
The Study of the Effect of Applied and Technical Instructions on Increasing the Entrepreneurship knowledge among Students of Kohkiluye and BoyerAhmad Province

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Abstract

The main aim of this paper is the study of the effect of applied and technical educations on increasing entrepreneurship knowledge among students of Kohkiluye and BoyerAhmad province. The present research is descriptive- analytic one. The population composed of all students of Kohkiluye and BoyerAhmad Province who are studying in the vocational course. According to the present research results, there is a relationship between applied and technical educations on increasing entrepreneurship knowledge among male and female students. Also there is a relationship between applied and technical educations and increasing entrepreneurship knowledge among students who are studying in the vocational course. In addition to this, there is a relationship between applied and technical educations and increasing motivation entrepreneurship of students who are studying in the vocational course. Applied and technical education as well as increasing the entrepreneurship knowledge between male and female students is not different.

Key words: applied and technical instruction, entrepreneurship knowledge, students of Kohkiluye and BoyerAhmad Province.

1. Introduction

Entrepreneurship concept is originated from economic schools and penetrates in psychology, sociology and management schools. In fact, from the beginning of 1950 decade, the majority definitions and entrepreneurship resources started by economists. Generally the main assumption in economic contact with entrepreneurship has a mechanism system which makes possible the attribution of optimized sources by use of future opportunities as well as risk. In this economic attitude, there are two obvious limitations that include: cognitive-perceptual limitations of human and the strong impact of social factors on his or her perception and information processing. These two important limitations cause experts to put beyond their considerations for analyze entrepreneurship and search unknown topics in this field at the other categories¹. At first, psychologists were

searching for the answer of this question: which individual entrepreneur features separated him/her from non entrepreneur persons? After these kinds of researches were called "personality approach", from the beginning of 1960 decade, sociologist and researchers attention attracted to another group of demographic variables which known as "behavioral- approach"². This approach pays attention to entrepreneur's activity and reasons and how the formation of business. In a general definition, entrepreneurship considered as the establishment of a company with new business. But particularly, entrepreneurship defined as profit gain process through valuable, new and unique compounding of resources in the ambiguous environment as well as the lack of finality or set up and growing business and investing via the use of innovation and the risk reception or risk- taking, innovation and anticipation in creating or control defined

events³. Researchers acknowledge that entrepreneurship use its special logic and method⁴. There is no common theoretical framework in order to compounding different point of views⁵. Entrepreneurship is a dynamic action not a static one. In other words, entrepreneurship involves the essential actions to analyzing opportunities and set up or developing business, financial preparation and its operated⁶.

Types of entrepreneurship

Generally entrepreneurship can form in three below fields or three formats⁷:

- In the format of independent persons to organization (personal entrepreneurs - independent entrepreneurship)

the personal independent entrepreneurship (individual) is a process which passed by entrepreneurs to fulfill the entrepreneurial activity independently.

- In the format of organization staff (organizational entrepreneurs – inter-organizational).

Inter-organizational entrepreneurship is a process which passed by entrepreneur to accomplish entrepreneurial activities in a traditional or bureaucrat organization. Pinkat believes that organizational entrepreneurship is a person who does some activities in the large organization like an organizational entrepreneur. Kinzberg and Gas believe that the organizational entrepreneur is a person who detect new products, technology and activity in a company and operated them. One of the main differences between the organizational entrepreneurs and independent entrepreneurs is that the organizational entrepreneurs have less ability to control and execute affairs from the beginning of innovation process to the end of commercial sector. Also, independent entrepreneurs put their time and investments exposed to risk, but in the organizational

entrepreneurship, often investment, validity and company's market share and organizational entrepreneur position is at risk⁸. Although by the early of 1980 decade, this subject was not attracted by researches seriously.

An entrepreneur organization-organizational entrepreneurship

Organizational entrepreneurship is a process which passed by an organization to all staffs accomplish their responsibilities as an entrepreneur and carry out all individual and group entrepreneurial activities continuously, easy and fast in the central organization or autonomous covered company. It is depicted that an organizational entrepreneurship is a process which is able to facilitate organization efforts to continuous innovation and come effectively over on competitive realities which organizations face to it while competing in the international markets. Entrepreneurial behaviors and features are essential for all organizations in order to success and development in the competitive environments⁹.

Before decade 1970, research about entrepreneurship was focused on activities or profiles. The next researches show that organizations themselves do the entrepreneurial activities. This subject cause to create organizational entrepreneurship thought. Organizational entrepreneurship focus on what activities have been done by organization more than how doing the activity. Also organizational entrepreneurship is a process which focus on organization more than focus on persons, cultures and educational processes which involved by organizations¹⁰. Some of the presented definitions about organizational entrepreneurship are listed below:

Organizational entrepreneurship is a process which by use of it, organizations notice about opportunities and to act for creative organizing of exchanges among production factors to create additional value.

Shaipro believe that organizational entrepreneurship is multidimensional concept which forms organization activities in the shape of products innovation, innovation in technology, risky and pioneering. The difference between organizational and inter-organizational entrepreneurship is that organizational entrepreneurship make conditions better in organization first every person or group who want to pass inter-organizational entrepreneurship process can implement it fast, easy and effective, secondly stimulus, incentive and training providers of people in order to perform entrepreneurial activity.

Today, inter-organizational and organizational entrepreneurship are two different strategies for create evolution in organizations. In the inter-organizational entrepreneurship, a person is the primer of risky activities in the organization which called him organizational entrepreneur, but in the organizational entrepreneurship, all organizations and staffs have entrepreneurial spirit. In other words, in the inter-organizational entrepreneurship, all entrepreneurship processes stages originated from organizational entrepreneur and finally lead to perform and complete the thinking in the internal organization. But in the organizational entrepreneurship, structures and organization culture change, entrepreneur groups are formed and at last it cause to create a common insight and understanding between managers and staff.

The design of center organizational structure and entrepreneurship schools in country

Countries matters and organizations which belong to today matters, are not solvable by past solutions and future forecast don't solve the future problems. It is necessary to make futures. Today, environmental conditions and game rules of competitors is so complicated and ambiguous which countries and organizations cannot guarantee their long-term survival only by little changes in methods, structures,

technology and factors like that. Therefore, modern countries and organizations should create a revolution in the managers and staff minds to be changed the organization concept, work, quality and competition in their minds basically. Hence, the traditional role of a manager lost its efficiency. In this situation, organizations and countries need to entrepreneurs who can do new actions through creativity, innovation, perseverance, confidence, tolerance of ambiguity. Thus, in a large range of all active elements in economy scene, consumers, producers, investors should do entrepreneurship, because the domain of entrepreneurship effects on society is very wide and include changes in social values and fast growth of economic. Entrepreneurship in every society plays three roles: 1) it is the economic development motor and enforces the economic development of countries; 2) it cause to increase societies efficiency and 3) it creates technology, products and new services. One topic which is important in this field, is that nevertheless the increasing importance of this phenomenon and its increasing role in world economic, in our country, it is considered rarely. Cultural, social and economic conditions of our country are as it is necessary to pay attention to solve problems and bottlenecks in the present and future.

Young population compound of country, the necessity of creation the occupant opportunities and also continuous process of decreasing the role of oil in country's economy are three main factors which cause policy-makers of country to think about reliable source except oil. Undoubtedly that source is Entrepreneurship and its compounds. Pay attention to Entrepreneurship is an essential category in the present difficult conditions and competitive complicated environment more than past. Because indisputably, entrepreneurs according to excellent and significant features can prepare resources in order to create the growth and development in producing fields and human resources and cause to create business and

occupation and the use of industrial innovations increase development and domain of new products and services¹¹.

Background

The most important accomplished researches in Iran are expressed below:

Amini Bidokhti, Ali Akbar (2004) in a research entitled "the role of vocational educations in developing self- occupational in Semnan province. The research method is survey one which has done by a questionnaire. Available evidences and documents show that vocational educations can create occupation for learners in every section of agriculture- industry and services. And also available vocational organizations in Semnan province can be succeed in preparation of occupational opportunities and adroit, expert human sources have been compared with the other scientific centers (schools, faculties of technical and engineering, vocational schools, universities of applied sciences). At the end of this research, some applied proposals are given too¹².

Sharif (2007) in a paper entitled "out efficiency of vocational branch of education in Shahrekord city based on two indexes: occupation and continuing education of graduates, study the out efficiency of vocational educations in Shahrekord during 1996 to 2001. Results show that occupation of graduates was not independent from their graduates of vocational educations in Shahrekord, but their acceptances has been independent than their graduates of vocational educations in Shahrekord. Regarding the weak role of graduates occupations and being irrelevant their studied courses with their occupation, it is suggested to policy- makers and educational planners by study and research about the required and changes of labor market of the province design and perform these educations and according to them, they create the required and relevant changes in different courses of vocational educations to prepare a condition to

absorb the possibility and the related occupation of graduate students.

Masoudi et al, (2005) in their study with title of " the study of effective factors on selecting evaluation styles of learning learners process in vocational-agriculture educations by teachers" state that evaluation with the aim of content survey, input survey, method survey and poll survey are the main elements of learning and educations which are sponsored by successful, continuity, dynamism of educational system in access to their goals. Seven hypothesis of ten ones were confirmed that show the positive and significance relation between the recognition level of written tests and the recognition level of operation tests, availability of educational facilities, facility level in the plan and scoring tests, learners lessons average, learners degree and facility level of questions with the variable of use level of evaluation various methods. According to obtained results from multivariable regression, more than 66% are originated from independent variables set of the recognition level from operational tests, facility level in the plan and scoring tests, learners degree, difficulty degree of text. Between them, the recognition level variable from operational test had the most effective.

Research results of Sadeghi and Ofoghi (2009) entitled" the role study of free schools of vocational organization in Rasht city on comprehensive development" show that in the three separated group A) teachers, B) trainees and C) teachers and trainees, there was a meaningful difference between A and B sections among macro- indexes of individual, social and economic developments. But there was no meaningful difference between them in cultural dimension in C group. There was no meaningful difference between every four macro-indexes of development. in other words, both groups of teachers and trainees had the same views about the effects of free schools on comprehensive development.

Research method

The present research method is (descriptive-analytic) one. The population composed of all students of vocational in Kohkiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad province. They are 8000 students. The sample people are used by sample volume of Kokran formula:

$$n = \frac{\frac{z^2 pq}{d^2}}{1 + \frac{1}{N} \left(\frac{z^2 pq}{d^2} - 1 \right)}$$

Sample volume has been calculated equal to 367 persons. Sampling is simple one and these persons (367) are chosen randomly. Data collection instrument is questionnaire. To prepare the final questionnaire, it is used the standard questionnaire which is "questionnaire of the study of people ability in Entrepreneurship" which put in (A MANAGER) site. The above-mentioned questionnaire was revised by experts and researchers. In order to evaluate indexes, the ideas of experts have been applied too. To gain stability of instrument, KORENBAKH alpha test in SPSS software 20 have been used which is the most proper methods to evaluate stability. At first 30 questionnaires have been completed by samples experimentally, after determining reliability and stability standard, the other questionnaires are completed. The calculated alpha was more than 72%. It shows that validity and stability of questionnaire have been valid and it could be a proper instrument. This research have used Anova analysis in SPSS software in order to study the available

Illative results

Table (1) the report of independent T-test. Test of first hypothesis (there is a relationship between technical educations and increasing entrepreneurship knowledge among male and female students)

Coefficient confidence of 95%	Standard deviation	Average of attitude	sex	
T=-3.81 df=353 p=0.0001	1.66	4.88	female	awareness
	2.25	5.79	male	
T=-1.77 df=348 p=0.038	6.44	23.78	female	Attitude
	7.32	22.34	male	

relationship between vocational educations and increasing entrepreneurship knowledge (skill, knowledge and motivation).

Results

Descriptive results

Frequency distribution of participants in the study according to the high school of education place. The majority of participants in the study belong to Imam Khomeini high school (27.6 percent) and the minority belongs to Somaye female high school (14.08 percent).

Frequency distribution of participants in the study according to the sort of received instruction. The majority of participants in the study have used technical educations and the minority use rouein educations of high school period.

Sexual frequency distribution of participants in the study. More than 68% of participants were male students and 31.5% were female ones.

The sexual distribution of participants in the study according to the sort of received education. The majority of participants in the study were female and the minority ones were male ones.

The distribution of students according to degree and the sort of received education. The majority of participants in the study have used technical educations and the minority use rouein educations of high school period.

T=-3.78 df=353 p=0.000	9.33	31.82	female	capability
	10.66	36.27	male	

Table (2) variance analysis of test the second hypothesis (there is a relationship between applied and technical educations and increasing entrepreneurship knowledge among technical students of Kohkiluye and Boyerahmad province)

Significance level	F AMARE	Error mean	Freedom degree	total	The source of error
0.99	0.01	0.03	2	0.05	Between groups
		4.55	352	1604.66	Inter groups
		4.53	354	1863.56	total

It cannot be found a significance correlation between the sort of educations and the knowledge of students.

Table (3) variance analysis of test the third hypothesis (there is a relationship between applied and technical educations and increasing motivation entrepreneurship of students who are studying in the vocational course in Kohkiluye and Boyerahmad province) (one- way analysis of variance).

Significance level	F AMARE	Error mean	Freedom degree	total	The source of error
0.038	3.28	162.43	2	324.87	Between groups
		49.55	347	17196.32	Inter groups

There is no significance correlation between the sort of education and motivations of students. Zemon test show that there is a meaningful difference between the marks average of vocational students and high school students ($d=2.80$, $p=0.33$)

Table (4) variance analysis of test the forth hypothesis (applied and technical education as well as increasing the entrepreneurship knowledge between male and female students are different).

Significance level	F AMARE	Error mean	Freedom degree	total	The source of error
.602	.509	2.637	2	5.274	Sort of instruction
.005	8.040	41.658	1	41.658	sex
.656	.198	1.028	1	1.028	Sort of education and sex
		5.182	350	1813.531	Error component
			355	12054.000	Total

Mutual variance analysis shows that there is no significance difference between the sort of educations between male and female students.

Of course, there is a meaningful difference between knowledge marks of male and female students.

Conclusion

According to research results, these conclusions are gained:

The majority of participants in the study belong to Imam Khomeini high school (27.6 percent) and the minority belongs to Somaye female high school (14.08 percent).

The majority of participants in the study have used technical educations and the minority use rouein educations of high school period.

More than 68% of participants were male students and 31.5% were female ones.

There is a relationship between technical educations and increasing entrepreneurship knowledge among male and female students.

There is a relationship between applied and technical educations and increasing entrepreneurship knowledge among technical students of Kohkiluye and Boyerahmad province.

There is a relationship between applied and technical educations and increasing motivation entrepreneurship of students who are studying in the vocational course in Kohkiluye and Boyerahmad province.

Applied and technical education as well as increasing the entrepreneurship knowledge between male and female students is not different.

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