Relation Between Knowledge Management and Entrepreneurship Development

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Abstract: The purpose of this research is to study the relationship between knowledge management and entrepreneurship development in Technical and Vocational Academy of Quchan. Main hypothesis of this research; there is a relationship between knowledge management and entrepreneurship in Technical and Vocational Academy of Quchan, for this purpose knowledge management as independent variable and efficiency as dependent variable is studied. This research is part of applied research. And method of research is descriptive kind of correlation population which includes totally professor and student academy at year 2009. Sample size, based on Krejci Morgan table, which consisted of 302 students and 60 professors selected by use of simple random sampling method. Means of information gathering is knowledge management questionnaire based on Jonson et al Johannessen. Model, includes 51 with 5 objects (likert scale) in 3 dimensions (innovation, vision, knowledge) and questionnaire efficiency of Naehch.k carnal includes 95 questionnaires validity of questionnaire were accepted by thesis advisor and consulting advisor. For analysis questionnaire software sas and descriptive method as inferential. Research in dilates that: There isn’t a positive relationship between knowledge management and entrepreneurship with a 0.95 assurance. There isn’t a positive relationship between innovation and entrepreneurship. Also, ancillary results display a meaningful relationship between knowledge and insight with entrepreneurship.

Key words: Knowledge Management · Knowledge · Innovation · Insight · Entrepreneurship

INTRODUCTION

Davenport and Prosac told that knowledge management involves efforts for discovering latent assets and making. This process helps organizations to find major information and select the best, organize and publish them. Inevitable linkage of educational systems with economic systems enforces them to be entrepreneur and has changed the task of preparation to the response to economic system [1]. One of major tasks of any university is to address entrepreneurship and to define training of graduates. Unfortunately, this task is not fulfilled.

Baron Klark holds that dynamic universities in 21st century make great to generate new business and will combine professional and managerial values. Currently, business based trainings are increased in universities of developing countries [2]. Ehsan Badri from Esfahan University developed a study on "student’s capability of creating new business" which the results showed that the factors of capability such as independence, self control, motivation and creativity rates are higher than the are rages. But academic trainings didn’t contribute in business-creation property students [3]. Current economic problem such as immigration of graduates, unemployment, loss of professional human force, immobility of economic growth in different countries impose as an obligation to train graduates who are seeking to begin new business and to create new values [4].

Relationship Between Knowledge and Innovation and Insight: On the whole, the main concern of managers is to secure competitive advantage in this business...
environment. Management scholars believe that organization knowledge base is the only basement for keeping and improving competitive advantage. From their view, innovation is the cause of competitive advantage and knowledge base is the cause of innovation [5].

Optimum commitment and voluntary participation are achieved when the employees feel to have a common insight and goals. Therefore, organization must explicate goals of knowledge management through out the organization. Organization perspective determines general attitude of knowledge management. Theorists often believe that knowledge management involves comprehensive change in behavior of organization and personnel's and it is achieved in long terms with spending of resources.

Knowledge Management and Job Creation Are Essential in Universities: Higher education will contribute a great deal in development of nation through economic and social development but is depends on the people capabilities to acquire information and knowledge and their management contribution as scientific source of society.

It is important to note that for organizations merely making use of create and innovative people is not enough to succeed in competition, but it is necessary to provide entrepreneurship atmosphere for all employees in order that they can develop jobs individually or in groups. This structure of organization relies on key elements identification of an entrepreneurship [6]. Universities are pioneers in knowledge-based societies for information development, they are considered as centers and sources of consuming and producing information. In fact, most raw materials used in academic trainings are allocated to information exchange process. In Iran, we have intelligent and talented people along with a lot of natural resources, though the GDP is low and young forces, even educated people are unemployed, so job development approach is essential, in particular for the young [7].

Research Method: Researcher plans to illustrate knowledge management role in vocational school and its relationship with entrepreneurship development. Therefore, research follows application significance the population includes 1448 boy student as well as 70 teachers. The students were studying in vocational courses such as Computer, Electricity, Accounting, Architecture, Electronics and industries in academic year of 2008-2009 in Quchan Vocational School. Sample group who are selected randomly from the population according to Krejci - Morgan chart, includes 302 students and 60 teachers. Data are collected by using questionnaires. Knowledge management questionnaire is developed according to theoretical model which Jonson et al., (1999) have given. The items are scored by 5 ratings range based on Likert method. The questionnaire filled in by the sample teachers. The questionnaire which. The student completed included the following parameters of entrepreneurship: ability to do risk, exposing to the danger, demand for success, ambiguity tolerance, practicality, control focus, challenging, dreaming, job development the above parameters originally belong to Kordanich.

The significance rate (0.418>0.05) shows that our major hypothesis is not acceptable with 95.0 certainty, that is, knowledge management does not effect on job development.

Findings for the Major Hypotheses

Major Hypothesis 1: Table (1) regression analysis for relationship between innovation and entrepreneurship.

With significance rate (0.418 >0.05) for f test in Table 1-1, it is obvious that our hypothesis is rejected, that is, innovation does not effect on job development process with .95 certainty.

Major Hypothesis 2: Table (2) regression analysis for relationship between knowledge and entrepreneurship.

With significance rate of (0.000 <.0.05) for f test in Table 1-2, our hypothesis is accepted, that is, knowledge effects on job development rate.

Table 1:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coefficient</th>
<th>Correlation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.013</td>
<td>0.116</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

F test: 0.668 Significance rate: 0.418

Coefficient of regression line angle: -0.006 Alpha rate: 3.803

Table 2:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coefficient</th>
<th>Correlation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.006</td>
<td>0.078</td>
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</table>

F test: 1.536 Significance rate: 0.216

Coefficient of regression line angle: 2.296 Alpha rate: 356.003

Table 3:

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<tr>
<td>0.072</td>
<td>0.268</td>
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</table>

F test: 19.71 Significance rate: 0.000

Coefficient of regression line angle: 6.979 Alpha rate: 338.503

Table 3:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Correlation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.116</td>
<td>0.341</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F test: 33.590 Significance rate: 0.000

Coefficient of regression line angle: 8.916 Alpha rate: 332.993
Major Hypothesis 3: Table (3) regression analysis for relationship between insight and entrepreneurship.

With significance rate of (0.000<.0.05) for f test in Table 1-3, our hypothesis is accepted, that is, insight effects on job development rate.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Based on the findings, it is concluded that there is no significant and direct relationship between knowledge managers and business development as entrepreneurship In Quchan vocational school. Unfortunately, we could not find any similar study for comparison purpose but the result can be compared.

With john zek as well as Moghimi, Khanifar and Ghaderi and Takabi it is similar for relationship between and business development.). There is a significant relationship between knowledge and job development in the vocational school.

We could not find any similar research but the results are comparably with Yamin Firooz, Amery Badri. There is a significant relationship between insight and business development in the vocational.

We illustrated that a large number of young forces, even graduates are unemployed. Today, economies in many countries suffer from a lot of losses and dysfunctions' (particularly for graduates) and we encounter with immobility in economical growth. Thus, business development is a fitted response to the problem.

REFERENCES

6. Aghaie, S., 1999. Job Developing Centers; Center of Public Management Education.