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Ethical diagnosing of entrepreneurship and enterprise development: A phenomenological approach

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Abstract

This qualitative research aims to diagnose ethical milieu of entrepreneurship and enterprise development. This applied research was done using descriptive phenomenological method. Semi-structured interviews were conducted in order to collect data. The population consisted of all the entrepreneurs and enterprise managers of Golestan province, where 41 sample interviewees were selected through purposeful sampling. The data collection process continued until theoretical saturation and usefulness threshold of available information were reached. Based on Colaizzi's method, qualitative thematic content analysis was carried out to analyze the collected data. After refining the initial code (combining overlap and exemplifier codes), the extracted codes were grouped into a four-dimensional model: (1) Phenomenon or unethical behaviors in entrepreneurship and enterprise milieu, (2) Causal conditions, events, incidents, and happenings that lead to the occurrence or development of unethical behaviors as a phenomenon, (3) Impacts including the consequences and effects of unethical behaviors in entrepreneurship and enterprise milieu, and (4) Response: strategies to prevent or control the phenomena of unethical behaviors.

Keywords: business ethics, phenomenology, entrepreneurship, enterprise development, ethical enterprise.

Examining the relationship between prior knowledge and entrepreneurial opportunity recognition with mediating role of entrepreneurial alertness and entrepreneurial learning

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Abstract

Two main factors influencing the entrepreneurial opportunity recognition, i.e. prior knowledge and cognitive characteristics, have been identified. In order to examine the effect of prior knowledge on opportunity recognition with mediating role of cognitive characteristics including entrepreneurial alertness and entrepreneurial learning, the conceptual model of research and the related hypotheses are developed. This study was conducted on a random sampling basis and the sample size was determined based on the Cochran formula, in which eventually 67 people were studied. The adequate data for the study were collected through questionnaires and analyzed through regression analysis and Structural Equation Modeling (SEM). The findings of the current study show that prior knowledge has positive effects on opportunity recognition, entrepreneurial learning and entrepreneurial alertness. Also the positive impact of entrepreneurial alertness and entrepreneurial learning on opportunity recognition was confirmed. In addition, the mediating role of entrepreneurial alertness and learning in the relationship between prior knowledge and opportunity recognition was confirmed. Moreover, the overall assessment of the conceptual model indicates strong fit.

Keywords: entrepreneurial alertness, entrepreneurial learning, opportunity recognition, prior knowledge.

Identifying the effect of strategic entrepreneurship on the financial and non- financial performance (Case study: Fanap Company in Tehran)

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Abstract

The strategic entrepreneurship was considered as a factor which could affect the output of the small, medium and big organizations and improve the growth and wealth of an organization. Nowadays, large numbers of organizations exploit strategic entrepreneurship as a procedure to achieve long-term competitive advantages. This research is aimed at investigating the effect of strategic entrepreneurship on the performance of Fanap Company in Tehran and it designs a conceptual model with two elements of strategic entrepreneurship and performance. This is an applied research based on correlative-descriptive method. The research questionnaire was randomly distributed among 70 middle and senior managers and the experts of Fanapl Company, and finally 60 of the questionnaires were collected. Hypothesis testing and path analysis of research were carried out through structural equation modeling method using the professional program, PLS2. The results showed that entrepreneurial culture, entrepreneurial leadership, strategic resource management, creativity application and innovation development all affect the performance positively but entrepreneurial mindset does not affect the performance in that Company.

Keywords: entrepreneurship, performance in Fanap company, strategic entrepreneurship, strategic management.

The effect of Intellectual Capital on organizational innovation in the agricultural services ventures of Zanjan Province

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Abstract

Innovation is the key to organizational survival, therefore, it seems necessary to study and identify its influential factors such as intellectual capital as one of the most important parts of new organizational intangible assets. Considering the importance of this issue, the main purpose of this research was to study the effect of intellectual capital on organizational innovation in Agricultural Consulting, Technical and Engineering Services Ventures. The current research was an applied research following descriptive-correlational methods in terms of objective and method of data collection, respectively. The population of the study consisted of 280 experts of the ventures in Zanjan province, Iran. A sample size of 200 was selected using a stratified sampling method. The standard questionnaires were used to collect the data. The content validity of the questionnaires was confirmed by a panel of experts. The construct validity and the reliability of the research instrument were assessed by estimating the measurement model. The results confirmed the research hypotheses and the components of intellectual capital including human, relational and structural components had a positive and significant effect on the dependent variable. The components totally explained 51 percent of the variances of organizational innovation in the ventures.

Keywords: agricultural consulting, intellectual capital, organizational innovation, technical and engineering services venture, Zanjan Province.

Identifying and prioritizing the transfer of high-technologic parameters at various Technology Readiness Levels (TRLs)

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Abstract

Without any doubt, one of the strategies to achieve knowledge-based economy is transfer of high technologies and turn them into a competitive stable advantage for companies. Technology Readiness Levels, as a determining factor for high-tech transfer, has not been taken into consideration in recent studies. In this paper the author seeks to identify and prioritize the factors affecting the transfer of high-tech at various TRLs, based on theoretical and research background and according to the T Sai Lai model. This study is applicable in terms of objective and is exploratory-integrated in terms of method. The population in the qualitative section includes experts and in quantitative section includes entrepreneurs in high-tech companies. The statistical sample in qualitative section consists of 10 people who are selected by Snowball method and in quantitative section consists of 100 people who are selected by simple Random method. Data collecting tools are semi-structured interviews and researcher-made questionnaire in qualitative and quantitative sections, respectively. Analysis of qualitative and quantitative data is done using Coding method and ANOVA and Friedman Tests, respectively. The research findings show that human factors most influence the success of advanced technologies transfer in both phases of formation and development of theoretical concepts and also prototyping and testing. Also, the industry factors most influence the success of high-tech transfer in both commercial phase and entry-to-market phase. It is highly recommended that entrepreneurs and managers consider the mentioned factors.

Keywords: high technology, technology readiness levels, technology transfer.

Designing a conceptual model for an entrepreneurial university: Using Corporate entrepreneurship approach

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Abstract

Entrepreneurial university, as the third-generation of universities, undertakes the mission of economic and social development in countries. Since entrepreneurial university is considered as a change factor in societies, the investigation of its mission and creation has gained increasing attention in recent studies. This study identifies the principles of entrepreneurial university through reviewing the literature; furthermore, the output of corporate entrepreneurial activities has been recognized in the universities. The research used narrative qualitative method via deep semi-structured interviews. The 15 individuals for the interview were selected from authors of university experts who had 10 years of executive experience in the field of entrepreneurship. The final framework of the research was made through content analysis of the interviews. Findings demonstrate that an entrepreneurial university model from the viewpoint of corporate entrepreneurship includes the following elements: learners' quality, release of scientific findings, absorption of financial resources, research contracts, patents, creation of spin-offs, establishment of technology parks, entrepreneurial organizational culture, flexible organizational structure, entrepreneurial approach of university professors, macro management, course contents, and students' characteristics.

Keywords: corporate entrepreneurship, entrance to new businesses, entrepreneurial university, innovation, renovation.

Factors affecting university incubators infrastructure and their role in establishment of entrepreneurial universities spin-offs

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Abstract

The current study focuses on identifying university incubators from existing infrastructure and their role in the university spin-offs establishment. The study adopts an integrated approach as its methodology. The population includes all universities and college managers, and experts in universities' incubators in Mazandaran Province. Purposive sampling and stratified random sampling were used for qualitative and quantitative parts, respectively. Thirteen subjects for the qualitative phase and 170 subjects out of 304 subjects who participated in the quantitative part using stratified random sampling, were interviewed. The data gathering tools were interviews and a researcher-made questionnaire after confirming the validity and the reliability with Chronbach's Alpha coefficient which was equal to 0.82. To analyze the data, the descriptive statistics was used; Exploratory and confirmatory-factors analysis was applied for inferential section. Based on the analysis of qualitative data, 14 components were identified in the infrastructure aspect in the establishment of university spin-offs. The results of the qualitative study showed that the component of existing organizational policy with the highest factorial load (0.97) and the component of investment attraction with the lowest factorial load (0.59) explained all the variances and other components had their prioritized relative contribution. Also, the final research model was approved considering the fit indexes and standard coefficients. Considering the impact factor of the existing components of the university incubators infrastructure in the establishment of university spin-offs, the greatest influencing value was attributed to the organizational policy with value of 0.97 and the lowest was given to investment attraction with value of 0.59.

Keywords: infrastructure, spin-offs, university incubators.

Study of knowledge intensive entrepreneurship dimensions as antecedents for entrepreneurial research and performance development: Evidence from Iranian agricultural research system

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Abstract

The current paper aims to study knowledge intensive entrepreneurship role in innovative performance in agricultural technology management by entrepreneurial R&D definition carried out as a casual-effect research by using casual model. The population of the study consisted of 2768 agricultural research specialists in Iran, one out of six regional groups of provinces (n= 25) was randomly selected and 320 researchers were randomly selected from these six provinces based on Cochran's sampling methodology. Research instrument included Likert scale for latent variables measurement. The research results indicate that among knowledge intensive entrepreneurship antecedents in agricultural technology management process, knowledge sharing among organizations, innovation, knowledge utilization and entrepreneurship orientation have a significant role. Along with entrepreneurial R&D dimensions, innovative results criteria depend on knowledge sharing among organizations, knowledge utilization and entrepreneurship orientation and no significant role was observed for management, process and technology innovation in this case.

Keywords: knowledge intensive entrepreneurship, research and development (R&D), structural equation modeling (SEM), technology management.

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Junior and senior students of state universities (Case study: State universities of Mazandaran Province)

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Abstract

Today, the importance of entrepreneurship and its effect on development of societies is inevitable and the role of universities in this regards is very specific. This study aimed to evaluate the entrepreneurship talent in junior and senior students through descriptive- survey research method. According to the target population (n=3422), using Krejcie and Morgan table and random sampling, 370 individuals were selected. The results of T-test and structural equation showed that: The eight variables evident can explain 97% in junior and 96% in senior of intangible variables entrepreneurial talent. The most effective factor in junior students is activism and visionary item, but in senior students challenging is the most effective one. No significant difference was observed between these two groups in terms of thought fluid, activism, risk-taking, and tolerance of ambiguity but there was a significant difference in terms of need for achievement, Internal control, challenge and visionary item and in junior students, this difference was even more. Finally, the entrepreneurship talent in senior students is less than junior students. This reduces the inefficiency of training programs, suggesting the need for planning to further improve these characteristics.

Keywords: characteristics of entrepreneurship, entrepreneurship talent, Mazandaran, training programs.

Analyzing the effects of fiscal and monetary policies on entrepreneurship (with focus on women)

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Abstract

Entrepreneurship, as one of the factors influencing economic growth, is also considered among the key factors by economic policymakers. However, in examining the issue of entrepreneurship, it should be noted that women's and men's entrepreneurship can be considered as two distinct and separate phenomena. Therefore, the main objective of this paper is to investigate the relationship between women's entrepreneurship and economic growth, monetary and fiscal policies and how the mentioned variables would affect female entrepreneurs. For this purpose, the relationship between the variables of women's entrepreneurship and other macroeconomic variables has been tested using panel data approach over the time period of 2002 to 2007. The results of this study indicated that there is a positive and significant correlation between the entrepreneurship variable and macroeconomic policies. The results show that to the expansionary fiscal policy (increased 1 percent), about the size of 1.5234 percent, the index of women entrepreneurship (TEA) is added. Moreover, the one percent increase in the monetary variable (expansionary monetary policy) and GDP (economic growth) leads to a 0.1947 and 0.1505 increase in women entrepreneurship, respectively.

Keywords: economic growth, fiscal Policy, monetary policy, panel data approach, women's entrepreneurship.