

Investigation of Obstacles Ahead of Entrepreneurship and Job Creation in Rural Areas of Kermanshah City, Iran

Masoud Safari¹, Hamdollah Pishro², Mojgan Mozaffari³

¹Department of Geography, Payam Noor University, Iran

²Department of Geography, Shiraz Branch, Islamic Azad University, Shiraz, Iran

³Education expert of Kermanshah city

ABSTRACT

Rural areas of Iran including Kermanshah, have many problems concerning youth occupation and especially university graduates unemployment and ignoring this problem has made many villager youths to migrate to cities and doing false jobs. The present research tries to investigate obstacles ahead of entrepreneurship in rural areas of Kermanshah city in Iran. Temporal domain of this research was 2011-2013. Strategic planning and SWOT tool were used to analyze data. Results showed that two sets of variables play role in developing entrepreneurship in these areas. One set of factors is related to internal factors in villages (lack of entrepreneurs managerial ability, weakness in presenting effective technical educations, lack of investment prioritization, absence of technical infrastructure in village and ...) and the second set is related to factors concerning economic system function which has produced many problems ahead of entrepreneurship development. At the end of the research, some advices have been presented to help develop entrepreneurship in rural areas of Kermanshah city.

KEYWORDS: entrepreneurship, Kermanshah city, occupation

1. INTRODUCTION

The problem of occupation and unemployment of youths especially villager youths and their migration to urban centers are among issues that have negative economic, social and cultural outcomes which have caused plans for occupation. Entrepreneurship and business creation is known as potential solutions to fight occupation problems. On the other hand, attention to rural entrepreneurship and its different aspects like production of agricultural process industries, rural handicrafts, agricultural and rural tourism, ecotourism, development of information technologies, innovative activities in rural areas and creation of cultural infrastructure in order to encourage youths in rural areas are among subjects that must be cared in Development of entrepreneurship in rural areas. Population of Kermanshah province was 1900831 according to 2011 census (reference: statistics center of Iran website: www.sci.org.ir). Center of Kermanshah province is Kermanshah city with a population about 857048 which is 1410 meters above sea level. In the past, this region used to be one of the centers of Sasanian and many works are in this province like Taghe Bostan, Beesotun inscription, and Anahita Temple. This city has had a special place over centuries and it is among the most important cities in the west of Iran. Kermanshah has been called India of Iran due to numerous weather, tribes and religions. For example, Ghasr-e-Shirin has a warm weather and at the same time, Kermanshah has a moderate and Songhor and Paveh have cold weather. In this province, different ethnicities like Turk, Persian, Kurd and Arab live. Kermanshah has 14 cities: Kermanshah, western Islam Abad, Paveh, Salas-e-Babajani, Javanrood, Songhor, Sahneh, Ghasr-e-shirin, Kangavar, Gilan-e-gharb and Harsin.

Problems and obstacles of villages are mainly due to two main issues: shortage of social facilities (weakness of infrastructure and ...) and shortage of income (economic weakness). Social facilities include sanitary service, educational service, insurance and social security, communication lines (transport and telecommunications), security, potable water, fuel, electricity and so on. Although many governments have conducted costly plans for improving this problem, but observations show that this cannot solve the problems on its own and remove poverty and flood of migration from villages to cities is still there. Shortage of income is an important factor and if it is not solved, it will not allow the rural development plans to succeed. Studies have shown that one of the main goals of economic development (whether in cities or in villages) is creation of occupation and the main mechanism for this is entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship causes reduction in unemployment and increases in productivity and conclusively increases in society people. Although we can not say that private entrepreneurship is the only way to increase occupation and income, but it is definitely one of the best and most productive ways. Economists see entrepreneurship as the most important driver for villages economic development, politicians regard it as a key strategy for avoiding riots and unrests in villages, farmers

*Corresponding Author: Masoud Safari, Department of Geography, Payam Noor University, Iran

and villagers consider it as a means to improve their income, and women view it as an opportunity for being employed near their houses which can result in independence, and reduction of their social needs.

2. RESEARCH THEORETICAL BASES

2.1 Definition of entrepreneurship

Unfortunately, entrepreneurship word translation in Persian "creation of work" has caused a misunderstanding because it can be regarded as a way of creating new jobs, but we know that it has a vaster and more valuable meaning. This incorrect translation and perception of entrepreneurship and also presence of many unemployed graduates has made many entrepreneurship development policies to consider only job-creation aspect of entrepreneurship, while entrepreneurship has many other positive outcomes like: enrichment of creativities, persuasion to innovation, increase in self-confidence, promotion of technology level, increase in inventions number, production of technical knowledge, creation of new jobs, production and distribution of income throughout society which can increase national wealth. Therefore, it seems necessary to plan for entrepreneurship improvement considering global valuable experience and good human force (Ahmad Poor Dariani, 1999, 3). In an old definition, Cantillon defines entrepreneurship as an indefinite efficiency obtained from purchase at a fixed price and selling at an unfixed price. Schumpeter believes that (Joseph Schumpeter, 1934). Entrepreneurship is an innovation or creation of new combinations from material. Entrepreneurship also helps a society become an entrepreneur. Entrepreneurship is an event which creates a production, market method or a new form of old organizations. According to Schumpeter definition, entrepreneurship takes place because of presence of demand in markets for new products, and it will lead to increase in wealth (Mehrabi, 2005, 51).

2.2 Research literature review

Many studies have been conducted in the field entrepreneurship in Iran. Most of the studies, only have dealt with entrepreneurship theories and in some other, field studies have been used to gather data from respondents. An important weakness in the studies is lack of applied and executive results and directions in the studies. This subject has been removed in the present study. In the following parts, some of the studies conducted in the field of rural entrepreneurship have been investigated.

Najmeh Daryayee (2012) conducted a research titled: development of entrepreneurship in Iran, concepts, challenges and solutions (with emphasis on entrepreneurship in agriculture sector). Results of the research showed that challenges ahead of agricultural entrepreneurship in Iran can be divided into two set of anti-motivational and legal factors. Anti-motivational factors include risks of a production activity and fear from losing investment, lack of financial supports for growing companies and weakness of students' skills and agriculture graduates in the field of entrepreneurship. Legal restrictions include lack of emphasis of educational system on entrepreneurship development especially in agriculture sector and presence of investment restrictions and lack of entrepreneurship advices and encouragement of private sector. Alidoost et al (2012) investigated the prioritization of development of entrepreneurship for rural women in Garmsar city, Semnan, Iran. Women constitute about 49% of our society, but their share of entrepreneurship in our country is about 11.5 percent. This shows that there are serious obstacles ahead of women entrepreneurship. These obstacles are ahead of 22% percent of women. Therefore, identification of women occupation system especially rural women is very important. The researchers identified the obstacles ahead of entrepreneurship and prioritized them by means of mean statistic and changes coefficient. Results of the research showed that economic and educational obstacles are the main obstacles ahead of entrepreneurship development respectively. Mehrdoost et al (1998) studied entrepreneurship in Zanjan Province villages. Rural regions constitute about half of developing countries population which are the most vulnerable population of the world in terms of poverty, malnutrition and illiteracy. Results showed that development of entrepreneurship is essential for villagers and removal of obstacles must be considered urgent.

Omid Sharifi, Adeli Mohsen (2007) analyzed entrepreneurship for farmer women in Jeeroft, Kerman, Iran. Research data gathering tool was questionnaire, reliability was tested by Chronbach's alpha (0.83) and its validity was tested through asking experts.

The research statistical population included prize farmers of Jeeroft and Kahnoot during 1996-2006 who were selected as prize farmers in regions (Jeeroft, Kahnoot, Anbar Abad, Roodbar-e-Jonoob, Manoojan, Ghaleganj). There were 74 farmers with whom the researchers interviewed and they filled the questionnaires. Factor analysis of type exploration was used for classification and explanation of problems. Results of factor analysis classified the obstacles into three categories: socio-cultural, service-support and legal which explain 67.5% of total variance. Heidari et al (2012) investigated entrepreneurship in rural development. The results showed that steady entrepreneurship is a factor that helps rural areas develop along with nature stability which is followed by wealth production considering natural restrictions and can result in steady development of rural areas of Iran with maintaining natural resources.

Kadkhodae et al (2009) dealt with private sector development in agriculture and its role in entrepreneurship and occupation. In this research, private sector role in developing entrepreneurship in villages has been emphasized. Therefore, legal, social and physical support and presenting free advice and formation of specialized agriculture complexes are ways to entrepreneurship development in agriculture sector. BahramiZadeh (2010) investigated rural development and rural entrepreneurship in India, China, Malaysia and America. In the mentioned research, experiences of the countries were investigated. Strengthening IT in rural areas, establishment of rural clusters and strengthening agriculture sector infrastructure were some of the supports of the countries for rural entrepreneurship development.

Shafeghat et al (2009) investigated rural entrepreneurship model in economic development. In this research, rural entrepreneurship dimensions were investigated after investigating obstacles and aims and strategies of steady development. Rural entrepreneurship dimensions included cultural, educational and infrastructure dimensions at the end of this research, a model has been provided for developing entrepreneurship in villages. Trabahavern (2011) investigated the factors affecting rural entrepreneurship in India. About 400 rural entrepreneurs were questioned in 40 villages. The results of the research show that social and economic variables had important role in developing entrepreneurship. In this research, motivating factors affecting rural entrepreneurship were specified: families education, families financial ability, power of using existing money, existing business environment in village and ... (S. tribhuvananda , 2011).

Familiarity with the region under study

Kermanshah province is located in the western part of Iran and is internally neighbored by provinces Ilam, Kurdistan, Lorestan and Hamedan and it has international border with Iraq. Its geographical coordinates are between 33 and 36 degrees and 15 to 15 northern degrees and 24 to 45 degrees and 30 to 48 eastern degrees. Kermanshah has an area about 24636 km² and constitutes about 1.5 percent of Iranian area and is the fifteenth most populated province. Kermanshah city is the center of Kermanshah province and this city is the ninth populated city in Iran after Tehran, Mashhad, Isfahan, Tabriz, Karaj, Shiraz, Ahvaz and Ghom. Its population was 784602 in the latest census in 2006. The province population was 1778596. Kermanshah province has 2700 villages and the central part rural districts of Kermanshah (including 7 rural district) were selected as sample size. Therefore, statistical population of this research was Kermanshah villages and statistical sample was villages of central part rural districts. Statistical sample of this research was therefore the following rural districts: Baladarbandrural district, Poshtdarbandrural district, Doroudfaramanrural district, Gharesourural district, Miandarbandrural district, RazAvarrural district.

3. RESULTS OF THE MODEL

According to the research title, SWOT model which is one of the strategic management tools was used as a data analysis tool. SWOT tool formulates strategies and executive directions after studying threats, opportunities, weaknesses and strengths. In this study, factors affecting entrepreneurship development in rural areas of Kermanshah city were classified in the form of external factors (opportunities and threats) and internal factors (strengths and weaknesses).

1-3 External factors analysis

External opportunities and threats are those economic, social, cultural, environmental, political and legal events that can benefit or harm area's economy and provide circumstances for developing entrepreneurship. Opportunities and threats are largely out of control of regional economy (parsaeian and A'arabi, 2001, 35). Table 1 lists some of the opportunities and threats ahead of developing entrepreneurship in Kermanshah rural areas.

Table 1. Summary of external factors analysis

Extern factors (1)	weight (2)	degree (3)	Weighted point (4)	remark (5)
Opportunities:				
Close distance of Kermanshah villages to city and utilization of its economic and tourism capabilities	0/09	2	0/18	This opportunity has been used less (number 2)
State supports for rural jobs	0/09	2	0/18	
Tax exemptions in rural activities	0/07	2	0/14	
Tourism attractions in the area	0/04	2	0/08	
Appropriate distance of the central part from the main transport roads	0/09	2	0/18	
Development of IT and villages access to internet	0/12	3	0/36	
Threats:				
Lack of investment security	0/ 10	3	0/30	
Increase in inflation and increasing trend of production costs	0/14	3	0/42	
Presence of service jobs in Kermanshah city and convenience of migration	0/ 07	1	0/ 07	
High investment return rate in urban competitors	0/1	3	0/3	
Migration of young and educated forces to cities	0/09	2	0/18	
sum	1/00		2/39	

1. If the sum of the column numbers reaches 5, it means that the organization responds excellently to factors that cause threat or opportunity. If this number reaches its lowest (number 1), it shows that the area economy has not been able to prevent threats or exploit opportunities.

2. Degree numbers show the level of effectiveness of strategies and show the responses to the mentioned factors. Number 5 means excellent response.

In table 1, a sample of external factors evaluation matrix (EFE) has been presented which. In this table, the highest weight in threats factors belongs to increase in inflation and production costs and lack of investment security and youths migration. In opportunities section, the highest ranks belong to IT and CT development and nearness to province center and country population. According to the indices, the present circumstances can not use policies to make much of the opportunities. Point 2.39 indicates that the local economy does not use the strategies capacity that can use the present opportunities or reduce threats.

2-3 Internal factors analysis

Strengths and weaknesses are controllable activities that the local economy uses them very nicely or badly. These factors can be attributed to strengths or weaknesses of concerning organizations or internal environment. These factors are created through managerial activities or R&D activities. These factors have been listed in table 2.

Table 2. Matrix of internal factors evaluation (IFE)

External factors	weight (2)	degree (3)	Weighted point (4)	remarks (5)
Strengths:				
Presence of state and private institutes like village council, etc.	0/04	2	0/08	Their activity was positive (number 3)
Presence of agricultural research centers in the province and higher education centers in regions close to rural areas	0/08	3	0/24	No impact on local economy (1)
Presence of rural areas (industrial estates) in rural areas of Kermanshah	0/09	2	0/18	
Presence of government supports for domestic jobs	0/12	2	0/24	
Presence of high-quality fruit products and handicrafts in the region	0/08	2	0/16	
Presence of rural ICT centers	0/11	3	0/33	
Weaknesses:				
Inadequate educations and technical skills for villagers	0/09	2	0/18	
Long time of granting loans to entrepreneurs	0/07	2	0/14	
Indistinct investment priorities in entrepreneurship	0/05	1	0/05	
Weakness in necessary infrastructure for investment and business	0/1	2	0/2	
Shortage of entrepreneurship investment	0/10	1	0/1	
Weakness in university graduates skills	0/04	3	0/12	
Shortage of entrepreneurs managerial skills	0/05	2	0/10	
sum	1/00		2/12	

1. if the sum of column points reaches 5, this means that the organization has responded excellently to factors producing strength/weakness. If this number reaches its lowest (number 1), this shows that local economy has not been able to exploit strengths or prevent weaknesses.

2. degree numbers indicate strategies effectiveness level and response to the correspondent factor. Number 5 means excellent response.

IFE matrix has been shown in table 2. Regardless of the number of factors that have been contained in IFE matrix, final point sum will be from 1 to 5 and the average will be 3. If the final point of the factors is less than 3, this means the local economy is weak in terms of dealing well with internal factors. If the final number is greater than 3, this means that local economy is strong in terms of internal factors and development of entrepreneurship. Sum of the points given to internal factors in the table is 2.12. This means that factors affecting local economy development are lower than average in terms of internal factors of entrepreneurship development.

3.3) analysis of strategic entrepreneurship factors in the region: after combining IFE and EFE matrices, we can obtain Strategic Factors Analysis Summary (SFAS) .

With the help of this table we can summarize strategic factors. This table enables decision-maker to limit SWOT factors to a smaller number. This is done by investigating weights of internal and external factors. Table 3 shows the summary of strategic factors analysis. This table is a base for formulating strategies.

Table 3.analysis of strategic factors in rural areas for developing entrepreneurship

Summary of strategic factors analysis			
	weight	rank	Weighted point
O1: se distance of Kermanshah villages to city and utilization of its economic and tourism capabilities	0/09	2	0/18
O2: State supports for rural jobs	0/09	2	0/18
O3: Development of IT and villages access to internet	0/12	3	0/36
T1 :lack of investment security	0/1	3	0/3
T2 : increase in inflation and increasing rate of production costs	0/14	3	0/42
S3 :presence of research centers near rural areas	0/08	3	0/24
S2 : government support for domestic jobs	0/12	2	0/24
S3 : presence of ICT centers in villages	0/11	3	0/33
W1 :lack of money for entrepreneurship	0/1	1	0/1
W3 :lack of managerial skills in entrepreneurs	0/05	2	0/1
Total sum	1/00		2/45

Investigation and analysis of the internal and external strategic factors and their points show that increase in inflation and production costs with weighted point equal to 0.42 and lack of investment with 0.3 had the greatest threats ahead of rural entrepreneurship development in the region. Furthermore, close distance of villages to Kermanshah and utilization of economic and tourism capabilities with weighted mean equal to 0.18, presence of government support for rural jobs with 0.18 and development of ICT and access to internet with 0.36 are the most important opportunities ahead of rural entrepreneurs. Strengths analysis show that only presence of research centers and universities near rural areas with weighted point of 0.24 and presence of government supports for domestic jobs with weighted point equal to 0.24 are the favorable strengths and other factors were in unacceptable conditions. In weak points, lack of entrepreneurship investment with a point of 0.1 and lack of entrepreneurs managerial skills (with point equal to 0.1) are among the most important weak points in the area in entrepreneurship development and necessary strategies must be provided to remove them.

Table 4.combination of effective internal and external factors in rural areas of Kermanshah

Internal factors		External factors	
S	W	O	T
1/95	0/88	1/12	1/27
Coefficients sum of compound factors			
SO	WT	ST	WO
3/07	2/15	3/22	2

According to calculated figures in table 4, the largest number obtained is related to strengths and opportunities in Kermanshah city rural areas (SO=3.07).therefore, strengths and opportunities must be used to help rural entrepreneurship develop. In table 5-7, internal and external factors matrices have been shown. In this matrix, regional economy has been shown in performance environment. In this matrix, vector x shows the weighted points of internal factors from 0 to 33.3% show the internal weakness and the point 33.4% shows the ordinary condition and average economy of the region and the points 66.7% to 100 refer to regional economy strength. In a similar way, y vector shows a set of weighted external factors point from 0 to 33.3% refers to threatening conditions and 33.4 to 66.6% refers to average condition and the points 66.7 to 100% refers to golden and favorable conditions. Calculations show that the point is equal to 43% (second region in squares 3, 5 and 7) which shows an ordinary condition in internal and external factors. Therefore, strategies must be directed towards maintaining the present conditions with emphasis on increasing productivity in rural areas.

Matrix of internal and external factors

Final point of EFE	Final point of IFE matrix		
	100 strong	(66/6) moderate	(33/3) weak
I		II	III
IV		V	VI
VII		VIII	IX

4-3Formation of SWOT matrix

SWOT analysis is a helpful analytical model which presents strategies by taking strengths/threats and opportunities/weak points into consideration in a systematic way. In this method, external and internal conditions of an industry or system are analyzed and strategies are proposed to help the system conserve. SWOT model is made up of a two dimensional table of coordinates and each of its four regions are indicative of a set of strategies. In other words, always four sets of strategies are proposed in this model. These strategies include:

- 1)strategies for making much of the present opportunities with applying organizational strengths(region 1)(SO strategies)

- 2) strategies for using organizational strengths for preventing from confrontation with threats (region 2)(ST strategies)
- 3)strategies for using potential advantages which are hidden in environmental opportunities for compensating weak points of an industry or system (WO strategies).
- 4) strategies for minimizing harms arisen from threats and weak points (region 4)(WT strategies)

SWOT table

Internal factors	List of strengths (S)	List of weak points (w)
Environmental factors		
Opportunities list(O)	Region 1: using seizing opportunities by means of strengths (SO)	Region 3: using advantages in opportunities for compensating weak points (WO)
List of threats(T)	Region4: using strengths for fighting threats	Region 4: Minimizing harms resulted from threats and weak points

After recognizing and evaluating and classifying internal and external factors,they are inserted into SWOT matrix and strategies appropriate for WT, SO, WO, ST are proposed.

Different types of strategies in SWOT matrix

Internal environment inputs

WS	Weak points (w)	Strengths (s)
TO		
Opportunities (O)	WO	SO
Threats (T)	WT	ST

Table 5: SWOT analysis table

	Strengths (S)	Weak points (W)
SWOT analysis	1. Presence of state and private institutes like village council, etc. 2. Presence of agricultural research centers in the province and higher education centers in regions close to rural areas 3. rensence of rural areas (industrial estates) in rural areas of Kermanshah 4. Presence of government supports for domestic jobs 5. Presence of high-quality fruitproducts and handicrafts in the region 6. Presence of rural ICT centers	1. Inadequate educations and technical skills for villagers 2. Long time of granting loans to entrepreneurs 3. Indistinct investment priorities in entrepreneurship 4. Weakness in necessary infrastructure for investment and business 5. Shortage of entrepreneurship investment 6. Weakness in university graduates skills 7. Shortage of entrepreneurs managerial skills 8. weakness of suitable roads for connecting villages to city 9. inadequate financial rewards to entrepreneurship

Table 5 (continued)

Opportunities(O)	Competitive/hostile strategies (SO)	Revision strategies(WO)
O₁: close distance between villages and Kermanshah and capability of using tourism	SO1: definition of investment projects to present to entrepreneurs	WO1: formulation of a comprehensive plan for development of rural entrepreneurship
O₂: suitable distance of villages from transport roads	SO2: strengthening infrastructure in rural areas	WO3: establishment of agricultural teaching centers in villages
O₃: touristic attractions in the area	SO3: effective utilization of ICT offices for advising entrepreneurs	WO4: feasibility study of investment capabilities in the region by related organizations
O₄: development of IT and access to internet in villages	SO4: creation of process industries for raw fruit products by entrepreneurs	WO6: reducing bureaucracy in providing entrepreneurs with loans
O₅: presence of tax exemptions in rural activities	SO5: granting low-interest loans to entrepreneurs	WO7: presentation of technical information to entrepreneurs through virtual space
O₆: presence of state support for rural businesses	SO6: familiarization village council members and governors with entrepreneurship development methods in villages	WO8: investment in tourism plans by entrepreneurs
Threats (T)	Diversification strategies(ST)	Defensive strategies(WT)
T₁: increase in inflation and increasing rate of production costs	ST1: empowerment of graduates by means of university and technical centers	WT1: establishment of process and mediator jobs corresponding to rural economy in order to prevents youths from migrating
T₂: presence of service jobs in Kermanshah city and ease of migration	ST2: establishment of unit management system in villages for more coordination	WT2: introduction of investment fields in the region to prevent from youths migration
T₃: high investment rate of return in urban parts	ST3: acceleration of investment in tourism centers of the region	WT3: development of transport infrastructure in order to increase rural income
T₄: migration of young and educated forces to cities	ST4: creation of rural infrastructure for reducing investment cost	WT4: strengthening the relationship between rural and urban economy
T₅: lack of investment security	ST5: use of liability insurance for increasing investment security	

Strategies formulation sum-up

The aim of using strategic approach to rural economic issues is utilization of a comprehensive analysis. In other words, strategic planning is a "pre-planning paradigm" which enables future recognition and steady planning for regional economy stability. The first step for strategic planning is formulation of fundamentals for planning. In this step, mission of rural areas of the region are investigated (Kermanshah city rural district^۱). Then, economic information are gathered from the region and categorized in four subcategories: opportunities, threats, strengths and weak points. Finally, micro-and macro-solutions are proposed by means of SWOT matrix. These strategies must be evaluated before execution.

Conclusion and recommendations

Rural areas own a main part of production and occupation in Iran so that many urban economic activities are also dependent on rural activities. In Kermanshah, rural population constitutes about 40 percent of the province and plays an important role in provincial economy. However, these rural areas have lost a great many of their population due to problems and difficulties over the past three decades. It is obvious that disregarding this issue will threaten future food security of the region and migration from village to cities will increase. There are 3 basic strategies for developing entrepreneurship in villages: attraction of businesses from other regions (especially urban areas) to villages, maintenance of the present businesses by means of supportive policies, support for business creation in rural areas which is usually intended but requires long-term planning. SWOT matrix and strategic planning were used to analyze data. The followings are the results of SWOT analysis in the present research:

1. investigation of Kermanshah city rural areas showed that there are two sets of obstacles ahead of entrepreneurship development in the region. One set is related to internal factors of villages like (lack of managerial abilities of entrepreneurs, weakness in providing effective technical educations, ...) and the second set is related to economic system function which has caused many problems for entrepreneurship development.

2. results showed that long time for granting license and loans to entrepreneurs and cash problems are among the most important challenges ahead of entrepreneurship development in rural areas.

3. no group seems to be more suitable for rural entrepreneurship than villager graduates. Preparation of suitable conditions for graduates is an important issue: establishment of business estates, establishment of rural incubators and entrepreneurship parks, granting loans to villagers, providing them with entrepreneurship educations, establishment of different educational institutes (which deal with entrepreneurship teaching) in rural regions, motivation of them to develop their village through managers and leaders of the country.

Applied and executive recommendations

The following recommendations are provided according to the results of the research:

1. considering the undeniable role of advice in entrepreneurship development, it is recommended consultancy centers be established in Kermanshah rural districts. ICT centers capacity and graduates can be used in several days of week.

2) it is advised to the government to minimize entrepreneurs costs. Granting low-interest loans to entrepreneurs, establishment of rural incubators and submission of offices, establishment of workshop complexes and ... are among such measures.

3) considering the important role of transferring entrepreneurship experiences, it is recommended to the custodian of entrepreneurship (which is not unfortunately clear) especially cooperation ministry and technical organization of Iran to gather entrepreneurs experiences in a website or brochure and therefore provide entrepreneurship development platform in rural areas.

REFERENCES

- Housing foundation of Islamic of Kermanshah province, conduction plan of DoroudFaramanrural district, 2009.
- Housing foundation of Islamic of Kermanshah province, conduction plan of GhareSourrural district, 2007.
- Housing foundation of Islamic of Kermanshah province, conduction plan of RazAvarrural district, under publication.
- Housing foundation of Islamic of Kermanshah province, conduction plan of BalaDarbandrural district, 2005.
- Mehrdoost et al (2008), obstacles ahead of entrepreneurship development in Zanjan province villages and solutions for them, Zanjan University.
- OmidSharifi, Adeli Mohsen (2007), factor analysis of obstacles ahead of women entrepreneur farmers from prize women farmers in Jeeroft and Kahnouj, women studies, fifth year, spring 1390, number 1.
- NajmehDaryayee (2012), development of entrepreneurship in Iran (concepts and challenges and solutions), national conference on entrepreneurship, November 2012.

- Kadkhodae et al (2012), necessity of strengthening private sectors in agriculture sector and its role in entrepreneurship and occupation, Tehran, entrepreneurship conference, 2012.
- National conference on entrepreneurship and business knowledge-based management (2012), role of entrepreneurship in rural development, November 2012, authors: (Heidari, Hamid et al).
- Scientific-applied university, Mashhad university Jihad (2009), rural development and entrepreneurship, 2010
- Shafghat et al (2009), presentation of a rural entrepreneurship in socio-economic development, papers of national conference on steady rural development with emphasis on agriculture, June 2009.
- Amirkabiri, Ali Reza (2008), strategic management, Tehran: Malek publications.
- Ahmadi, Ali, Fathollah, Mehdi, Tajoddin, iraj (2003), a comprehensive approach to strategic management. First publication. Tehran: jnowledge production publications
- Fred R David, Parsaeian, Ali, A'arabi, Mohammad (2001), strategic management, second publications, cultural studies office publications.
- Hanger, J David and Tomas Al, Vilen (2005), fundamentals of strategic management, translated by Seyyed Mohammad A'arabi and DavoudIzadi, first publication, Tehran:cultural office publications
- David, Fred .R, Parsaeian, Ali, A'arabi, Seyyed Mohammad (2001), strategic management, second publication. Tehran: cultural office publications
- Moeen, Mohammad (1996), Persian Dictionary, Amir Kabir publications
- Agriculture Jihad Ministry, Kermanshah province center of natural resources studies and livestockaffaires. Identification of ranching in Kermanshah province.
- Housing and civil construction ministry (2006), strategic planning for civil development, second publication. Tehran: Payam-e-Resa publications.
- Ministry of State (2005), instruction of paying loan to village council for executing conductive income-making plans, deputy of village governors affaires.
- Mahdavi, masoud (2009), PhD rural planning handouts, Izlamic Azad University, science and research branch, Tehran.
- Statistical calendar of Kermanshah province, 2001-2007.
- Geographical dictionary of Iranian mountains (volume 4), geographical organization of Armed Forces, Tehran, 2000, p: 227.
- Ahmad Poor Dariani, Mahmoud, entrepreneurship (definitions, theories and models).Pardis publications, 1999, p 3.
- AmelMehrabi, Ibrahim (2005), a contemporary approach to entrepreneurship, vol. 1, p: 51.
- S. Tribhuvananda.(2011) ,” Enterpreneurship Development in Rural Communities” , Review of Management ,Vol
- <http://bus.colorado.edu/faculty/meyer/6700syl.htm>