

Investigation of Factors Affecting on the Development of Women Entrepreneurship in Female Vocational Schools in Zahedan

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Abstract: The aim of this study was to investigate factors affecting women's entrepreneurship development from the viewpoint of professional technical teachers of female schools in Zahedan for 3 months period in 2015. The research methodology was descriptive survey. The population is included 150 female technical schools and professional training teachers in Zahedan for 3 months period in 2015. They were randomly selected according to Morgan table. In order to collect data, researcher-made questionnaire was used. It was consisted of 43 questions related to testing components like the role of individual, network, environmental factors on the women entrepreneurship development based on 5 Likert scale. It was validated by Cronbach's alpha coefficient 884/0, respectively. In order to analyze the data, statistical techniques and SPSS Software SmartPLS were used. The results showed that the relationship with close friends and cultural factors and technological factors have a significant positive impact on women's entrepreneurship development. However, as the model shows, the highest effect and the least effect were related to cultural and technological factors respectively.

Key words: Entrepreneurship, women's entrepreneurship, individual factors, network factors, environmental factors

INTRODUCTION

Today with increasing environmental uncertainty, rapid changes and new global challenges entrepreneurship is considered one of the most effective methods to match permanent changes and overtake competitors toward because the societies are constantly changing and entrepreneurs are able to cope and adapt to dynamic conditions and provide and among other things, women are an important element in the entrepreneurial process (Ali and Solmaz, 2012). Entrepreneurship is defined as innovation creation process; creation of business opportunities by exploring and utilizing the resources. Here the entrepreneur is someone who has discovered the identification of environmental opportunities and taking advantage of opportunities and takes risk for innovation and creation of new business in ambiguous situations. Issues that different countries in the past three decades to overcome economic and social problems including the development of an entrepreneurial culture, necessary support of entrepreneurs, providing training needed for them to be researchers doing research in this field, reflecting the economic situation and process of progress and development in advanced and developing countries who paid attention to entrepreneurship show that these

countries have managed to achieve significant progress in different fields of economic and social at least solved crises optimally, among these countries are the United States, European Union or South East Asian countries of China, some Latin American countries and African and Pacific might be noted (Canedo *et al.*, 2014). In Iran entrepreneurship is a new phenomenon and in recent year's research in this area is very limited especially women entrepreneurship despite the fact that women tend to have social and economic participation and especially higher education have been increased. Optimal use of their participation in the economy has not been realized and the total unemployment rate of 6/14 (9/11 percent in men and 2/25% in women) and young people >20% lower rate of economic activity of women in Iran, unemployment and job creation have become one of important concern for the, especially women entrepreneurship. The need to expand the share of women in the national economy and deal with the unemployment crisis are essential. However, despite the progressive course of entrepreneurial activity, statistics in different countries reflects the fact that Iran is still not able to use the capabilities of women entrepreneurs (Elfitasari, 2010; Alison, 1998).

In Zahedan, in spite of smart and talent youths and having abundant natural resources, production, income and welfare level are very low and a large number of

young and educated workforce have the opportunity to benefit from the development of entrepreneurship, thus it is very essential for the province (Hrivnak and Sherman, 2010). Given that female technical and vocational schools play a major role in entrepreneurial human resources, female free vocational schools in Zahedan contribute positively in the developed human resources by entrepreneurship. According to the need for development of women in national economy and given the importance of issue in research, we answer the question:

What are the effects of developed women entrepreneurship on entrepreneurship indicators from the viewpoints of female vocational schools teacher in Zahedan?

Research hypothesis

Main hypotheses:

- Individual factors are effective on women entrepreneurship development indexes from the viewpoint of vocational school teachers in Zahedan
- Network factors are effective on women entrepreneurship development indexes from the viewpoint of vocational school teachers in Zahedan
- Environmental factors are effective on women entrepreneurship development indexes from the viewpoint of vocational school teachers in Zahedan

Secondary hypotheses

Secondary hypothesis 1: Personality traits are effective on women entrepreneurship development indexes from the viewpoint of vocational school teachers in Zahedan.

Hypothesis 2: Human capital are effective on women entrepreneurship development indexes from the viewpoint of vocational school teachers in Zahedan.

Hypothesis 3: Communication with close and trusted friends are effective on women entrepreneurship development indexes from the viewpoint of vocational school teachers in Zahedan.

Hypothesis 4: Cultural factors are effective on women entrepreneurship development indexes from the viewpoint of vocational school teachers in Zahedan.

5 sub-hypothesis: Political factors are effective on women entrepreneurship development indexes from the viewpoint of vocational school teachers in Zahedan.

Hypothesis 6: Technological factors are effective on women entrepreneurship development indexes from the viewpoint of vocational school teachers in Zahedan.

Conceptual model: According to previous studies and supervisor, concept model of the study was illustrated as follows.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This is a descriptive survey in terms of methodology and data collection tools. This study has an applied purpose that seeks to solve a particular problem for society. The study population included 150 female technical and professional training teachers in Zahedan city. The sample size is estimated about 108 teachers. This study is based on two types of data (theoretical and practical) respectively. Theoretical information (descriptive) was collected through the study and scientific articles and by referring libraries. The practical information was collected by distributing questionnaires to obtain required field data. This questionnaire has four components: the individual: items 1-15, network: items 16 and 22, environmental items 23-33, women's entrepreneurship development indices: items 34-43 which its validity and reliability was confirmed. In this study, both descriptive and inferential methods were used to analyze data and the raw data obtained from population was analyzed using appropriate statistical techniques and SPSS Software and SmartPLS and they presented in the form of information after processing (Fig. 1).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Testing research hypotheses Significant coefficients of model paths show whether hypotheses are meaningful or not? (Davarie, 2013). In the following model, significant coefficients were ordered, respectively. Variables greater than 1.96 show the meaningful significance at 95% and show that the main assumptions have been confirmed.

Main hypotheses 1: Individual factors are effective on women entrepreneurship development indexes from the viewpoint of vocational school teachers in Zahedan.

Individual factors index in women entrepreneurship development path was obtained 0/587 smaller than the critical value t at the level of 5% was 96.1. This shows that there is no relationship between the individual factor in entrepreneurship development indexes for women at 95% and the hypothesis is rejected. So, sub-assumptions of individual factor dimensions were rejected (Table 1).

Main hypotheses 2: Network factors are effective on women entrepreneurship development indexes from the viewpoint of vocational school teachers in Zahedan (Table 2).

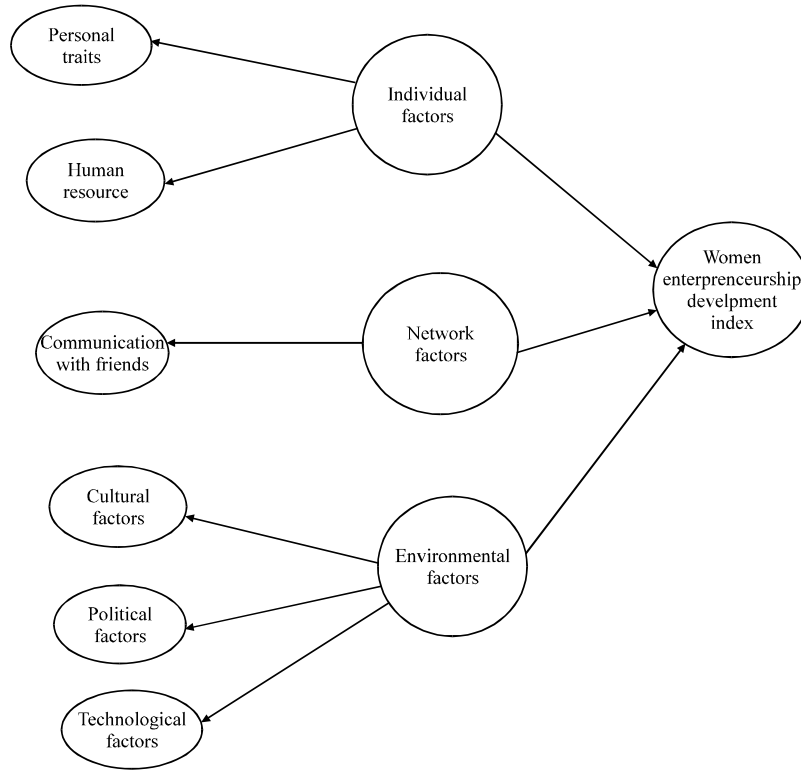


Fig. 1: Conceptual model

Table 1: The main hypothesis result 1: significant t-value of individual factors on the women entrepreneurship development indexes

Independent variable	Dependent variable	t-value	Impact factor	Hypothesis result
Individual factors	Indicators for women entrepreneurship development	0/587	000	Rejected

Table 2: The main hypothesis result 2: significant t-value of network factors on the women entrepreneurship development indexes

Independent variable	Dependent variable	t-value	Impact factor	Hypothesis result
Network factors	Indicators for women entrepreneurship development	3/053	0/296	Confirmed

Table 3: The main hypothesis result 3: significant t-value of environmental factors on the women entrepreneurship development indexes

Independent variable	Dependent variable	t-value	Impact factor	Hypothesis result
Environmental factors	Indicators for women entrepreneurship development	2/109	0/223	Confirmed

Main hypotheses 3: Environmental factors are effective on women entrepreneurship development indexes from the viewpoint of vocational school teachers in Zahedan (Table 3).

Table 4: The first secondary hypothesis result significant t-value of Personality traits on the women entrepreneurship development indexes independent variable

Independent variable	Dependent variable	t-value	Impact factor	Hypothesis result
Personality traits	Indicators for women entrepreneurship development	0/656	-0/066	Rejected

Table 5: The second secondary hypothesis resultsignificant t-value of human capitalon the women entrepreneurship development indexes

Independent variable	Dependent variable	t-value	Impact factor	Hypothesis result
Human capital	Indicators for women entrepreneurship development	0/664	-0/083	Confirmed

Secondary hypothesis 1: Personality traits are effective on women entrepreneurship development indexes from the viewpoint of vocational school teachers in Zahedan (Table 4).

Hypothesis 2: Human capital are effective on women entrepreneurship development indexes from the viewpoint of vocational school teachers in Zahedan (Table 5).

Table 6: The third secondary hypothesis resultsignificant t-value of communication with close and trustworthy friend son the women entrepreneurship development indexes

Independent variable	Dependent variable	t-value	Impact factor	Hypothesis result
Communication with close and trustworthy friends	Indicators for women entrepreneurship development	2/84	0/266	Confirmed

Table 7: The fourth secondary hypothesis resultsignificant t-value of cultural factors on the women entrepreneurship development indexes

Independent variable	Dependent variable	t-value	Impact factor	Hypothesis result
Cultural factors	Indicators for women entrepreneurship development	4/77	0/466	Confirmed

Table 8: The fifth secondary hypothesis resultsignificant t-value of political factors on the women entrepreneurship development indexes

Independent variable	Dependent variable	t-value	Impact factor	Hypothesis result
Political factors	Indicators for women entrepreneurship development	0/279	0/027	Rejected

Table 9: The sixth secondary hypothesis result significant t-value of technological factors on the women entrepreneurship development indexes

Independent variable	Dependent variable	t-value	Impact factor	Hypothesis result
Technological factors	Indicators for women entrepreneurship development	2/71	0/232	Confirmed

Hypothesis 3: Communication with close and trusted friends are effective on women entrepreneurship development indexes from the viewpoint of vocational school teachers in Zahedan (Table 6).

Hypothesis 4: Cultural factorsare effective on women entrepreneurship development indexes from the viewpoint of vocational school teachers in Zahedan (Table 7).

5 sub-hypothesis: Political Factorsare effective on women entrepreneurship development indexes from the viewpoint of vocational school teachers in Zahedan (Table 8).

Hypothesis 6: Technological factorsare effective on women entrepreneurship development indexes from the viewpoint of vocational school teachers in Zahedan (Table 9).

As a result, relationships with close friends and cultural factors and technological factors and a significant have positive impact on the development of women entrepreneurship. In this model the highest effective factor and the least effective one was related to cultural

Table 10: Summary hypotheses result

Independent variables	Dependent variable	t-value	Impact factor	Hypothesis result
Individual factors	Indicators for women entrepreneurship development	0/587	000	Rejected
Network factors	Indicators for women entrepreneurship development	3/053	0/296	Confirmed
Environmental factors	Indicators for women entrepreneurship development	2/109	0/223	Confirmed
Personality traits	Indicators for women entrepreneurship development	0/656	-0/066	Rejected
Human capital	Indicators for women entrepreneurship development	0/664	-0/083	Rejected
Communication with close and trustworthy friends	Indicators for women entrepreneurship development	2/849	0/266	Confirmed
Cultural factors	Indicators for women entrepreneurship development	4/771	0/466	Confirmed
Political factors	Indicators for women entrepreneurship development	0/279	0/027	Rejected
Technological factors	Indicators for women entrepreneurship development	2/171	0/232	Confirmed

factors and technological factors respectively. Loadings for all hidden variables are in the appropriate level (Table 10).

CONCLUSION

In conjunction with the main hypothesis 1 that individual factors are effective on women entrepreneurship development indexes from the viewpoint of vocational school teachers in Zahedan. “The results show that at the level of 95%, individual factors have no effect on the development of women entrepreneurship from the viewpoints of female technical and professional school teachers in Zahedan and there is no study which its results are consistent with these results.

In conjunction with the main hypothesis 2 that network factors are effective on women entrepreneurship development indexes from the viewpoint of vocational school teachers in Zahedan, the results show that at the level of 95%, environmental factors have no effect on the development of women entrepreneurship from the viewpoints of female technical and professional school teachers in Zahedan.

In conjunction with the main hypothesis 3 environmental factors are effective on women entrepreneurship development indexes from the viewpoint of vocational school teachers in Zahedan that the results show that at the level of 95%, network factors have no effect on the development of women entrepreneurship from the viewpoints of female technical and professional school teachers in Zahedan.

The results of this study are consistent with the results by Ahmad Khani, Al Kajbaf, Arasti, entitled "The Role of Environmental Factors on Entrepreneurship in Livestock Cooperatives of Iran show that competitiveness, independence, risk-taking, innovation and achievement orientation as five dimensions of entrepreneurship, cooperatives are influenced by the surrounding factors. Social, economic and political factors have the highest causal effect on livestock cooperatives entrepreneurship.

In conjunction with the study hypothesis 1 personality traits are effective on women entrepreneurship development indexes from the viewpoint of vocational school teachers in Zahedan. The results show that at the level of 95%, personality traits have no effect on the development of women entrepreneurship from the viewpoints of female technical and professional school teachers in Zahedan. And there is no study which its results are consistent with these results.

In conjunction with the study hypothesis 2 human capital are effective on women entrepreneurship development indexes from the viewpoint of vocational school teachers in Zahedan. The results show that at the level of 95%, human capital has no effect on the development of women entrepreneurship from the viewpoints of female technical and professional school teachers in Zahedan. And there is no study which its results are consistent with these results.

In conjunction with the study hypothesis 3 communication with close and trusted friends are effective on women entrepreneurship development indexes from the viewpoint of vocational school teachers in Zahedan. The results show that at the level of 95%, communication with close and trustworthy friends has effect on the development of women entrepreneurship from the viewpoints of female technical and professional school teachers in Zahedan.

In conjunction with the study hypothesis 4 cultural factors are effective on women entrepreneurship development indexes from the viewpoint of vocational

school teachers in Zahedan. The results show that at the level of 95%, cultural factors have effect on the development of women entrepreneurship from the viewpoints of female technical and professional school teachers in Zahedan. And there is no study which its results are consistent with these results.

In conjunction with the study hypothesis 5 political factors are effective on women entrepreneurship development indexes from the viewpoint of vocational school teachers in Zahedan. The results show that at the level of 95%, political factors have effect on the development of women entrepreneurship from the viewpoints of female technical and professional school teachers in Zahedan. And there is no study which its results are consistent with these results.

In conjunction with the study hypothesis 6 technological factors are effective on women entrepreneurship development indexes from the viewpoint of vocational school teachers in Zahedan. The results show that at the level of 95%, technological factors have effect on the development of women entrepreneurship from the viewpoints of female technical and professional school teachers in Zahedan.

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