

Evaluate Effect of Entrepreneurship spirit on Increase of Innovation, Risk Taking, Self Confidence on Management Students Islamic Azad University of Neyshabur

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Abstract: Study of entrepreneurial spirit of people in the organization has several advantages. This research study the effect of entrepreneurial spirit of Management Students Islamic Azad University of Neyshabur on innovation, risk taking and self confidence. This research is applied by goal and descriptive by method. Management Students Islamic Azad University of Neyshabur (160 people) are the statistical population in the study. 112 people in the study are chose for sample by random sampling. Standardized questionnaire is used as a tool for gathering data and SPSS and LISREL software's also are used for analyzing gathered data through descriptive and regression method. SPSS software for data analysis and correlation tables and regression, and LISREL for data processing with the conceptual model is used. Hypothesis was approved by the analysis of the data of the research. Final result of the study shows that creation of spirit of entrepreneurial with the increasing of the level of innovation, risk taking and self esteem improve quality of human resources, and as the result total productivity of the organization will improve. This could be used as a catalyst in goal achieving, so training entrepreneurship could be considered as strategic approach.

Key words: Entrepreneurship, Innovation, self Confidence, Risk taking.

Introduction

The changes in the current surging world in the field of scientific and technical, and socio-economic challenges of sequential system, reducing groundwater reserves, increasing poverty and unemployment, provides a deeper cause the attention of contemporary policy-makers and thinkers to the concept of entrepreneurship, as far as they have considered the development model in development based on entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship is a process or concept that during it, entrepreneurs with new and creative ideas and identifying new opportunities, by mobilizing resources, will act to create new business and companies, new and innovative growing organizations. Although there is no acceptable definition of entrepreneurship but, essentially this term can be applied to the activities of imposters

seeking to create value with high risk and high correlation with innovation (Styles et al., 2006). Various incentives are effective in becoming an entrepreneur, among them: need for achievements, need for income and wealth, need for having reputation, and most of all need to feel useful and independence can be named. For example, creativity and innovation need for ambiguity, having self-confidence and self-esteem, being forward-looking and action-oriented and opportunity recognition. How to nurture these qualities is different. One of the ways that today's organizations can be more innovation, more investment is to increase the ability of personnel (human resources) in order to create innovative spirit in the organization. As Robert Katz said in 1964, organizations that expect their employees based on the spirit of creativity and innovation will establish social systems and organizations, the more successful they will be more knowledge oriented and flexible (Jong & Hartog, 2007). Today's business environment is changing, turbulent market conditions is today, many divisions, uncertainty, complexity and duality. Instead of people plan, the best practice is to use creative ways to deal with the environments. (Fillis, 2010) The importance of entrepreneurship is irrefutable and dealing with requirements. Entrepreneurs are at the forefront of technological development and economic development. Education, is one the important aspect in the development of entrepreneurship that is under special attention. Entrepreneurs are looking for opportunities beyond their domestic markets in the early stage work that the use of these opportunities in the marketing literature are very important factors (OCass & Weerawardena, 2009).

Research Theoretical Bases

Entrepreneurship

Peter Drucker says entrepreneurship, is exploiting the opportunities for change and Schumpeter knows entrepreneurship as a new commodity, the new method in the production process, creating a new market, finding new sources and the creation of any new business establishment (Ahmadpour Daryani & Moghimi, 2008).

Organizational entrepreneurship

Activities that are clearly support innovative efforts to provide legal and institutional resources in order to improve the product and new production processes (Ahmadpour Daryani, 2008).

Independent entrepreneurship (individual)

A state that is independent of individual businesses or their representatives through the identification of opportunities and mobilization of resources necessary to acquire and focus on innovation, process development, creating new products or services (Ahmadpour Daryani & Moghimi, 2008).

Entrepreneurial Orientation

Entrepreneurial orientation refers to methods and ways of strategic guidance, decision-making, and to apply them in organizations (Lan & Wu, 2010).

Creativity

Trying to make a change in the social or economic purpose of the organization, and the creativity to use mental abilities to create a new idea or concept (Nazari, 2008).

Innovation

The purpose of innovation, is manifested creativity and reached into action, in other words, innovation means finding creative ideas, innovative product offerings, processes and new services to market, innovation is the use of mental abilities to create a new idea or concept (Nazari, 2008).

Risks

Risk carried out to the extent that the person deals to receive or avoid risk and this situation is in risk (Gurol & Atson, 2006).

Self-confidence

Self-confidence is a belief in one's ability to achieve goals that the person who has set it (James & Peltier, 2010).

Domestic Studies

(Koshki Jahromi et al., 2011) in a study titled organizational characteristics and its effect on entrepreneurship organization is to examine the relationship between organizational characteristics and entrepreneurship in the Pars Oil and Gas Company which is a subsidiary of the Oil Ministry. The results show a positive and significant relationship between the two variables of organizational characteristics (excluding variable management support) and organizational entrepreneurship in Pars Oil and Gas Company.

(Hayati Jafar Beygi, 2010) in field study is to examine the relationship between personality traits and entrepreneurial staff deals with labor productivity. The arguments in favor of personality traits of employees and labor productivity has been studied and the results showed that the components of risk taking, internal locus of control, tolerance of ambiguity significant relationship with labor productivity but the element of creativity, and there is no significant relationship with labor productivity.

(Alimardani et al., 2009) in a study to investigate the relationship between formalization, complexity, and centralization of organizational structure and organizational Entrepreneurship specialization to have at Shahid Beheshti University. The results showed a significant relationship between organizational structure and organizational entrepreneurship exists between the components of organizational structure (formalization, complexity, and centralization) there is an inverse relationship with organizational entrepreneurship.

(Abdolmaleki et al., 2008) in a study to examine the relationship between organizational skills, entrepreneurship, and entrepreneurship (case study: middle managers Iran Khodro Co.) have paid. The results indicated that the skills and capabilities of the entrepreneurship are an organization, as well as the organizational entrepreneurship according to gender, age, education level and work experience is different.

(Khani jazani, 2007) Effect of training on entrepreneurship to promote entrepreneurship culture in the universities has reviewed the results of the study is to promote the culture entrepreneurship Entrepreneurship education at universities in the country.

Foreign Studies

(Zhao & Fan, 2010) in a study to investigate the relationship between the uses of logical systems based on people's experience with risk-taking and entrepreneurial behavior people have. The results suggested that entrepreneurs have a significant impact on the economy and increase profitability. People that were optimistic and had a great desire to entrepreneurship gained great success and eventually the entrepreneurial spirit is high risk.

And even when these individuals are serving primary grades to be in education and training opportunities available in the market and achieve a high level of morale and Entrepreneurship (Heinonen & Poikkijoki, 2006).

Hypothesis

This study is intended to test the following hypotheses:

Between the entrepreneurial spirit and increase the level of innovation there is a significant positive relationship.

Between the entrepreneurial spirit and increase the level of risk-taking there is a significant positive relationship.

Between the entrepreneurial spirit and increase the level of confidence there is a significant positive relationship.

Conceptual model

Conceptual model in (Figure 1).

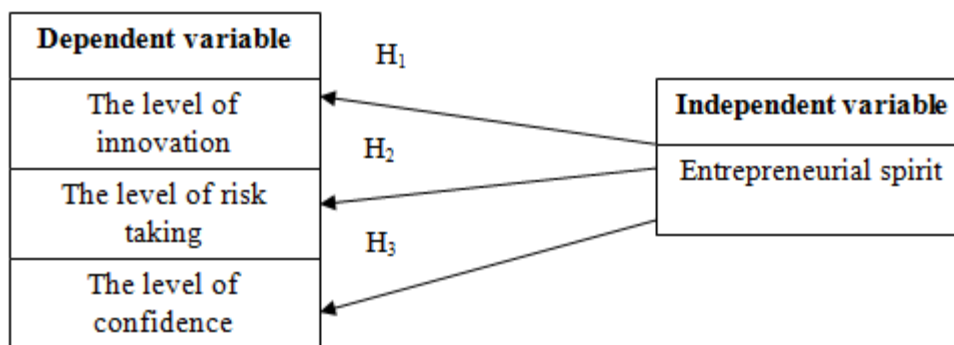


Figure 1. The conceptual model

Methodology

According to this hypothesis, the type of research in this study, the purpose, and the method is described. The data were collected through a survey, but the analysis is exploratory and survey and solidarity. Data collection for this research library, is descriptive field questionnaire was used to collect data in the field. The questionnaire by a number of academics and managers and entrepreneurs in order to check the validity of the content and its validity was confirmed. Since alpha is usually quite good indicator for measuring instrument reliability and internal consistency among its elements of this coefficient was used to determine the reliability of Cronbach's alpha coefficient was 0.834 for the questionnaire. With regard to the suitability of alpha coefficients of internal reliability is confirmed. This research is applied by goal and descriptive by method. Management Students Islamic Azad University of Neyshabur (160 people) are the statistical population in the study. 112 people in the study are chose for sample by random sampling. Data analysis and descriptive and correlational (regression) using SPSS statistical software (Linear Structural Relationships) (LISREL) performed using SPSS software for data analysis and correlation, regression and LISREL tables The data is used to fit the model.

Research findings

According to the results of the gender of the respondents shows that 39.29% of respondents were male and 60.71% of respondents were female.

According to the results of the age of the respondents observed that 25.73 percent of respondents age 18 to 25 years, 43.27% between 26 and 30 years, 24.56% between 31 and 40 years and 4.41 percent more than 41 years.

According to the results of the educational level of the respondents observed that the percentage of respondents Associate Degree 18.72%, BS 32.16% and 49.12 percent of them graduate to graduate.

According to the results of the employment status of the respondents observed that 35.77 percent of respondents unemployed, employee 53.64percent, 6.30 percent Supervisor and 2.29 percent caretaker manager.

Analysis of statistics

In order to use statistical methods first before entering the test was evaluated, because the variables of type by distance to the order of regression and path analysis will be used level of statistical significant ($P < 0.05$) and two strains are considered.

First Hypothesis

Between the entrepreneurial spirit and increase the level of innovation there is a significant positive relationship.

To respond to the linear relationship between two variables must were investigated the linear model analysis of variance (Table 1) (regression).

Table 1. Summary table to determine the linear relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable innovation of the entrepreneurial spirit in students

Model	SS	Df	MS	F	P	R	R^2
Regression	32.128	1	32.128	145.911	0.000	0.66	0.436
Remaining	41.616	111	0.22				
Total	73.774	112	-	-	-	-	-

Table 2. factors having an impact on innovation in the entrepreneurial spirit of students in the regression equation

Variable index	B	SE	Beta	T	Sig
Innovation in students	B0	0.07	-	0.855	0.394
	B1	0.924	0.66	12.079	0.000

Analysis of variance and regression parameters (by coding the impact) of innovation, entrepreneurial spirit of students on students are presented in (Table 2). Based on these results, the observed rate of (145.911) significant ($P < 0.001$) and the correlation is between 0.66 and 0.436 changes related to innovation, entrepreneurial spirit in students by students of varied flora variable regression coefficients.

$$\text{Innovation in students} = 0.07 + 0.924(\text{Entrepreneurial spirit})$$

Second Hypothesis

Between the entrepreneurial spirit and increase the level of risk-taking there is a significant positive relationship.

To respond to the linear relationship between two variables must were investigated the linear model analysis of variance (Table 3) (regression).

Table 3. Summary determining the linear relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable is the entrepreneurial spirit in students at risk

Model	SS	Df	MS	F	P	R	R^2
Regression	28.834	1	28.834	72.838	0.000	0.521	0.271
Remaining	77.59	111	0.396				
Total	106.424	112	-	-	-	-	-

Table 4. Risk factors having an impact on students' entrepreneurial spirit equations

Variable index	B	SE	Beta	T	Sig
Risk Taking in students	B0	-0.167	-	-1.572	0.117
	B1	0.848	0.521	8.535	0.000

Analysis of variance and regression parameters (by coding the impact) of risk taking, entrepreneurial spirit of students on students are presented in (Table 4). Based on these results, the observed rate of (72.838) significant ($P < 0.001$) and the correlation is between 0.521 and 0.271 changes related to risk taking, entrepreneurial spirit in students by students of varied flora variable regression coefficients.

$$\text{Risk Taking in students} = -0.167 + 0.848(\text{Entrepreneurial spirit})$$

Third Hypothesis

Between the entrepreneurial spirit and increase the level of confidence there is a significant positive relationship.

To respond to the linear relationship between two variables must were investigated the linear model analysis of variance (Table 5) (regression).

Table 5. Summary to determine the linear relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable is the entrepreneurial spirit in student's confidence

Model	SS	Df	MS	F	P	R	R^2
Regression	20.302	1	20.302	25.547	0.000	0.463	0.214
Remaining	74.566	111	0.386				
Total	94.868	112	-	-	-	-	-

Table 6. Factors having an impact on confidence entrepreneurial spirit of students in the regression equation

Variable index		B	SE	Beta	T	Sig
Confidence in students	B0	0.175	0.106	-	-1.65	0.101
	B1	0.723	0.1	0.463	7.249	0.000

Analysis of variance and regression parameters (by coding the impact) of confidence, entrepreneurial spirit of students on students are presented in (Table 6). Based on these results, the observed rate of (25.547) significant ($P < 0.001$) and the correlation is between 0.463 and 0.214 changes related to confidence, entrepreneurial spirit in students by students of varied flora variable regression coefficients.

Confidence in students = $-0.175 + 0.723(\text{Entrepreneurial spirit})$

Now, according to test hypotheses 1 to 3 using LISREL program will examine the relationship between Linear mixed independent and dependent variables is an entrepreneurial spirit.

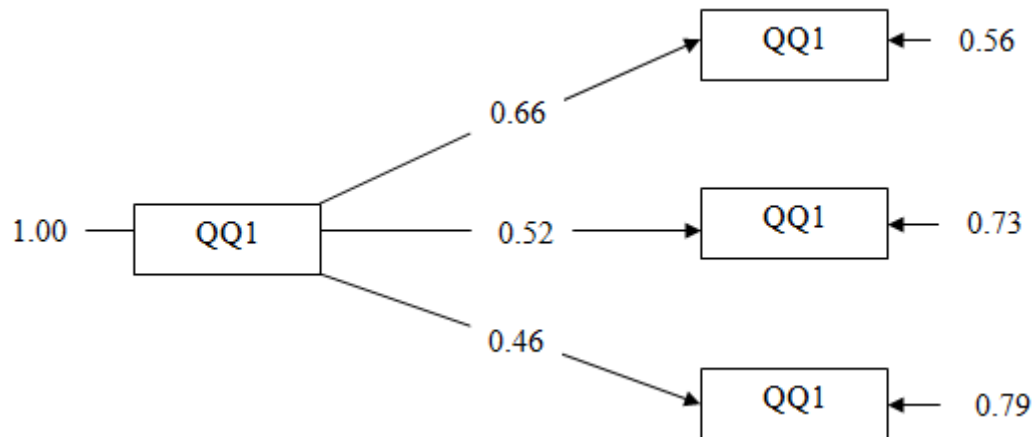
Assuming that:

QQ1: The independent variable of entrepreneurial spirit

QQ2: The dependent variable innovation in student

QQ3: The dependent variable risk taking in student

QQ4: The dependent variable confident in student (Figure 2)

**Figure 2.** Diagram of entrepreneurial spirit and path analysis independent variables with dependent variables

According to the above graph and data models combined, the amount and degree of freedom chi-square statistic equal to 382.1 and P 15 is almost zero, to the conclusion that the model is defined as above is approved.

Discussion and Conclusion

The first hypothesis: Between the entrepreneurial spirit and increase the level of innovation there is a significant positive relationship. According to the results of the analysis are as (Table 1), the first hypothesis to the value of $P = 0.000$ and $f = 145.911$ in the field of Management of Neyshabur University was approved.

The results of research conducted by Gurul and Aatson (2006) in Turkey, which on this model and variables, also suggest that the hypothesis mentioned by the value of $P = 0.002$ also been confirmed. The results Grohl Aatson is aligned with current research.

The Second hypothesis: Between the entrepreneurial spirit and increase the level of risk-taking there is a significant positive relationship. According to the results of the analysis are as (Table 1), the first hypothesis to the value of $P = 0.000$ and $f = 72.838$ in the field of Management of Neyshabur University was approved.

The results of research conducted by Gurul and Aatson (2006) in Turkey, which on this model and variables, also suggest that the hypothesis mentioned by the value of $P = 0.001$ also been confirmed. The results Grohl Aatson is aligned with current research.

The Third hypothesis: Between the entrepreneurial spirit and increase the level of confidence there is a significant positive relationship. According to the results of the analysis are as (Table 1), the first hypothesis to the value of $P = 0.000$ and $f = 25.547$ in the field of Management of Neyshabur University was approved.

The results of research conducted by Gurul and Aatson (2006) in Turkey, which on this model and variables, also suggest that the hypothesis mentioned by the value of $P = 0.479$ also been confirmed. The results Grohl Aatson is not aligned with current research.

According to analyze carried out by the independent variable and the dependent variables can be summarized by the following (Table 7) prioritized:

Table 7. Ranking coefficient of determination variables

Variable	R^2	Rank
Innovation	0.436	1
Risk taking	0.271	2
Self-confidence	0.214	3

The results in (Tables 1-5) of the present study indicate that the entrepreneurial spirit and increase innovation, risk-taking and confidence in the students of Azad University of Neyshabur management and there is a significant positive relationship. The highest impact of entrepreneurship, innovation level is determined by a factor of 0.436 and the least impact on the confidence coefficient is 0.214.

The final results of investigations and data analysis indicates that the spirit of entrepreneurship with increasing levels of innovation, risk-taking and self-confidence, improve the quality of human capital and increase the productivity and efficiency of such forces final elderly. It can achieve the objectives into account as a catalyst in the role. Therefore, entrepreneurship education can be taken into account as a strategic approach.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest

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