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A Study on Relationship Between Individual Profile of Entrepreneurship and Personal Profile among the Girl Students in Distance Education Universities (P.N.U) in Iran

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Abstract: The aim of the present study was to evaluate the level of entrepreneurship profile and the relationship between the individual profile of entrepreneurship and the personal characteristics in girl students of distance Education University (P.N.U). Statistical population included all girls' students in distance education Universities. According to systematic cluster method for sampling, 14 provinces among all provinces in Iran were selected which were located in North - South - East - West and Center part of the country. Sample size was 1901 at the ages of 21-23 on 2009. Tools for data collection in this research were Scarborough and Zimmerer questionnaire as well as personal profile. Analysis of the data shows that 64.1 of girl students have shown in their individual profile of entrepreneurship the character of entrepreneur. also there is a significant relationship between jobs, with individual profile of entrepreneurship's of girls' students. ($p < 0.000$). It was concluded that there is relation between job status and mother's education with Individual Profile of Entrepreneurship among the Girl Students.

Key word: Distance Education • Individual profile • Entrepreneurship • Personal profile • Girls

INTRODUCTION

More than 65 percent of universities in Iran are assigned to girls, it seems most important issue in years ahead in Iran is to have the most challenging job market among educated people, especially highly educated working women. Unemployment rate for college women and girls has increased from 39 percent in 1987 to 54 percent in 2002 [1]. It seems to escape this problem; institutions such as universities require changes in its strategic thinking. According to Entrepreneurial world report which published by Kaufman Entrepreneurship Center during 2002, whereas, it has been emphasized on the prominent role of women's entrepreneurship in the economic health of nations [2]. The concept of entrepreneurship has two sides in its discussion. In one side, it is considered the inherent genetic characteristics of entrepreneurship and the other side is that entrepreneurs are trained. It means everyone in any position has opportunities for entrepreneurship training [3].

The goal of this study was to evaluate the profile of entrepreneurship among female students in Distance Education Universities, then comparison mean of entrepreneurship profile and individual characteristics – economic and social base. According to the research

objectives, study questions include: 1 – how is the entrepreneurial profile of female students in Distance Education Universities? 2- Is there any significant difference between parents' education, employment and marital status of female students with their entrepreneurial profile?

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Samples were selected by Cluster method among all girls' students who are studying in Humanities subjects on B.A degree in Distance Education Universities from 14 states of Iran during the 2007-8. Mean age were 21 (consist of 1902 girl's students). The study was approved by Distance Education University-sari-Iran, as part of research on entrepreneurship. Questionnaire for collecting information has been used from Questionnaire measure entrepreneurship's Scarburoff – Zimmer profile [4].

RESULTS

According to the Table, 1 the numbers of 1214, equivalent to 64.1 percent of the participants automatically are entrepreneur. It means among all groups they have most percentage.

Table 1: Frequency and percentage of entrepreneurship profile

| indexes Groups | Frequency | Percent |
|----------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Extraordinary Entrepreneur | 1 | 1.0 |
| Entrepreneur | 134 | 7.1 |
| Potential entrepreneur | 1214 | 64.1 |
| Low entrepreneurial | 544 | 28.7 |
| Unspecified | 8 | 100.0 |
| Total | 1901 | |

Table 2: The Mean, Standard deviation, F value and significance level of scores of participants in job status

| Variable | Status | Mean | SD | F | Level of significance |
|------------|------------|-------|-------|------|-----------------------|
| Job status | Employed | 46.69 | 13.40 | 0.17 | 0.000 |
| | Unemployed | 45.42 | 12.22 | | |

Comparison of means shows that there is significance difference between mean of Entrepreneurship profile and job status. ($p < 0.000$).

Table 3: Frequency and percentage of mother's job status

| Variable | Status | F | p | Cumulative |
|---------------------|---------------------|--------|-------|------------|
| Mother's Job status | Official | 85.0 | 4.5 | 4.7 |
| | Government | 46.0 | 2.4 | 7.3 |
| | Semi-public | 17.0 | .9 | 8.2 |
| | Professional | 34.0 | 1.8 | 10.1 |
| | Householder | 1608.0 | 84.6 | 99.3 |
| | Occupation covenant | 12.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 |
| | Unspecified | 99.0 | 5.2 | |
| Total | | 1901.0 | 100.0 | |

Table 4: The Mean, Standard deviation, F value and significance level of scores of participants in variables such as marital status, father's Education and mother's Education

| Variable | Status | Mean | SD | F | Level of significance |
|--------------------|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------|
| Father's Education | Illiterate | 45.74 | 12.83 | 0.243 | 0.962 |
| | Under degree | 46.17 | 12.70 | | |
| | Diploma | 46.08 | 12.60 | | |
| | Below B.A | 45.49 | 11.91 | | |
| | B.A | 45.44 | 12.63 | | |
| | M.A | 47.29 | 14.33 | | |
| | PhD | 46.14 | 12.81 | | |
| Mother's Education | Illiterate | 45.85 | 12.60 | 0.063 | 0.999 |
| | Under degree | 46.02 | 13.01 | | |
| | Diploma | 46.12 | 11.86 | | |
| | Below B.A | 46.38 | 13.88 | | |
| | B.A | 46.29 | 11.34 | | |
| | M.A | 47.63 | 15.09 | | |
| | PhD | 45.16 | 10.30 | | |
| Marital Status | Single | 45.93 | 12.45 | 1.962 | 0.118 |
| | Married | 46.60 | 12.90 | | |
| | Widow | 30.33 | 17.78 | | |
| | Divorced | 8.00 | 48.60 | | |

According to the Table 3, the numbers of 1608, equivalent to 84.6 percent of the participants, their mother have no job and are Householder. It means among all groups they have most percentage.

Comparison of means shows that there is not any significance difference between mean of Entrepreneurship profile with father's Education and mother's education. But there is significance between mean of Entrepreneurship profile with marital status.

DISCUSSION

The results obtained in this study 64.1 percent of women participate are potential entrepreneurs, but only about 7. Percent have had entrepreneurial activity, 84.4 percent of mothers are housewives and nearly 50% of them have education below degree level. This means that virtually "Nearly half of participants, their mother had low education and near to 2 third hadn't job. In a study on Russian entrepreneurs which conducted by Djankov *et al.* [6], the results indicate that the entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial profile has a positive relationship with parents' higher education. Perhaps one of the causes of low entrepreneurial activity among these girls related to parents, especially mothers' low education level and her jobless situation.

The consequences of such situation can be the lack of knowledge about individual-family and social rights, Lack of industrial participation in professional organizations and social, cultural, political activities which will leads to inequality in society in long term. According to Lerner *et al.* [7], having a parent as a model entrepreneur role will play an important role among girls' entrepreneur's choice for career success.

In Kavalainen and Arenius[8] study, the results obtain shows that selection of any activity by women's entrepreneur has direct relation with marital status also. Women compared with men have a more tendency to entrepreneurship activities after marriage. Findings of present study show the same result as other studies such as Aggarwal *et al.* [5] findings. Their surveys showed that 69.9 of entrepreneurs were attempting to have entrepreneurship after marriage.

In conclusion, the result indicated that, family specially, Mother as a role model is very effective for the daughter to being an entrepreneur. And also all universities with Focusing on identification of potential entrepreneur students in the beginning of student's enroll in the university to classifying them for establishing the entrepreneurship culture among all academic community can be very useful.

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