
Relation between decision of student entrepreneurship and dimensional improvement of tend thought patterns in physical science students of Islamic Azad University

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Abstract

Background: The goal of research this research Relation between decision of student entrepreneurship and dimensional improvement of tend thought patterns (search of opportunity, tolerance, working opportunity) in physical science students of Islamic Azad University of 4 area.

Materials and Methods: The study population consisted of graduate students of physical education of Islamic Azad University of Mobarakeh and Khorasgan in 2011-2012 which are 487 people. In this study, in addition to data analysis using statistical parameters such as frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, inferential statistics test correlation, path analysis, and regression analysis was used and researcher use (SPSS 19) for descriptive analysis (significant level p 0.05).

Results and Discussions: There is a relation between decision of students entrepreneurial and dimensional improvement of tend thought patterns (search of opportunity, tolerance, working opportunity).

Conclusion: So can be resulted that strength of motivation is most important factor that caused to showing better & proper behavior (the one of them is entrepreneurial behavior) if they strength & universities pay attention to the entrepreneurial motivation caused to increasing entrepreneurial motivations, they will happened after graduate education & business.

Key Word: *decision of student entrepreneurship, search of opportunity, tolerance, working opportunity*

Introduction

Working is an essential activity for spending individual and social life and emphasized that all people with any situation should work. Labor market of Iran is faced with two issues: youth and rise of student education. Thus a large part of the population above relate with market through entrepreneurship and use power of creative and motivated person in economic dynamism and prosperity of the national economy. Develop a modern economy based on innovation and knowledge (Ahmad Pourdayani 2009). All believe that entrepreneurship driving force of economic development in developing and developed countries, sport is evolving and growing in our country and this mobility can be good for the exercise of entrepreneurial activities. Create and establish of entrepreneurial business has a major share of jobs created in recent years. Some of industrial developed countries has supportive programs and has developed and implemented a wide range of entrepreneurs and although these programs effect on business. Sport has a suitable and varied place to create new jobs and generate economic activity. By identifying the areas of entrepreneurship and entrepreneurs in sports can introduce new opportunities to take advantage of the socio-economic development (Foroghi Pour, 2005). Graduated students are not successful without attention to creation power and services in market. (Foroghi Pour, 2005). In today's society with increasing unemployment which is a phenomenon, has had a significant role in the economic development of entrepreneurship so that a key role in a competitive market-based economy. Ensure the vitality and viability of these countries needs to innovate, invent and create new services. In fact, at the most economic experts, entrepreneurs is known as an important source of innovation, job creation and growth and reduce unemployment and is a way for achieving economical and social prosperity (Rabinz, Stephan 1997). In our country recently, researchers and scholars of management measures for individuals and organizations familiar with the concept of making jobs and some organizations have also taken steps to develop a culture of entrepreneurship in society and in studies on entrepreneurship and entrepreneurs will be the question is that what is needed for entrepreneurship and how it can be established in the society and its development in the field provided. Decision about making risky process is an entrepreneurial process (Sheferd, 2003) which is by

job creation, innovation and entrepreneurship opportunities for economic development but the results of entrepreneurial is not always successful. Unfortunately, we can say that despite previous research, yet the failure rate of entrepreneurial processes, dramatically high. This subject will double the importance of identify and understand the underlying dynamics of the entrepreneurial process (Corbett, 2007). Human aspects of the entrepreneurial process and in particular the role of entrepreneurs in the entrepreneurial decision, is one of the main topics of research in the field of entrepreneurship (smith and micheal, 2002). Origin of previous research in this area has been done, was in the fields of economics, psychology, personality and strategic management (Berglund 2005; Mitchell 2001; Busenitz 2001; Ahmad pour 2004).

Actually there were questions such as why just some of society people and not all the people who are in the same situation have the ability to discover and exploit entrepreneurial opportunities Economy of them is? Why are some entrepreneurs more successful than other entrepreneurs? Why when there is a group of people who focus on exploiting to the full the opportunities, others without the ability or commitment and motivation, the pursuit of the entrepreneurial process left unfinished or just say that does we discover this opportunity?! (Baron 2006; Carolis and Saprito, 2000).

Past few decades, research in the field of entrepreneurship is not scholarly theoretical and methodological reasons, to provide a good answer to that question (Markman and Balkin, 2002; Brigham and Castro, 2007).

Previous ideas help to clear the role of entrepreneur in entrepreneurial process but (Ahmad pour, 2004; Mitchell and Busenitz, 2002; Keh and Foo, 2002; Forbes, 1999).

Entrepreneurial decision is one of the most important and interesting decision of entrepreneurial people is organizations. But we don't know in the minds of entrepreneurs who decide to start a business. Faris define decision as launch a business venture: preparation or practical implementation of a new organization. This definition has three components: activities which done to provide willingness and readiness to create a new business (Faris, 1999).

So entrepreneurial decision is not an event but a process that will be completed gradually over time. However their risk of failure for big organizations and depend on factors such as environmental conditions or characteristics but a survey conducted

in 2006 shows that nearly 70 percent of small business venture before the end of the first year will be lost. For businesses that are able to survive into the second year, this ratio is 50% in the second year and at the end of the third year this will be 30% and then take decline with a gentle slope (Small. Business. Administration, 2006), so the first three years of life is a risky business, and will be critical during challenging. As time dimension, Mitcheal, say that three years is enough to develop and launch a business venture (Mitcheal, 1993).

other researchers, know business beyond the stage of birth (stage entrepreneurial) (Shim and Staleak, 2000): In general, research s in the various decision the following criteria for measuring success are used in entrepreneurship (Rabinz, 1990; Gupta and Cheyn, 1993; Cabri and Alenberg, 1996; Molnz and Ferliy, 2005; Asteer 2007; Manolo, 2008; Tamz and Bastenz, 2008):

- Time of business establishment.
- Profitable business
- Enabled business
- Business adoption in stock.
- The first statement of tax
- Simple question of owner / entrepreneur decides whether or not he was successful
- Market share
- Key questions about the success of the business owners as business customers
- Through the entrepreneurial process (at birth or creation) and login stages or maturity of an organization's life cycle

It should be noted that the last above assessment, organization's position in the organizational life cycle, the growth rate is a measure of profitability, market share and growth rate, or rate of increase in the number of personnel, introduction of new products, the amount of certain long-term goals, influence of entrepreneur/business owner, centralization of authority, formal organizational structure and level of commitment and follow its decision style, size and age of organization and operating systems was used. In most studies which the criteria for assessing the organizational life cycle setup was used, four or five level model of organization life was used (Rabinz, 1990; Gupta and Chein, 1993; Cabri and Alenbrg, 1996; Molnez and Ferlay, 2005; Esteer, 2007; Manlo, 2008; Toms and bastinz, 2008).

Organizations which are new in structural features and their managers are more reliant on the primary business owner or entrepreneur (Scheferd and Zakares, 2003).

Khedmati Tavasol (2000) in a study titled “ fields of education and entrepreneurial risk” find out that fields need to succeed in politics, the need for independence, risk control and financial and

supportive resource center, motivation and interest to make business decisions is influenced. Occurrence and breeding grounds for creativity and innovation is much higher than the average and this can be affected by mental ability.

Minai pour (2004) descript the effect of behavioral factors on the entrepreneurial enterprise from the point of view of Tehran Municipality's employees and its purpose is characteristics influence managers and employees, organizational culture, leadership style and organizational level design is the antithesis of entrepreneurship. Its results show that among the features of Leaders variables, perseverance, success, ambition and entrepreneurial drive have more impact on entrepreneurship and among the characteristics of staff; tolerance of ambiguity of internal entrepreneurship has the greatest impact on the people. appropriate skills among variables most influential variables on the entrepreneurial culture within the organization is recognized and finally the impact of entrepreneurial leadership and internal conflict has been demonstrated and in total, the researcher concludes that behavioral factors have an influence on entrepreneurship within the municipality of Tehran and If there is organizational support and encourage environmental employees will show more entrepreneurship.

Foroughi Pour (2005) in a study titled “managers and physical science specialist entrepreneurial fields in sport and solutions” descript the attitude of the teachers and administrators of physical education and physical education experts in entrepreneurial fields. Research has led to the identification of seven main areas for sports entrepreneurship are: Entrepreneurial management and planning in the fields of advertising and Sport, Education and Sports, championship professional sports equipment manufacturing, services and sporting and cultural activities which are included in the following collections. The role of management support, motivation and financial support is very important.

Zare (2009) in a study titled” The relationship between psychological factors and organizational empowerment and entrepreneurship experts in the Physical Education Department ” find out that: there is a meaningful relation between factors of psychological capable (Sense of meaningful work, a sense of competence, sense of self-determination, sense of efficacy and trust) and organizational entrepreneurial. Also, it was found that the highest level of competence and ability to feel and ranked second thoughts about his feelings is determined and trust is third.

Reisi (2007) In a study that examined the relationship between personality traits and entrepreneurial executives in healthcare organizations

related to Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, the findings of this study showed that age, sex and education of employees have significant effect on in their judgments about personality characteristics.

Havard (2004) describe a study effect on the development of entrepreneurial capabilities (independence, risk-taking, achievement motivation, self-control, confidence, courage and creativity) on 450 students and find out that there is a direct relation between these people abilities.

Nick, Manzogardian (2008) in a study investigated the impact of cognitive strategies such as self-image and self-management and also thinks about enhanced performance, especially in the field of entrepreneurship deals.

Jeyko (2010) in a study in Hong Kong among 100 students distinguished them by psychological characteristic. He finds out that entrepreneurial students and include significance of ingenuity, willingness to tolerate ambiguity

Materials and Methods

The study population consisted of graduate students of physical education of Islamic Azad University of Mobarakeh and Khorasgan in 2011-2012 which are 487 person. To determine the sample size of the table Krjsty and Morgan (1970) was used and based on sample size calculations in this table is equal to the population of 214 487 people and adequate so the questionnaire of the students graduate in Physical Education, Islamic Azad University and Khorasgan and Mobarakeh were distributed Breakaway. In this study, in addition to data analysis using statistical parameters such as frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, inferential statistics test correlation, path analysis, and regression analysis was used and researcher use (SPSS 19) for descriptive analysis (significant level p 0.05).

Results

Table 1. Results of Pierson correlation coefficient, relation between decision of students entrepreneurial and dimensional improvement of tend thought patterns (search of opportunity, tolerance, working opportunity).

| Source | frequency | R | Coefficient of determination | Significant level |
|---|-----------|------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| The thought patterns tend to be entrepreneurial students - Search for opportunities | 84 | 0.43 | 0.18 | 0.001 |
| Students and thought patterns tend to be entrepreneurial decision - strength of commitment | 84 | 0.51 | 0.26 | 0.001 |
| Students and thought patterns tend to be entrepreneurial decision - Wanted Business Opportunity | 84 | 0.43 | 0.18 | 0.001 |

Table 2. Results of Regression correlation coefficient, relation between decision of students entrepreneurial and dimensional improvement of tend thought patterns (search of opportunity, tolerance, working opportunity).

| Source | Standard error | Value t | Regression coefficient | Coefficient of determination | Significant level |
|--|----------------|---------|------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| Thought patterns tend - seeking opportunities | 0.27 | 0.24 | 2.56 | 0.39 | 0.01 |
| Thought patterns tend to - strength of commitment | 0.24 | 0.33 | 3.42 | 0.39 | 0.001 |
| patterns tend to be entrepreneurial decision - Wanted Business Opportunity | 0.18 | 0.26 | 2.85 | 0.39 | 0.006 |

There is a relation between decision of students entrepreneurial and dimensional improvement of tend thought patterns (search of opportunity, tolerance, working opportunity).

Conclusion

The results showed that there is positive & meaningful relationship between students entrepreneurship & opportunity seeking, commitment tolerance & venture opportunity pursue in other

words if there are seeking & trying for obtaining opportunity, increasing the tolerance for doing affairs, tireless efforts to obtaining new opportunities pursue, the entrepreneurship will be increased in students. Also in regression equilibrium showed that three factors; tending means, opportunity seeking, commitment tolerance & venture opportunity pursue had effects on students' entrepreneurial decisions so based on these things & also if there is possibilities such as; obtaining some phenomenon, existence essential motivations for filling projects, thoughts of

setting up business, attention to the threats & fitting them by favorites & knowledge caused to the strength of making entrepreneurial decisions & increasing confident in success.

In the personal entrepreneur psychological theory insisted to the personal motivation for business & said that they regulate their motivation based on their favorites & knowledge & they make coordination based on them for obtaining their goals & it said if the favorites of entrepreneur are based on his/her skills & knowledge so his/her success will be increased & caused to decreased their failure.

Obtaining the new knowledge, increasing motivation & strength entrepreneurial behaviors are the subjects that other researchers such as; Jee Coo (2010), Nick (2009), Harvard (2004), Reissi (2007), Zaree (2006), Foroughipur (2005), Minaipur (2004) Jahangiri (2003), Khedmati (2000) accepted it. So can be resulted that strength of motivation is most important factor that caused to showing better & proper behavior (the one of them is entrepreneurial behavior) if they strength & universities pay attention to the entrepreneurial motivation caused to increasing entrepreneurial motivations, they will happened after graduate education & business.

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