Impact of Information Technology on the engine of entrepreneurship

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Zahra Maesoomi, Ellieh Moghimi Khorasani, Morteza akbari: Impact of Information Technology on the engine of entrepreneurship

ABSTRACT

Nowadays IT has brought many changes in all social activities and is regarded as the most important tool of modern entrepreneurship. IT is considered as the engine of growth and economic dynamics of the knowledge-based economy. The main purpose of this study, we investigate the application of information technology, application of entrepreneurship and the relationship between information technology and entrepreneurship in the province is a unit of Islamic Azad University. The study was a descriptive - analytic study. The population studied is Semnan university administrators and faculty units. The survey was conducted in 1391. Information needed to test the research hypothesis that the number of 163 questionnaires was collected. After analyzing the collected data, hypotheses, they have been confirmed. In other words, information technology in the Islamic Azad University of Semnan province unit is provided. Field of Entrepreneurship in the Islamic Azad University of Semnan Province has provided and Between IT and Entrepreneurship at the Islamic Azad University of Semnan, there is a direct positive relationship.

Key words: information technology, entrepreneurship, knowledge-based economy

Introduction

Islamic azad university branches are ungovernmental public in statutes which are created as the basis for answerability to the higher education need in the country.now with the increase in the number of universities in the country, educational opportunities for the students are in creased managers and faculty members of azad university should have good understanding of the environmental changes, and for survivance in this extremely competitive environment , continuously try for achieving afresh occasion , in order to posses with environmental changes in clouding a collection of opportunities and threats rationally . On the other hand opening the country's door because of knowledge based economy pressure is inevitable. there for all the sooner understands it, in the country's educational improvement schedule, are will use suitable strategy with the time need and will experience higher competitive potential in the educational arena. In this project at first basis and capability for implementing information technology and entrepreneurship in semnan azad university branches will evaluate and then integration relationship and mutual interaction will discuss .there for, hypothesis in clouding:

Hypothesis 1: basis for information technology is prepared in semnan province Islamic azad university branches.

Hypothesis 2: basis for entrepreneurship is prepared in semnan province Islamic azad university branches

Hypothesis 3: there is a relationship between information technology and entrepreneurship in semnan province Islamic azad university branches

Materials:

What is knowledge – based economy?

In agriculture economy, work force, ground and natural resources are major economic growth elements. In the industrial economy, capital, machinery and management are major economic growth element. But in the knowledge-based economy, information technology, entrepreneurship and innovation are key growth elements. Of course traditional production elements remain forever. But production and knowledge usage are accounted as main key in value production science system in the knowledge transmission, knowledge propagation and commerciality.

Information technology:
Information technology term for the first time is being used by Louit and Vailz in 1985 for presenting computer role in supporting decision making and information processing in the system. Information technology is predicated to various forms of technology which paid to processing. Maintaining and information sending as electronic from. Physical equipment including computer, connection equipment networks, data transmission equipment like fax and even call phone (Locas1996, page61) information technology is a major which uses electronic in dustries for achieving information and evaluates computer system effect on the individuals’ organizations and society. Information technology teaches us now to change organization, now to start a new marketing or now basically creates a more effective marketing in the connection which environment or other organizations.

Information technology formed from various and different elements which it’s more prevalent includes:

- Infrastructures: including computer, transmission networks, internet, etc.
- Applications: including transaction processing system software, system etc, information system connection management with the customer, business economy resources planning, Portal etc.
- Man power: characterize individuals who are involved with information technology, all the people in society, staffs, managers involve in the information technology at the culture for using it should create in society
- Information technology management: including organizing guidelines and approaches (Jafar Nezhad Ghomi, and Abbas Nezhad, 1387, page12)

Various information technologies is being used in the organizations including automation administrative system (OAS), electronic connection system (ECS), (TPS), management information system (MTS), DSS, ES and automation administrative system (OAS). Information technology changed marketing methods. In way today vast amount of commercial marketing is performed via internet and electronic business. Also technology effect on the task performance ways in the government and the connection between citizens with the government resulted in electronic government forming. Virtual organizations are also New methods of traditional which changes methods and marketing habits with its own special unsteady drivers information technology extolled efficiency, utilization and also organization impressing and is a tool for answerability to the existing condition to the organizations in the third millenary anno domini, electronic and current banking, geographic information system, is among salient replication of the organization structure and relationship between involved groups in the organization.

Entrepreneurship:

Entrepreneurship term is invented in the French language long before its main meaning changes to the current language. At the first time of 16th Century ad, the people who are in the official agency guidance called entrepreneur from 13700 ad to now Frenchmen about government contractors who are building road, bridge, port, installation building also used entrepreneur term. Entrepreneur, Webster international dictionary (1961) defines entrepreneur as economic activity organizer who assumes an economic activity adventure and manage it pitter draker believes an entrepreneur is who starts small and new economic activity.

With his/her own combinial. chiefly assume entrepreneur as accelerator change in economic activity, because entrepreneur has courage for doing different reaction of other to the events. infact entrepreneur is an economic element which do productive and commercial activities by using production element and using obtained opportunities in their own market business she or she is pioneer because has high venturing in a general breaking down, entrepreneur can be enounced as following:

Individual entrepreneurship: Collection of efforts which the individual do from the first opportunity in the market and goes to the innovation, creation and production.
Free or independent entrepreneurship: Are phenomena which entrepreneur fructose entrepreneurship phenomena freely and individually.
Intra-organization entrepreneurship: Are phenomena which entrepreneur transverses for fructifying entrepreneurship activity in the organization which is usually traditional and democratic.
Organizational entrepreneurship or entrepreneur organization: organizational entrepreneurship is a phenomenon which all the staffs can perform as a entrepreneur and all the individual and group entrepreneurship activities continuously, easily and rapidly in the central organization or under cover yield autarchic.

Conceptual model:
Chart 1: entrepreneur breaking down. (Samad aghae, jalil, knowing appropriate bedding for absorbing and entrepreneur’s growth, thesis, industrial management organization, summer1377)

Chart 2: conceptual model research

Methodology:

Tool for measuring this research is questioner necessary information for this measuring research hypothesis will gather by awritten questioner. Interestingly questioner is a deputed from management encyclopedia book written by Dr. Seyyed Muhammad moghimi therefore, used questioner in this project is standard and variability and reliability of the questioners admitted. Statistic population in this project is among managers and professors of semnan province Islamic azad universities territory of this research is in1391 because this research is considered temporal. Also, research terittore of the information area includes human resources. Location terittore of this project is semnan province. Because questing is send for managers and professors of semnan province Azad University as statistic population. For more assurance200questioners send for polling and among distributed questioners163questioners collected which is analyzed.

Results:

As we mentioned before, the first part of sanded questioner included local questions about individual characteristic of a replier in this project 163 people as repliers completed denuded questioners and delivered individual characteristics of the repliers including gender, education status, job precedence is extracted from supplementary questioners and is presented in the chart3.

As we see in table 3, the most number of repliers are man (65.6%), education status be (46.6%), job precedence less than 5 years (41.4%) Hypothesis analysis because the respective data in this project is gathered by a questioner, for tasting each of hypothesis, a kind of test is used which will be discussed briefly.

Subsidiary hypothesis1:

Information technology base is prepared in the semnan province Islamic Azad University branches discussed and consulted. it was asked to answer to each question consulted to their own opinion and determine 1 to 5 agreements or disagreement amoyt at the end the repliers’ perspective according to a standard questioner


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>row</th>
<th>Question; description</th>
<th>frequency</th>
<th>percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>man</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>65.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>woman</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>34.4</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>total</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Education statuses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PhD</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>25.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>25.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BA</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>46.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>management</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>total</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Less than 5 year</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>41.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Between 5 to10 year</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Between 10 to15 year</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Between 15 to20 year</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Between 20to25 year</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>More than 25 year</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>total</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Chart 3:** local information of personal questioner

**Table 4:** repliers’ perspective distribution about information technology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>percent</th>
<th>Information technology</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>95.7</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>Positive perspective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Negative perspective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total</td>
<td>165</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the performed analysis, 95.7% of the repliers had positive perspective to the information technology therefore, information technology basis prepared in the semnan province Islamic azad university.

2- Subsidiary hypothesis entrepreneurship basis is prepared in the semnan province Islamic azad university branch.

**Table 6:** Investigating information technology relationship on entrepreneurship

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables entered removed(b)</th>
<th>Variables entered</th>
<th>Variables removed</th>
<th>method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>model</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>F1-a1.6 technology(a)</td>
<td>enter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Regression.

All requested variables entered
According to multiple correlation coefficient 0.521 and specification coefficient 0.271 specifies that 27.1 percent specifies from entrepreneurship changes by information technology coefficient.

According to the statics 59.937 f with 1 and 161 freedom degree has meaningful level 0.000 and with comparison of this meaningful level with 0.05 observes that information technology coefficient has effect on enter premiership.

According to the statistic amount of t relating to the independent variable coefficient 70742 with meaningful level of 0.000 and compression of this meaningful level with 0.05 observe that entrepreneurship coefficient has effect on the information technology.

Also according to the following linear equation regression with the increase in on module in entrepreneurship mark, information technology mark increase up to 0.432 and vice versa.

\[ Y = 2.198 + 0.432 \times \]

**Discussion:**

In this research 163 Person as replier, completed and filled in the sended questioners and delivered it and 163 questioners discussed And analyzed. The most number of the repliers were men (0/6506), the most number of repliers from education status level were bs (0/4606), the most number of repliers from the job precedence point of view were less than 5 years (0/4101). for testing the first hypothesis, according to the accomplished analysis, 95.7 percent of the repliers had positive perspective to the information technology basis is ready in the semnan, Islamic Azad university, for testing the second hypothesis, according to accomplished analysis, 32/5 percent of the repliers had excellent entrepreneurship comp ability 3109% of the repliers had good opportunity to the entrepreneurship.

22 percent of the repliers had entrepreneurship capability with risk 1305 percent of the repliers had weak entrepreneurship capability. Therefore 64 percent believe that entrepreneurship basis is ready in semnan province Islamic Azad University, for teting the third Hypothesis the relationship between information tecnology and entrepreneurship investigated. According to the multiple Correlation coefficient 0/521 and determination coefficient 0/271, determines that 2706 percent of the entrepreneurship, according to the statistic amount of 0/590937 with (1 and 161) freedom degree and meaningful level with 0/05 observes that information technology coefficient amount of t relating to the independent variable coefficient 70742 with meaningful level of 0/000 and comparing this meaningful level with 0/05 observes that entrepreneurship coefficient is effective on information technology.

Therefore the third hypothesis approved.

**Conclusion:**

According to the current research result there is a mutual Relationship between information technology and entrepreneurship. Information technology created vast amount of evolution in all of the social activities including entrepreneurship and is considered as the most important tools of modern entrepreneurship. Also entrepreneurship has extensive area for activity in information tecnology.

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**Coefficients (a)**

Entrepreneurship: Dependent variable: f2 – a7.28

Investigation

**Table 7: Information technology relationship on entrepreneurship**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coefficients (b)</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>Adjusted R Square</th>
<th>Std. error of The estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0/521 la</td>
<td>0/267</td>
<td>0/40952</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Information technology : Predicators: (constant) , f1 – a1.6

Entrepreneurship investigation: b development variable: f2 – a7.28

**Table 8: investigating entrepreneurship relation on information technology**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANOVAs(b)</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>Df</th>
<th>Mean Square</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>Sig</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Regression</td>
<td>10.052</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10.052</td>
<td>59.937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Resident</td>
<td>27.001</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>0.168</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>total</td>
<td>37.053</td>
<td>162</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Information technology : a predicators: ( constant ) , f1 – a1.6

Entrepreneurship investigation: b Dependent variable: f2 – a 7.28
Entrepreneurship is as necessities for improving technology and it is a bed for entrepreneurship. These two coefficients are elements of Knowledge-based economy. Condition of some of these elements in Iran in comparison with countries which are effectively knowledge-based economy shows that by doing national information technology guideline and the country’s entrepreneurship along the developmental programs is according to 20 years perspective of the country we can hope changing Iran’s economy to the Knowledge-based economy.

Government has major role in division and helps in creating knowledge for improving social welfare improvement. Therefore, with basing our country’s 20 years perspective codifies huge design of knowledge-based economy.

For searching knowledge-based economy in our country’s twenty years perspective, Iran’s government should reinforce its own tries to the major and decisive pillars for producing knowledge-based economy. Information sub tractions for facilitating in the knowledge-based economy, reconstruct economy system for preparing appropriate bed, economy provision packages for knowledge-based activities and reviewing related management challenges in Macroeconomics management tools and management. Knowledge content in agriculture parts, producing and welfaring raised. Helps exclusive part for preparing him/her for doing activity in the knowledge-based economy and knowing and using the opportunities which are prepared for this part. Helps public part for more expertise in marketing, exploitation, improvement and knowledge management improves behavior for using knowledge and among income, race, age, groups and rural and local societies and the country’s provinces expands justice-base.

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