ARTICLE

THE STUDY OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN IRAN AND STATES THAT ARE MEMBERS OF GLOBALENTREPRENEURSHIP MONITOR

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is examining entrepreneurship in Iran and states that are members of global entrepreneurship method. Rapid changes are the characteristic of today's economy and countries that have new institutional innovator and risk taker entrepreneurs' can be economically strong and successful. In fact, we can say, entrepreneurships symbol of innovation and success in business and entrepreneurs are pioneers who with their innovative ideas led to major changes in the structure of the bureaucracy and increase efficiency and effectiveness and this indicates that the economy has been affected by entrepreneurship and if organizations fail to keep pace with accelerating developments in the world they would be in a static mode and no doubt they won't be active in the future and eventually develop into a vanishing mode. But in this article we have to know, what are the indicators of the effectiveness of entrepreneurship? What is the highest weight assigned to each criterion? And finally, how is the ranking of the see indicators? Thereby we would be able to achieve effective indicators of entrepreneurship. And the research methods employed in this study matched with the target application in terms of data collection are descriptive survey. The research territory is Iran and 22 countries of the OECD countries. The methods used to rank components are: DIMATEL technique, AHP, VIKOR, Pearson-Test and Structural Equation Modeling (SEM). This means that the output of DIMATEL we re-imported into the network analysis technique and the output of ANP were imported into the VIKOR and were indicators were rated and test data were analyzed by Pearson technique and structural equation technique. Here are the results of the criteria ranking:[1].emerging entrepreneurship,[2].understanding entrepreneurial capabilities, [3].understanding opportunities,[4].entrepreneurial intention,[5].stabilized entrepreneurship,(6).starting-up entrepreneurial,[7].New entrepreneurs,[8].Fear of failure. The results of Structural equation modeling to test the hypothesis in this study indicate that standardized coefficient of1.01 and significant coefficient of3.20 (greater than 1.96) between these two variables, is relative to the impact of entrepreneurial perceptions entrepreneurial activity. It can be inferred that entrepreneurial perceptions have a significant impact on entrepreneurial activities among the studied countries.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this study is examining entrepreneurship in Iran and states that are members of Global Entrepreneurship Method (GEM). The purpose is recognizing and ranking the factors that influence and are influenced by entrepreneurship in Iran than other states which are members of the World sentinel. In action because of a failure in database and weaknesses in management applying the entrepreneurial is limited in developing countries.

The word entrepreneur, centuries before being posed in modern language, was common in the French language. This entry is synonym with French word Entrepreneur meaning "pledge" (synonym with Take in English language) that in 1848 was translated to Entrepreneur by John Stewart Meal. "In order to the view of Global Entrepreneurship Method (GEM)" Entrepreneurship is any attempt to create a new business (or self-employment), Current business development or business that has been established by individuals or groups of people [1].Entrepreneurship refers to starting, managing and developing new businesses that are highly regarded in all countries [2].

Global Entrepreneurship Method is also a university consortium composed by an academic-research department, the main purpose of which is assessing and providing a prestigious international research data on entrepreneurial Activity. Qualitative and quantitative at obtained in GEM Global Reports are Valuable sources of information for decision-makers in The Member States.

Global Entrepreneurship Method (GEM) was created in 1997 by Renolds Paul, according to Michael Hey idea and it was recognized as a Standard Global Index for business to be the same as Global Competitiveness Index for World Economic Forum [3].

Reynold's aim is to develop a complement model for the global competitiveness model that was published by the World Economic Forum. It was thought that only large and established companies are important. This idea was in association with David Birch major effort toward understanding the business being dynamic [4].

But in the (GEM program) from the beginning not only established companies but also new businesses and emerging markets are also examined. The following chart shows graphically the distribution of GEM countries.

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Fig. 1: Distribution of GEM countries.
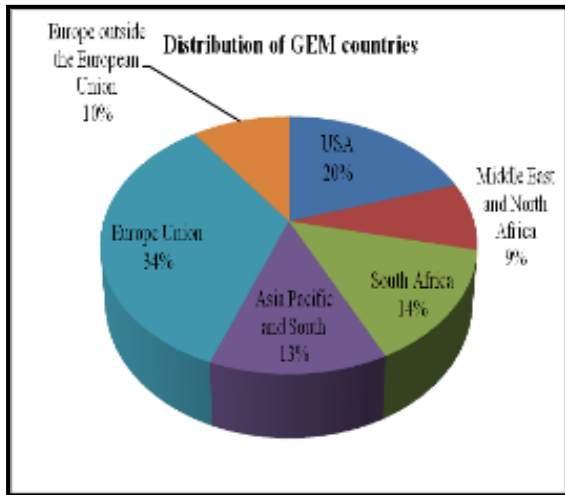..

This study was conducted to identify the most influential factors in entrepreneurship and in this regard the most effective factors in entrepreneurship are identified and after that with determination of any of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), countries and Iran we study it to improve performance as well as economic prosperity and achieve results that can be considered guidelines for officials. In this paper, initially by using the Delphi technique, indicators and factors influencing entrepreneurship are identified and marked. Then, by utilizing the DEMATEL technique and the impact of each factor on the other these factors were measured and matrix was formed. This model is used for solving and justifying complex problems. It also improves complex the structure of problems and it may contribute in identifying the solutions with a hierarchical structure [5]. Then the output data of DIMATEL became weighted with ANP and were ranked in VIKOR. Determining the indicators should be used to determine the dependency in the structural equations.

Due to the efficiency and capabilities of each of the methods mentioned, using a combination of all four methods in Entrepreneurship studies was found in no place, and with dare we can say that we are the first, using all of the four methods in this field. But there are studies that combine three methods: DIMATEL ANP, and VIKOR. These three methods are very efficient and more effective in solving many complex issues and making decisions. A few of these studies are mentioned here:

• Zali in his research in 2009 stated that based on the survey of the two entrepreneurs (n = 279), fear of failure does nothing der the development of entrepreneurship in Iran. Based on the results, only30percent of respondents have taken "fear of failure" as a cause, against motivation for entrepreneurship [5]
• Vakil & Rohizat [2015] states that this integrated models a combine of DEMATEL, ANP, and ZOGP and puts analysis on relationship between the evaluating criteria and procedures related to employment policies and entrepreneurship policy [6].
• Arabian et al. (2010), "prioritization of Factors which influence the social entrepreneurship, from the perspective of social activists". The study indicate that the social entrepreneurship refers to innovative activity and creating a social value that can be done in non-profit and commercial sectors. According to this concept that social entrepreneurship is known as an effective and lasting way in the country's social and economic development and it takes the greater part of every society attention every single day, it is also necessary for Iranian space. In this study, the foundation is based on the Austin conceptual model and with two main questions, has priories the refactors and examined social activist's attitudes towards significant factors on social entrepreneurship development in Iran. The statistical population is 108socialactivistsincluding managers or the founders, employees, volunteers, and sponsors involved in social businesses and non-profit sectors. Questionnaire is the main application of this survey and it has been used for these reasons: in analysis, Respectively, Kolmogorov-Smirnov to test normality of data, Friedman test for prioritization and mean test for assessing the impact of variables. Based on these results, each of the five factors identified in the conceptual model, are important in developing social Entrepreneurship in Iran and the priority orders: People, mission, contextual factors, investment and opportunities [7].

Javidnia (2010) Investigated the Indices of Entrepreneurial Success in the Development of Industrial Units Using the MCDM Technique. The study state the entrepreneurship development in economic activities and business is a process that plays a critical role in the continuity, growth and national development. Therefore developing a framework for assessing the level of activity Entrepreneurship is essential in order to create an appropriate atmosphere for logical support of entrepreneurship and entrepreneurs. This study has been done, aimed to identify and prioritize the factors determining the level of business entrepreneurship in research entrepreneurship to improve coordination. Beginning with a review of

literature and interviews with experts, prepared indicators of entrepreneurial activity and items measuring each indicator were judged by experts with AHP and paired comparison method.

Then, a survey of top entrepreneurs, at first the rank and priority of each indicator was considered and then the level of activity entrepreneurship in business was determined. The results of prior zing the indicators by AHP method showed that indicators of innovation, entrepreneurship opportunities, activities development, risks, business planning, employment levels, the importance of regional development and the effective rate of entrepreneurship in order are the most important factors to determine the level of entrepreneurship in business. Evaluation results of the level of entrepreneurship for responders also showed that the level of activity entrepreneurship in most cases has an average level [8].

Vakil and Gharzi, 2010," reason of entrepreneur's failure in Iran". The study given the role of entrepreneurship in economic and social development in developed countries, analyzing and assessing the entrepreneurial process with taking into account the economic, social and cultural condition in country and criticizing success and failure factors, helps with developing the entrepreneurship, the creation of new jobs and devoting out of the monoculture economic state in Iran. This study deals with failure factors for entrepreneurs in Iran and determining the importance of each factor with studying acceptable numbers of unsuccessful entrepreneurs using questionnaire. Here are six main factors in Iran. There are three internal factors and three external factors. External factors are the difficult economic environment, government regulations and insufficient supply of investment by funds and banks. Internal factors are perverse incentives, being fatigue and cold-hearted about job, unrealistic evaluation plan and lack of membership in networks related to businesses [9].

Extracting the conceptual model from research literature

Using MADM method, decision-making tools, and Global Entrepreneurship Method (GEM) conceptual model, we examined the effects of any indicator on entrepreneurship in selected countries as shown in figure 1.
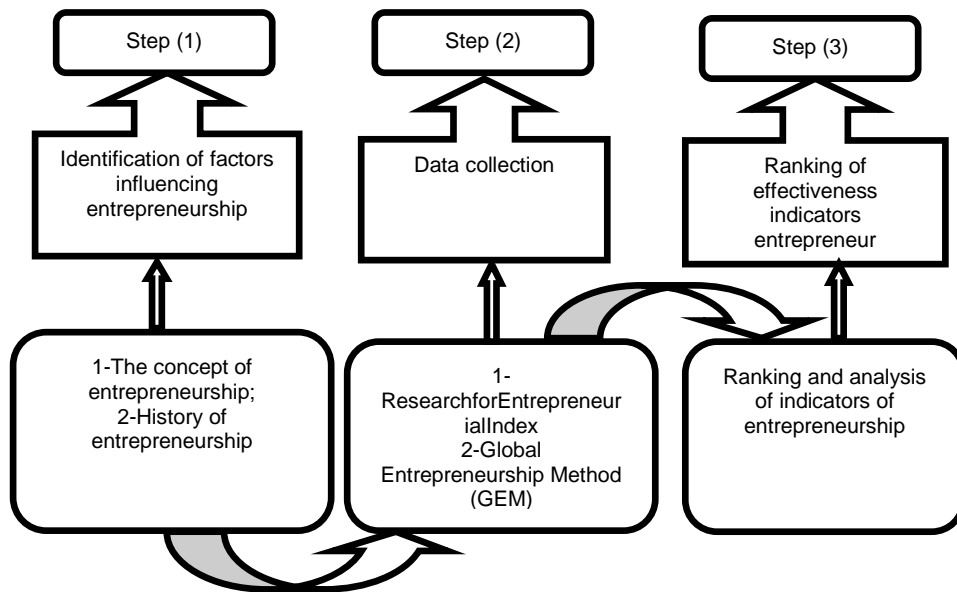

Fig. 2: Conceptual model of research.

METHODS

The research method employed in this study in terms of the target is applied and in term of the data collection is descriptive-survey.

For this purpose questionnaire, sampling, describing and research variables analysis have been used. This research will be implemented in two stages: 1) all factors effective on Entrepreneurship in Iran are detected by using a questionnaire. 2) With answers extracted from the questionnaire and by using DIMATEL ANP, VIKOR and structural equations we can priories criteria, and distinguish the dependence between variables. The following is a summary of the research we will focus on:

In the study entrepreneurship Component as an independent variable and its effective factors were considered as dependent variables, and after studying research history and with the help of teachers and scholars ideas, entrepreneurship effective factors on it were recognized and then by using Delphi technique mutual influence of indicators on each other were identified. With the help of DEMATEL method, the parameters are divided into two groups, influential and interact and the most effective and most

impressionable entrepreneurship indicators were identified. These criteria were weighed and then were ranked by the. And finally, we paid to identify the dependency of the parameters in the structural equations and the Pearson test.

The method of selecting respondents

After inquiring into the selected blocks, the first family is selected and he moves in the counter-clockwise direction, within the block. Selecting the second family that depends on the block class distance is given to the respondents with the Block Map.

For example, if the distance is 10 floors in a block after selecting the family, respondent does not consider 10 families, and selects the eleventh family as a sample and so continues until the end of the block.

If the respondent, has chosen correctly households based on class distance, when reaching to the last selected house on the block, he must be near the starting point of the block and there must be some households equal to class distance between the last and the first households. After selecting households based on the development of the next few months, a person (64-18 years old) will be selected from households. In this method between the eligible individual, the one is chosen that her birthday month is coming but not past.

For example, if three persons in a household are between 64-18 years and were born in, January, April and July, in this case if interview is in April, a March person is the choice. If none of the individuals in the selected household between 18 to 64 years old, are born in subsequent months (all born in previous year), the household would be removed from sample and another one is replaced. If the first respondent is a woman the next one should be a man with same conditions.

When a person is chosen under birthday condition, at the time of questionnaire going to his house, if he is not at home, he shouldn't is replaced by anyone.

The questionnaire should be informed when he is at home and goes again to his house. The reference number is at least 5 times. In addition to the questionnaire, a formal letter addressed to the respondents, with the serial number of the questionnaire has been printed on the cover, would be delivered to the respondent. This is a result of research and describes its implementation in Iran and respondent should keep it to the end of the study (end of the year) to be participated in supporting entrepreneurship Pick citizens Lottery.

Questionnaire after the completion of the questionnaire, writes Questionnaire serial number, Name, address and contact numbers on the worksheet attached to the packet of questionnaires.

Methods of data analysis

Analysis of the survey data is classified into two categories: First, descriptive information about the respondents to the questionnaire in terms of gender, age, educational level has been studied. Second, inferred research information that is achieved from the results of a distributed questionnaire and its translation. In addition, the techniques used in this article are Delphi, DEMATEL, ANP, VIKOR and structural equation. DIMATEL technique stages [9]. Table 1 shows the research indicators.

Table 1: Research Indicators

The established entrepreneurship	X_1
starts-up Entrepreneurial	X_2
The New Entrepreneurship	X_3
Emerging Entrepreneurship	X_4
Fear of failure	X_5
Entrepreneurial intention	X_6
Understanding opportunities	X_7
Understanding Potentials	X_8

After collecting experts' views, the initial matrix (M ^) was obtained according to their levance and impact of each criterion on each other and the paired d comparisons mean as shown in table 2.

Table 2: Direct relationship matrix (M ^) of paired comparisons

Sum	X_8	X_6	X_7	X_3	X_4	X_1	X_2	X_5	
11	3	0	4	2	0	1	1	0	X_5
17	0	1	3	3	2	4	0	4	X_2
14	2	2	1	4	0	0	3	2	X_1
16	4	2	0	2	0	4	2	2	X_4
20	3	2	2	0	2	3	4	4	X_3
16	2	0	0	3	2	2	4	3	X_7
17	4	0	1	2	2	4	2	2	X_6
24	0	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	X_8

Source: Finding Research (calculation by software SPSS and Expert Choice).

ANALYSIS OF DATA

The Analysis of the results of DEMATEL method

After applying the mapping technique and DEMATEL, relationships among the variables based on the amount of work being done and the influence of cause and effect were divided into two groups.
The results shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Cause and Effect Matrix

Indexes	D	R	D-R	D+R
X_8	1.7917	0.3582	1.4335	2.1499
X_4	2.2053	1.5498	0.6585	3.7551
X_5	1.474	2.6823	-1.2083	4.1563
X_3	2.545	1.4965	1.0485	4.0415
X_1	1.8187	1.4023	0.4164	3.221
X_2	1.1291	0.2569	0.8722	1.386
X_7	1.7662	1.0305	0.7357	2.7962
X_6	2.3129	1.4479	0.865	3.7608

Source: Finding Research (calculation by software SPSS and Expert Choice).

While R is the sum of column and D is the sum of rows, according to the obtain devalues, some parameters have positive values higher than D_R that in fact indicates the most influence on other criteria, therefore, they have higher priority than others due to cause group. Those with negative values are more affected and have lower priority and this constitute an effect group as shows in Table 4.

Table 4: Order of elements (hierarchy) of the matrix C = M. (1-M)-1

Thus the elements	Based on the maximum total row	Thus the elements	Based on the maximum to Total column	Thus the elements	In order to (D+R)	Thus the elements	In order to (D-R)
X_3	2.54	X5	2.68	X5	4.15	X8	1.433
X_6	2.31	X4	1.54	X3	4.04	X3	1.048
X_4	2.20	X3	1.49	X6	3.76	X2	0.872
X_1	1.81	X6	1.44	X4	3.75	X6	0.865
X_8	1.79	X1	1.40	X1	3.22	X7	0.735
X_7	1.76	X7	1.030	X7	2.79	X4	0.658
X_5	1.47	X8	0.358	X8	2.14	X1	0.416
X_2	1.12	X2	0.256	X2	1.386	X5	-1.20

At this point indexes that have positive values of (D-R) are causes and the indexes that have negative values of (D-R) are effects. The results are presented in Table 5.

Table 5: Cause and Effect

Effect (D-R)	Cause (D-R)
X_5	X_8
	X_3
	X_2
	X_6
	X_7
	X_4
	X_1

Source: Finding Research (calculation by software SPSS and Expert Choice).

The results of DEMATEL method show that the x8 factor (understanding Entrepreneurial capabilities) is the most influential factors influencing entrepreneurship. After which, respectively, x3 new entrepreneurship, x2 starts-up entrepreneurship, x6 entrepreneurship intention, x7 understanding the opportunities, x4 emerging entrepreneurship, x1 established entrepreneurship were introduced as the most influential factors. As presented in table 6 the effect group, x5 fear of failure was referred as the most influential factors.

Table 6: final rankings for DIMATEL cause and effect

Effect (D-R)	Cause (D-R)
fear of failure	X8 Understanding Entrepreneurial capabilities
	X3 new entrepreneurship
	X2 starts-up Entrepreneurial
	X6 Entrepreneurial intention
	X7 Understanding Opportunities
	X4 Emerging Entrepreneurship
	X1 Entrepreneurship Established

Source: Finding Research (calculation by software SPSS and Expert Choice).

Analysis of the results of the analytic network process (ANP)

The technique of ANP

The ANP technique is used to weight the criteria as follows (Saaty, 1996).Step One: Create a network structure-Step Two: Perform paired comparisons, Step Three: Testing compatibility, Step Four: Super matrix formation and analysis of (super matrix) and a super-matrix is actually the same output matrix of DIMATEL. Step Five: Choose the best option to choose.

Calculating the weight of decision options and prioritizing them. The most weighted with the highest priority can be selected as the preferred option. But it must be noted that the ultimate answer of ANP is not necessarily the optimal solution.

At this stage technique of weighting the criteria of analytic network process (ANP) is presented in Table 7.

Table 7: The Ultimate ANP

X_5	fear of failure	0.0643
X_2	starts-up Entrepreneurship	0.0796
X_1	established Entrepreneurship	0.0751
X_4	Emerging Entrepreneurship	0.0894
X_3	New Entrepreneurship	0.0935
X_7	Understanding Opportunities	0.0601
X_6	Entrepreneurial intention	0.0918
X_8	Understanding Entrepreneurial potentials	0.1184

Source: Finding Research (calculation by software SPSS and Expert Choice).

Ranked Results of indices are presented in the table 8 in order of importance-weighted:

Table 8: Results of the ranking in dictators by using ANP

X_8	Understanding Entrepreneurial potentials	0.1184
X_3	New Entrepreneurship	0.0935
X_6	Entrepreneurial intention	0.0918
X_4	Emerging Entrepreneurship	0.0894
X_2	starts-up Entrepreneurship	0.0796
X_1	Established Entrepreneurship	0.0751
X_5	Fear of failure	0.0643
X_7	Understanding opportunities	0.0601

Source: Finding Research (calculation by software SPSS and Expert Choice).

The results show that Understanding Entrepreneurial potentials is recognized as the most important Weighting factor, and Understanding opportunities is the least weighting index.

Final ranking of criteria by VIKOR method, (Tizeng and Uprikowich, 2004).

At this stage, the weights obtained from the ANP method are required in the VIKOR method.

At this stage, the positive and negative ideal values of each indicator with respect to the weights obtained from the analytic network process (ANP) are calculated. At this stage, the final values for each three levels of reliability indices v = 1, v = 0 5, v = 0is calculated and final ranking of indicators will be done. Calculations in the table correspond to v = 0.5, which is close to v = 1, and the median is also shown in table 9, 10, 11, and 12.

Table 9: criteria final ranking

s	V					
	0.00		0.50		1.00	
	Q	RANK	Q	RANK	Q	RANK
X_5	-1	8	-5.39897	8	-9.79794	8
X_1	0.937879	7	0.585346	5	0.232812	5
X_2	0.954857	3	0.561616	6	0.168375	6
X_7	0.942438	5	0.646637	3	0.350835	3
X_8	0.961966	1	0.662965	2	0.363964	2
X_3	0.957165	2	0.489553	7	0.021941	7
X_6	0.954012	4	0.641877	4	0.329741	4
X_4	0.94057	6	0.970285	1	1	1

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g Research (calculation by software SPSS and Expert Choice).

Table 10: Results of the criteria ranking when V = 0

Name	symbol	Ranking
Understanding Entrepreneurial potentials	X_8	1
New Entrepreneurship	X_3	2
Starts-up Entrepreneurship	X_2	3
Entrepreneurial intention	X_6	4
Understanding opportunities	X_7	5
Emerging Entrepreneurship	X_4	6
Established Entrepreneurship	X_1	7
Fear of failure	X_5	8

Source: Finding Research (calculation by software SPSS and Expert Choice).

Table 11: Results of the criteria ranking when V = 0.05

Name	symbol	Ranking
Emerging Entrepreneurship	X_4	1
Understanding Entrepreneurial potentials	X_8	2
Understanding opportunities	X_7	3
Entrepreneurial intention	X_6	4
Established Entrepreneurship	X_1	5
Starts-up Entrepreneurship	X_2	6
New Entrepreneurship	X_3	7
Fear of failure	X_5	8

Source: Finding Research (calculation by software SPSS and Expert Choice).

Table 12: Results of the criteria ranking when V = 1

Name	symbol	Ranking
Emerging Entrepreneurship	X_4	1
Understanding Entrepreneurial potentials	X_8	2
Understanding opportunities	X_7	3
Entrepreneurial intention	X_6	4
Established Entrepreneurship	X_1	5
Starts-up Entrepreneurship	X_2	6
New Entrepreneurship	X_3	7
Fear of failure	X_5	8

Source: Finding Research (calculation by software SPSS and Expert Choice).

Here we see that the ranking results of VIKOR v = 0.05andv = 1are the same.

Results of research according to descriptive Statistics

According to the conceptual model Global Entrepreneurship Method (GEM), to evaluate entrepreneurship in a country, 8standardsindicatorsare measured. In Table13 Entrepreneurship Indicators are compared in Iran and the world.

Table 13: Comparison of indices of entrepreneurship in Iran and the world

Indices of entrepreneurship			2008			2009			2010		
Row	indices	Operational definition	Mean GEM	OECD Mean	Iranranksamong the23 countries	GEM Mean	Iran ranks among the23 countries	OECD Mean	GEM Mean	Iran ranks among the23 countries	OECD Mean
1	Emerging Entrepreneur	During the past 42months,has done a significant activity to start anew business, and: -Person who owns all or part of the new business. -actively manages new business. -no employee is paid salary for more than3months.	6.1	4.13	4	6.47	3	3.84	7.71	3	3.26
2	New entrepreneurs.	Adult men: Now actively manages a new business. Personally owns all or part of this business. Company or business is not more than42months old. At least more than three months and less than	4.6	3.74	11	5.57	6	3.14	6.77	1	3.03

		42 months' salary is paid to employees.									
3	Established entrepreneurs	Adult man:	7.58	6.94	12	7.87	14	7.28	9.07	12	7.12
		Now actively manages a business.									
		Personally owns all or part of the company.									
		The company has more than42months old.									
4	Nascent entrepreneurial activity	Refers to the new emerging entrepreneurial activity rate among the adult population (42-18 years old). In some cases, lower than the rate of accumulation of new businesses and emerging entrepreneurs. When some of the respondents have both new and emerging entrepreneurial characteristics are calculated Integrated.	10.52	5.12	4	11.73	2	5.02	13.73	2	5.14
5	Entrepreneurial intention rates	The percentage of adults (64-18 years) in the next three years is going to start a new business.	17.79	9.84	1	19.33	2	10.14	69.1	2	10.73
6	Understanding Entrepreneurial potentials	Percent of the adult population(64-18 years old) who was not involved in the starts-up entrepreneurship, however, they believe that they have skills and knowledge to start their business	44.16	38.6	1	54.67	3	43.95	57.27	1	46.12
7	Understanding entrepreneurship opportunities	Percent of the adult population (64-18 years old) who was not involved in starts-up entrepreneurship, but has good opportunities for starting a business in their location.	47.88	38.41	11	38.67	11	30.18	48.13	8	34.44
8	Fear of failure	Percent of the adult population (64-18 years old) who was not involved in entrepreneurial activities, and fear of failure can prevent them from starting a business.	38.52	38.45	1	34.33	13	34.04	31.23	9	32.29

. Source: Finding Research (calculation by software SPSS and Expert Choice).

In this regard, the following objectives have been designed and developed:

To investigate the variables affecting the relationship between entrepreneurial perception son time, in 22OECD countries and Iran (2008-2010).To investigate the indexes affecting the relationship between entrepreneurial perception son time, in 22 the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries and Iran.

Correlation between entrepreneurial perception variables presented in Table 14.

Table 14: Correlation between entrepreneurial perception variables

		Failure	Aim	opportunity	potential
failure	Pearson	1	.950**	.991**	.950**
	Significant level. Bilateral				
	Number of data				
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0	0	0
	N	23	23	23	23
Aim	Pearson	.950**	1	.917**	.827**
	Significant level. Bilateral				
	Number of data				
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0		0	0
	N	23	23	23	23
Opportunity	Pearson	.991**	.917**	1	.975**
	Significant level. Bilateral				
	Number of data				
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0		0
	N	23	23	23	23
Potential	Pearson	.950**	.827**	.975**	1
	Significant level. Bilateral				
	Number of data				
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0	0	
	N	23	23	23	23
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).					

Source: Finding Research (calculation by software SPSS and Expert Choice).

Given the intensive correlation of each variable to another variable and the numerical level of correlation close to 1, it can be noted that there is a positive correlation between a numbers of variables influencing entrepreneurship.

To investigate the variables that affecting the relationship between entrepreneurial perception son time, in 22 the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries and Iran (2008-2010). Correlation between entrepreneurial activities shows in table 15.

Table 15: Correlation between entrepreneurial activities

		established	Starts-up	new	emerging
established	Pearson	1	.890**	.938**	.903**
	Significant level. Bilateral				
	Number of data				
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0	0	0
	N	23	23	23	23
Starts-up	Pearson	.890**	1	.980**	.989**
	Significant level. Bilateral				
	Number of data				
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0		0	0
	N	23	23	23	23
new	Pearson	.938**	.980**	1	.979**
	Significant level. Bilateral				
	Number of data				
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0		0
	N	23	23	23	23
emerging	Pearson	.903**	.989**	.979**	1
	Significant level. Bilateral				
	Number of data				
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0	0	
	N	23	23	23	23
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).					

Source: Finding Research (calculation by software SPSS and Expert Choice).

Given intensive correlation of each variable to another variable and the numerical level of correlation close to 1, it can be noted that there is a positive correlation between numbers of variables influencing entrepreneurship. To investigate the variables affecting the relationship between entrepreneurial perception son time, in 22 the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries and Iran (2008-2010). Correlation between entrepreneurial perceptions and entrepreneurial activity variables shown in Table 16.

Table 16: Correlation between entrepreneurial perceptions and entrepreneurial activity variables

		failure	aim	opportunity	Potential
established	Pearson	.928**	.867**	.937**	.886**
	Significant level. Bilateral				
	Number of data				
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0	0	0
	N	23	23	23	23
Starts-up	Pearson	.963**	.990**	.936**	.859**
	Significant level. Bilateral				
	Number of data				
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0	0	0
	N	23	23	23	23
new	Pearson	.985**	.962**	.975**	.925**
	Significant level. Bilateral				
	Number of data				
		0	0	0	0
		23	23	23	23
Emerging	Pearson	.973**	.992**	.950**	.874**
	Significant level. Bilateral				
	Number of data				
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0	0	0
	N	23	23	23	23
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).					

Source: Finding Research (calculation by software SPSS and Expert Choice).

Given intensive correlation of each variable to another variable and the numerical level of correlation close to 1, it can be noted that there is a positive correlation. Between a number of variables influencing entrepreneurship.

To investigate the variables affecting the relationship between entrepreneurial perception son time, in 22 the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries and Iran (2008-2010).

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Correlation between entrepreneurial perceptions and entrepreneurial activity variables presented in Table 17.

Table 17: Correlation between entrepreneurial perceptions and entrepreneurial activity variables

		Entrepreneurial activity	Entrepreneurial perceptions
Entrepreneurial activity	Pearson	1	.975**
	Significant level. Bilateral		.000
	Number of data	23	23
Entrepreneurial perceptions	Pearson	.975**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	23	23
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).			

Source: Finding Research (calculation by software SPSS and Expert Choice).

Intensive correlation of each variable to another variable and the numerical level of correlation close to 1, it can be noted that there is a positive correlation between an umbers of variables influencing entrepreneurship.

We present here the results of Structural Equation Technique:

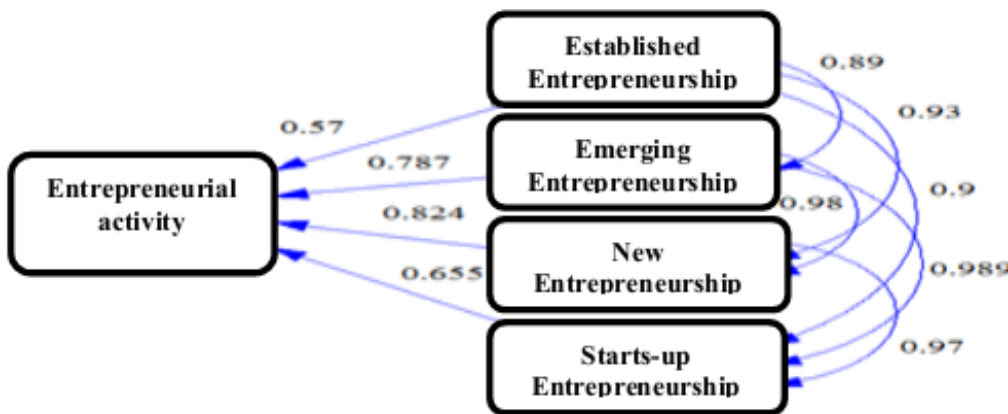Correlation between indicators of entrepreneurial perception each other is shown in figure 2.

Fig. 2: Correlation between indicators of entrepreneurial perception song each other.

....

Correlation between indicators of entrepreneurial perception song each other is shown in figure 3.

Fig. 3: Correlation between indicators of entrepreneurial perception son each other.

....
Source: Finding Research (calculation by software SPSS, Excel, Lisrel, Expert Choice).

• Correlation between indicators of entrepreneurial perception son each other

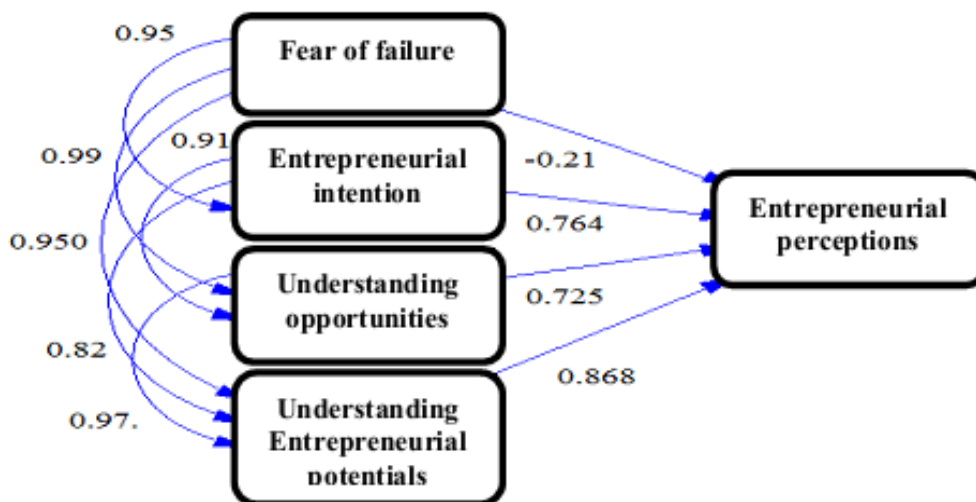## Correlation between indicators of entrepreneurial perception son each other

Pearson Correlation between indicators of entrepreneurial perceptions variables and entrepreneurial activities variables presented in figure 4.
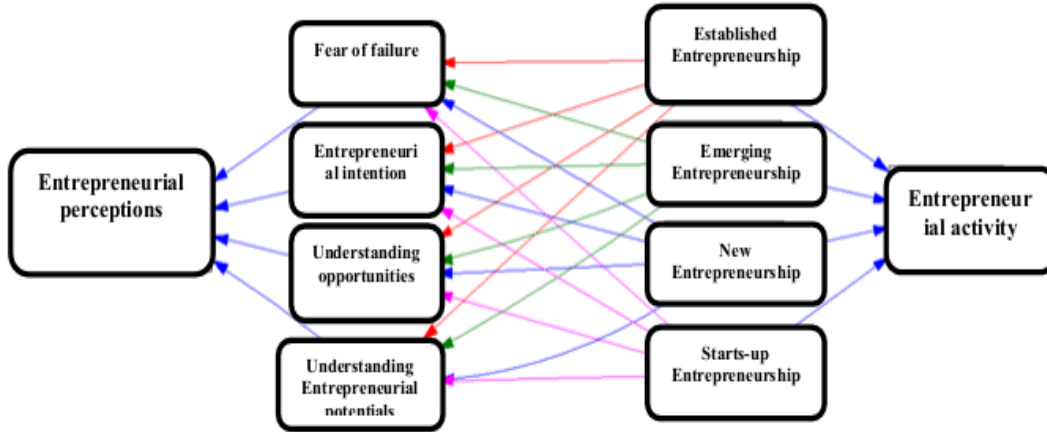

Fig. 4: Correlation between indicators of entrepreneurial perception son each other.
....

• Pearson Correlation between indicators of entrepreneurial perceptions variables and entrepreneurial activities variables.

The main hypothesis: entrepreneurial perceptions on entrepreneurial activity in Iran and 22 OECD countries (2008-2010).

Results of structural equation modeling to test the main hypothesis of this study indicate that standardized coefficient of1.01 and significant coefficient of 3. 20(greater than 1.96) between these two variables is dependent on entrepreneurial perceptions effecting on entrepreneurial activity. It can be inferred that there is significant effect of entrepreneurial perceptions on entrepreneurial activity between countries under study.

RESULTS

Entrepreneurship development has a major role in all societies development .In this regard; one of the main goals of Global Entrepreneurship method (GEM) is examining Relationship between entrepreneurial activity and entrepreneurial perceptions in the states member of consortium. But entrepreneurship development requires continuous study of entrepreneurial perceptions and entrepreneurial activity in the country. The purpose of this research is examining the relevance and impact of entrepreneurial activity and entrepreneurial perceptions in Iran and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries, compared with the global average.

In the present study, the correlation, structural equations, and following results are achieved.

According to a very full and positive relationship between perceptions of entrepreneurial disturbing variables, any change in one variable causes change in another variable. According to the above figure, it can be concluded that increasing the perceived entrepreneurial ability has the greatest effect on entrepreneurial perceptions. Increased understanding of the entrepreneurial capabilities is possible through education and research. Negative relationship between entrepreneurial perceptions and fear of failure is that, less fear of failure causes people creating more businesses.

Iran has a great deal of interest in the index ranking. As mentioned before, this means that a large population of working age is not afraid of starting a new business or don't have the proper image of the business space, set up or management.

However, low fear of failure is considered one of the positive points for the development of entrepreneurship among Iranians.

An increase in each variable of perceived entrepreneurial opportunities, entrepreneurial ability and intent to understand entrepreneurship, reducing the rate of fear of failure in addition to having a full-on positive effect on entrepreneurial perceptions, they also have a great impact on each other too, and improvement of each one has a positive effect on other variables.

According to the findings of the present study showing a significant effect on entrepreneurial activity and perceptions, and the results of the Pearson Correlation coefficient of the relationship between these two variables, it can be inferred that the behavior and characteristics of nascent entrepreneurs, new entrepreneurs and established business owners in the area of entrepreneurial perceptions may necessarily lead to a significant effect on entrepreneurial activity in the country. According to figures obtained from the correlation, each variable of subgroup of entrepreneurial activity has a positive and significant effect among those and with entrepreneurial activity. Among these factors new entrepreneurship has a greater affection entrepreneurial activity. The new entrepreneur, is the individual that:

During the past 42 months has a considerable worked one to launch a new business and personally owns all or part of its business, already actively involved in the management of new business, and more than 3 months but less than 42 months has paid to his employees. And established entrepreneurship criteria show the minimum relationship.

Entrepreneurs in the transition of serious financial risks or issues like market penetration stabilize their businesses and establish their business and are less than people who intend to begin a new business.

Given the Pearson correlation, there is a significant relationship between entrepreneurial perceptions and entrepreneurial activity variables and this shows that every single change in a variable causes a change in another one. According to the figures shown in the table these variables have a positive relationship and every single change in a variable causes a change in another one.

As a result, efforts to improve each of the indicators can have excellent results over the whole country and entrepreneurship in the country will lead to an improved business. In fact, focusing on the relationship between entrepreneurial perceptions and entrepreneurial activity variables in countries in the formulation of public policy will support innovative entrepreneurs and helps in identifying country strengths and weaknesses in entrepreneurial activity.

The results indicate that factor x8 in DEMATEL method (understanding entrepreneurial capabilities) is the most influential factor in entrepreneurship. After which, respectively, x3theentrepreneurialnew, x2 starts-up entrepreneurial, x6 entrepreneurial intention, x7 understanding the opportunities, x4 emerging entrepreneurs, x1 established entrepreneurship were introduced as the most influential factors.

Also at the part of effect groups, x5 factor (the fear of failure) is the most effective factor. The results of applying the technique of ANP also suggests that the perception of entrepreneurial capabilities have been identified as the most important factor in weighting, And perhaps understanding the specific opportunities have been identified as the least-weighted index.

The results of applying the VIKOR ranking method also suggests that the order of indices as follows:

1-emerging entrepreneurship, 2-understanding the entrepreneurial capabilities, 3-understanding the opportunities, 4–entrepreneurial intention, 5-stabilized entrepreneurship, 6-starts-up entrepreneurial, 7-new entrepreneurs, 8-fear of failure.

DISCUSSIONAND SUGGESTIONS

Discussion: Because this is the first time that such research takes place, so the following research is only a sample survey that we found.

Zali in his research in 1387 stated that based on the survey of the top entrepreneurs (n = 279) fear of failure does not hinder the development of entrepreneurship in Iran. Based on the results, only30percent of respondents have taken "fear of failure" as a cause against motivation in entrepreneurship (Zali, 2008, p57).

Suggestions: According to the results obtained" these proposals are presented for the development of entrepreneurship particularly in Iran".

Political-legal proposals

To evaluate, follow and monitor the development of entrepreneurship in the country, ministry of Labor and social affairs in addition to reporting the global standard annual indicators in the country entrepreneurship, is also paid for provincial indicators.

Re-engineering of all the legal and administrative processes of registration and liquidation of companies, patents, scientific and industrial organizations should be concerned.

To reduce the time, a multiplicity of the issuance of warrants is created for all of industrial, commercial, service, registration or cooperative activities or dissolution of companies, and patents, industrial, scientific, government offices "electronic registration of companies, institutions, and nonprofit ownership industry".

Setting up a website in order to simplify and streamline company registration and increasing rate of entrepreneurial activity in the country, led to the rise of new business to be conducted.

"entrepreneurship, investment ,and employment council "must be created to improve the business environment, to deal with problems and legal and administrative barriers for entrepreneurs, new and developing companies, enterprise development and create jobs in the province.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST
There is no conflict of interest.

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