khomeinishahr Branch, Isfahan, Iran

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received July 28, 2012

Received in Revised form

August, 26, 2012

Accepted 12 September 2012

Available online

16 September 2012

Keywords:

Entrepreneur organization

Job creation

Isfahan providence

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to investigative entrepreneur in Physical Education Office of Isfahan province. This research is performed in the administration office associated with sport in Isfahan providence. The method of research is deceptive and of the correlation-type, which is based on the survey. The statistic population includes all of expert staffs, official conventional and contract, which have been announced to be 205 in year 2012. According to Morgan table, the sample was equal to 132 people selected, randomly. Questionnaire of Wisbird entrepreneur organization is used to perform the study. The validity and reliability of the survey is confirmed using Cronback alpha ($\alpha=0.91$). In this study, descriptive statistic (Frequency, Distribution, Percentage, Mean & Standard deviation) and inferential statistic (Pearson correlation test) have been used. The result of the study showed that Mean and standard deviation of organization entrepreneurship were 2.79 and 0.28, respectively. The highest and lowest scores were calculated 4 and 1.54, respectively. Furthermore, we found out that in the distribution of aspects organizational entrepreneurship, the lowest average was related to reward and the highest was related to goal and relation.

© 2012 Growing Science Ltd. All rights reserved.

1. Introduction

The recent wave of recession in the world has created much trouble for business owners and many people have lost their jobs in the world. In 2012, one in four was unemployed in Spain and the outlook was gloomy. Job creation is one of the most important concerns in most western societies and it is a source of performance measurement for governmental organizations. In such gloomy economic circumstances, entrepreneurs play essential role in adding new job opportunities. There are literally various studies dedicated on how successful entrepreneurship programs are.

* Corresponding author.

E-mail addresses: momen_i_128@yahoo.com (K. Momeni)

© 2012 Growing Science Ltd. All rights reserved.

doi: 10.5267/j.msl.2012.09.015

Sedrpoushan et al. (2012) performed an empirical study among 280 welfare receivers on measuring the impacts of social cognitive consultation on changing receivers' entrepreneurship behaviors. The study implemented Bandura's social cognitive questionnaire and chose 30 volunteers who received the lowest marks in this survey and the group were divided into two groups. The study provided a consultation among them for eight consecutive sessions of two hour-period and the results showed that the consultation could change both welfare receivers' perception and their attitudes, substantially.

Arab et al. (2012), in another assignment, investigated the effect of each determinant of innovation management impacting on entrepreneurial activities in Iran and the members of Global Entrepreneurship Monitor between 2008 and 2011 was studied and evaluated based on the structural equations. They suggested that innovation management teams could be detected and prioritized in each of the studied provinces and the necessary information could be provided through an Internet-based information bank of entrepreneurial opportunities.

Arab and Vakil Alroaia (2012) explained that entrepreneurship development is a complex process, which plays long-term and pervasive impact in the economical development of any country. In order to investigate the level of entrepreneurship, many countries are interested in comparing between their own experiences and policies and other successful cases in developing entrepreneurship. They also studied entrepreneurship in Iran and countries of global entrepreneurship monitor using structural equation modeling to investigate the effect of independent variables of entrepreneurial activities and entrepreneurial perceptions between 2008 until 2010. Their results indicated that entrepreneurial perceptions had a significant impact on entrepreneurial activities and observed variables had a complete positive relationship with each other.

Entrepreneurial perception involves perceived entrepreneurial capabilities, i.e. people's perception of their own knowledge and experience to launch a business (Bosma et al., 2008). Human beings normally act based on their insight of reality, rather than reality and they could look for the world from their own perspective. If a person believes that s/he could start a business or could recognize an opportunity, s/he would have the capability to do it in practice.

The definition of the concept of opportunism in entrepreneurship science was substantially different from that in literature. For instance, Kerzener (1973) stated that opportunities are like paper money spreading over the sidewalk, which would be expecting a watchful person to pick them up. In contrast, Schumpeter (1942) stated that opportunities require substantial amount of investment to be exploited and commitment to their exploitation can only be achieved in the most organized minds (De Clercq, D., & Bosma, 2008; Bosma & De Clercq, D., 2008). Eyal and Karek (2004) explained how transformational leaders transformed organization in a case study of the relationship between leadership and entrepreneurship.

There are many barriers in front of entrepreneurs for creating jobs and opportunities such as laws and regulations (Nawaser et al., 2011). Zali and Razavi (2008) discussed these barriers to entrepreneurship development in Iran. Vakil alroaia et al. (2012) used DEMATEL technique to find barriers in development of entrepreneurship in the industry of Iran by categorizing the factors in 2 groups of cause and effect. They also implemented fuzzy concept to handle any ambiguity on the feedbacks gathered from decision makers. The results of their survey showed that two factors of "kind of management" and "organizational structure" were the most important factors. In addition, "legal obstacles" and "optimum use of financial resources" were at the highest degree of impression on business units.

Taleghani et al. (2012) investigated the relative efficiency of job creation from year 2002 to 2010 in various cities including Semnan, Dameghan, Shahrood, Garmsar and Mahdishahr located in west region of Iran. The study used data envelopment analysis where there were two inputs including the

granted loans to private sector and the job applicants and two outputs including the assigned to work and the number of jobs created. The results indicated that the city of Garmsar represented the highest efficiency and Damghan maintained the lowest efficiency.

Darvish et al. (2012) presented a model for entrepreneurial orientation implemented by policymakers and managers of banking system towards improving the entrepreneurial orientation. The study performed a survey among 700 employees of private banks in Tehran, Iran and the results showed that the entrepreneurial orientation, cultural factors and among organizations factors, making proper connections between organizational unit and high manager support were under a good condition.

The purpose of this study is to investigate entrepreneur in Physical Education Office of Isfahan province. The organization of the paper first presents details of the survey in section 2 and the results are given in section 3. Finally, the concluding remarks are given in the last to summarize the contribution of the paper.

2. The proposed study

The purpose of this study is to investigate entrepreneur in Physical Education Office of Isfahan province. This research has been done in the administration office of sport and the young of Isfahan province. The method of research is descriptive and of the correlation type performed based on the survey. The statistic population includes all of expert staffs, official conventional and contract, which have been announced to be 205 in 2012. According to Morgan table the sample was equal to 132 persons that they selected by randomly.

Questionnaire of Wisbird entrepreneur organization were used as investigative instrument. The validity and reliability for it has been confirmed ($\alpha=0.91$). In this study, descriptive statistic (Frequency, Distribution, Percentage, Mean & Standard deviation) and inferential statistic (Pearson correlation test) have been used.

The study of this paper designed a questionnaire, distributed 132 questionnaires and collected 121, which were properly filled and could be used for further analysis. The study was held in province of Esfahan, Iran. In our survey, 59% of participants were male and 41% were female. In addition, 79% of the participants were married and 21% were single. Most of the participants had between one to five years of job experiences. In terms of educational background, 63% of the participants hold a bachelor degree of science. In average, the mean of entrepreneurship was 2.79 with the standard deviation of 0.28, the minimum and maximum score has been 1.54 and 4, respectively. Fig. 1 shows diversity of the responses on our survey.

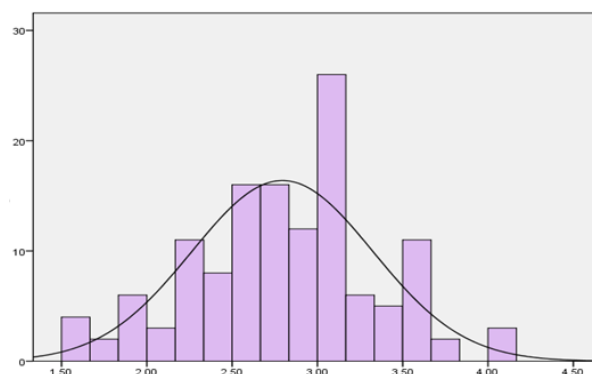


Fig. 1. Distribution of entrepreneurship of employee

The study considered entrepreneurship contribution in terms of six different groups of objective, award, structure, institutional mechanism, leadership, relationships and attitude towards change. Within each group, we compare the relative importance of factor in Likert scale.

3. The results

The questionnaire of this survey collects information in seven different categories and details of the results of our survey are demonstrated in Table 1 as follows,

Table 1

Details of survey on entrepreneurship contribution among employees

Entrepreneurship component	min	max	Standard deviation
Objective	1.6	4.0	2.95±0.58
Award	1	4.0	2.48±0.69
Structure	1	4.0	2.63±0.65
Institutional mechanism	1.4	4.0	2.73±0.64
Leadership	1.2	4.2	2.92±0.67
Relationships	1.2	4.0	2.95±0.58
Attitude towards change	1.4	4.0	2.84±0.46

As we can observe from the results of Table 1, relationship and objective maintain the highest ranked followed by leadership, attitude towards change. In addition, institutional mechanism, structure and award come in the lower priorities. The study was also established in terms of separating them based on different cities and Table 2 demonstrates the results of our survey.

Table 2

Characterization of entrepreneurship contribution among employees in terms of geographical positions

City	Mean	Standard deviation
Ardestan	2.42	0.43
Tiran and kron	2.05	0.35
Khomeinishahr	2.03	0.33
Shahinshahr	2.04	0.44
Kashan	2.03	0.27
Dolat Abad	2.19	0.44
Mobarakeh	3.11	0.13
Najaf Abad	2.96	0.38
Headquarter	2.83	0.55
Total	2.65	0.45

According to results of Table 2, Mobarakeh represents the highest potential for entrepreneurship contribution followed by Najaf Abad and Headquarter. The other cities maintained lower degrees of entrepreneurship contribution. The survey concludes that there are different factors influencing the success of entrepreneurship program including management support, freedom, independence, employment, compensation, promotion, access time, and organizational boundaries, organizational structure, corporate culture, control and monitoring system status, motivation, organizational culture, property management, communications systems and payment of salary. It is suggested that managers consider entrepreneurship programs as well as they do on regular job promotions. This could be done through asking employees to participate in various workshops, promotion programs, etc.

4. Conclusion

In this paper, we have presented an empirical study to investigate entrepreneur in Physical Education Office of Isfahan province. This research has been done in the administration office of sport and the young of Isfahan providence. The statistic population includes all of expert staffs, official conventional and contract, which have been announced to be 205 in 2012. The study considered entrepreneurship contribution in terms of six different groups of objective, award, structure, institutional mechanism, leadership, relationships and attitude towards change and relationship and objective maintained the highest ranked followed by leadership, attitude towards change. In addition, institutional mechanism, structure and award came in the lower priorities. The study has concluded that different factors such as management support, freedom, independence, employment, compensation, promotion, access time, etc. could be contributed for development of entrepreneurship programs.

Acknowledgment

The authors would like to thank the anonymous referees for their constructive comments on earlier version of this paper.

References

- Arab, Z., Noori Nasab, S., Azad, R., & Zolfaghareed, F. (2012). A study on the effect of the innovation management on entrepreneurial activities in Iran and the state-members of GEM. *Management Science Letters*, 2, 2651-2660.
- Arab, Z., & Vakil Alroaia, Y. (2012). A comparative investigation of entrepreneurship in Iran and countries of Global Entrepreneurship Monitor. *Management Science Letters*, 2, 1527-1534.
- Bosma, N. & Schutjens, V. (2007). Outlook on Europe: Patterns of Promising Entrepreneurial Activity in European Regions. *Tijdschrift voor economische en sociale geografie* 98(5), 675-686.
- Bosma, N.S., Van Stel, A. & Suddle, K. (2008). The geography of new firm formation: Evidence from independent start-ups and new subsidiaries in the Netherlands. *International Entrepreneurship and Management Journal*, 4 (2), 129-146.
- Darvish, H., Alvani, S.M., salehi sadagiani, J., & Abbaszadeh, H. (2012). An empirical study on effective factors on entrepreneurial orientation in Iranian banking industry. *Management Science Letters*, 2, 2591-2600.
- De Clercq, D., & Bosma, N.S. (2008). An exploratory study of international commitment by nascent and existing firms. *Journal of Small Business and Entrepreneurship*, 21(3), 223-237.
- Eyal, O., & Kerek, R. (2004). How do transformational leaders transform organization? A study of the relationship between leadership and entrepreneurship. *Rutledge*, 3(3), 211-235.
- Kruger, J., Schneider, J., & Westermann, R. (2006). Clearview: An interactive context preserving hotspot visualization technique. *Visualization and Computer graphics, IEEE Transactions on* 12(5), 941-948.
- Nawaser, K., Sadeq Khaksar, S. M., Shakhshian, F., & Afshar Jahanshahi, A. (2011). Motivational and legal barriers of entrepreneurship development. *International Journal of Business and Management*, 6(11), 112-118.
- Sedrpoushan, N., Irvani, M.R., & Mansourzadeh, N.K. (2012). A social work study on measuring the effects of social cognitive consultation on welfare receivers' entrepreneurship attitudes and behavior. *Management Science Letters*, 2, 1441-1445.
- Taleghani, G., Danaei, A., & Fateminezhad, R. (2012). An empirical study to measure the impact of loan assignment for job creation and entrepreneurship programs. *Management Science letters*, 2, 2147-2152.

- Vakil alroaia, Y., Hemati, M., & Javidnia, M. (2012). A new approach to develop entrepreneurship of the industry using fuzzy DEMATEL. *Management Science Letters*, 2, 1279-1288.
- Zali. M., & Razavi, M. (2008). *Barriers to Entrepreneurship Development in Iran*. Tehran Entrepreneurship University, (In Farsi).