

Analysis of Barriers to Agricultural Entrepreneurship Development from the Perspective of Agricultural Entrepreneurs in Qazvin Province

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to identify and analyze the barriers to entrepreneurship development in agricultural production units from the perspective of rural entrepreneurs of Qazvin Province. This study is an applied study in terms of subjective and a survey in terms of method of data collection and data in this study was collected by a questionnaire with Cronbach alpha coefficient of 0.76. The statistical community consists of 492 persons. The sample volume consists of 200 persons based on Cochran formula. In this research data processing was performed with SPSS statistical software using descriptive statistics (central tendency and dispersion). The research variables include personal barriers, organizational barriers, social, cultural and economic barriers. The study finds that in the individual barriers, lack of knowledge of work relationship has the lowest variation coefficient and the most importance and the least importance with the most coefficient of variation are related to low self-esteem. In the organizational barriers, the lowest coefficient of variation and the most importance are related to multiple custodians of entrepreneurship and the least importance with the most coefficient of variation are related to strict administrative bureaucracy. In the social and cultural barriers, lack of support of entrepreneurs for each other and competitive nature have the lowest coefficient of variation and the most importance, and the least importance, the parents disagree with entrepreneurship, is along with the highest coefficient of variation. In the economic barriers, lack of financial support of entrepreneurial projects by the banks with the lowest coefficient of variation was placed in the first place. Lack of liquidity and capital has the highest coefficient of variation and the least importance. Therefore, it is suggested that efforts are made to eliminate the obstacles that are recognized the most important barriers.

KEYWORDS: Entrepreneurs, Agricultural Production Units, Barriers to Entrepreneurship Development

INTRODUCTION

Agricultural sector is one of the most important economic sectors of the country with a significant percentage of GDP (Morad Nejadi et al, 2007). In many developed countries, agriculture is a thriving sector that leads to growth and development of other sectors and to turn the wheels of the economy. However, the sector has been facing many challenges (Ahmadi, 2009). In order to move towards achieving continuous growth, facing challenges and problems, alignment with globalization and also achieving sustainable development, agricultural sector takes step in competitive markets with appropriate supportive and political measures, in line with expansion of a commercial and empowered agricultural sector (Morad Nejadi et al, 2007). Special attention is given to entrepreneurship and entrepreneurs in different countries. Entrepreneurship is an objective and practical concept that is objectified by the beginning of human life on Earth and to earn money and meet the life needs. However, this issue as a scientific concept has little background. Richard Cantillon in the late 1730's, for the first time proposed entrepreneur as one of the factors involved in development of economic activities. After him, Joseph Schumpeter, leading economist of the twentieth century, introduced entrepreneurship as an engine of economic growth and examined its various aspects.

Various definitions have been proposed for entrepreneurship by various scholars. Heinonen (2003) believes that entrepreneurship means the process of creating something valuable and different via allocating sufficient time and effort associated with financial, psychological and social risk taking, as well as receiving financial rewards and personal satisfaction with the results obtained. Generally entrepreneurship can be considered as a dynamic process that includes vision, change, transformation and creativity. This process requires application and utilization of energy and motivation of people in order to create and implement new perspectives and also practical solutions. In behavioral dimension, entrepreneurial process is a set of actions required to identify and evaluate opportunities, business and operational definitions, recognition and uptake of resources (Wright, 2007).

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Entrepreneurship should be considered as one of requirements of the twenty-first century which is so-called information age, with consequences such as globalization, new technologies, rapid changes in the exchange, the intense competition in the field of business, etc. In such an atmosphere, organizational and individual entrepreneurship can be a factor in the growth and development and one of the most important factors that are effective in achieving the desired future (Qanbar Ali, 2008). Due to the proliferation and expansion of new technologies, the role and position of entrepreneurs increasingly grow up and changes and transformations in the field of entrepreneurship have affected the whole world so that work and trade will be always affected by this issue (Faraji, 2011).

In fact, entrepreneurship is a new and emerging attitude of sustainable agricultural development and actors and agents, including technical-agricultural engineering consulting services companies have purposeful, planned and strategic effort to facilitate entrepreneurship development within the companies and also to achieve sustainable entrepreneurial agriculture interaction with other actors within the system of agricultural knowledge, information and technology that can be performed with different mechanisms. Therefore, considering the important role of technical-agricultural engineering consulting services companies in furtherance of the objectives of the agricultural sector, development and reinforcement of entrepreneurship in these companies can improve their performance and thus lead to agricultural growth and development. Obviously, personal gain is the motive of entrepreneurial activities, but it is followed by creating appropriate conditions for entrepreneurship at the local, regional and national levels (Nobakht, 2007). Today, therefore, rural development experts believe that in order to empower rural communities, decision making and rural management should be made within the local community and external factors play a role of facilitator. However, in recent decades in our country, our misunderstanding of the development process especially rural development has led to the formation of a big government who ignores the contribution of people with creativity and innovation, and their cooperation in the development process. Therefore, the development of entrepreneurial activities in rural areas should be based on the capacity and potentials of the villages in order to achieve success (Hosseini, 2009). Several studies have shown that the most important strategy of economic development in cities and villages is job creation and its most important mechanism is entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship reduces unemployment, increases productivity of people and resources, and ultimately increases income of the community. Agencies consider rural entrepreneurship as a great force of employment and politicians find it as a key strategy to prevent unrest in rural areas and economists consider it as a means to improve their income.

The role and importance of entrepreneurship as a driver of development in developing countries has been understood by governments, policy makers and planners more than ever. Over the past few years, governments are actively engaged in encouraging entrepreneurship. Considering the economic, social and political structure of countries, entrepreneurs' need is different as well. Therefore, knowledge and awareness of the needs are essential for government programs. In this regard, providing the necessary conditions for starting entrepreneurs' activity, the governments will play an important role in development of entrepreneurship (Obamuyi, 2008).

The rate of youth unemployment in Qazvin (15-24 years) was 21% in the winter of 2010. However, compared to the same season in 2009, the unemployment rate was increased 7.6 percent. Therefore considering the high rate of youth unemployment in Qazvin province, paying attention to employment and entrepreneurship for this category is necessary (Statistical Center of Iran, 2011).

The high population of rural areas which has a decisive role in the labor force and food production and supply poses the need to identify the obstacles and challenges of entrepreneurship in rural areas more than ever. Also considering the increase in rural population and their education level, entrepreneurship education should be properly implemented in rural areas and first of all, challenges and barriers to entrepreneurship in rural areas should be truly identified (Basiri, 2011).

According to Ronning, 2007, personal, environmental and organizational factors influence the performance of entrepreneurship. In 2005, Lord Kipanidze says that the major limitations in development of entrepreneurship in small industries in Bangladesh have been the governmental expenditure, trade policies, legal and administrative problems and financial constraints. From the perspective of Maya (2002), infrastructure and environmental factors are involved in the development of entrepreneurship. Hornzbay et al (2003) also concluded that organization of activities, authority and responsibility, division of labor, rules and regulations, administrative support, structure and hierarchy, organizational culture and access to resources are involved in the formation and development of entrepreneurship in organizations (Histrich, 2003). In their study on the role of supports and incentives of management in Finland, motivating people, transparency of strategies towards expansion of information related to development of organizational entrepreneurship have been confirmed. AlamBeigi (2010) in another research found that the three variables of appropriate content delivered to the employee by the ICT organization, strategies for creating database related to activities of the organization, and support of advanced technologies by the management of the organization, have the highest impact on development of entrepreneurship in organizations. Ardakani and

Taheri (2012) believe that barriers to entrepreneurship in Iran are very different from the barriers hindering entrepreneurship in developing countries. Inefficient administrative law as a barrier to entrepreneurship in the economy, deficiency of taxes and duties rules as the second barrier, and lack of financial support of young entrepreneurs is prioritized in the third place of importance. According to Yaghoubi et al (2012) there is a significant relationship between entrepreneurship and economic success. They also recognized a significant relationship between adherence to the principles of the economy and adherence to the principles of entrepreneurship. Jahangiri (2013), in his research titled "Explanation of the Pattern of Entrepreneurship in Public Organizations" concluded that explanation of entrepreneurial model is suitable for supporting creative and entrepreneurial individuals in organizations. In the research of Ahmad Yaghoubi (2013), titled "Designing and Verifying the Pattern of Training Entrepreneur Managers in the Industry" it has been stated that entrepreneur is driving force of economic development and the factor of creativity, innovation and invention. Eftekhari et al (2013) in analysis of the factors influencing development of agro-entrepreneurship in rural areas, in the limit of Khodabandeh villages and in regard to two groups of entrepreneurs and non-entrepreneurs, divided affective factors into 4 groups and studied their effects in terms of each group. From the farmers' perspective, respectively economic, environmental, infrastructural, social and institutional factors are important. Also several researches on entrepreneurship have been conducted in foreign countries. Ronning et al (2012) in a study on Norwegian farmers concluded that entrepreneurship development increases people access to information and finally these information lead to integrated business networks and employment opportunities. In a research done by International Labour Organization (ILO) in 2013 it has been indicated that direct job creation has not been successful investment because it not only causes job skills are paid less attention, but also it weakens the motivation for using future employment opportunities. In the research of Loy (2013) it was concluded that specialized trainings of entrepreneurship increase skill of students and to develop entrepreneurship, if motivated people are provided with appropriate conditions and they obtain required opportunities and facilities, they can be entrepreneur and have favorite effects for the organization.

Therefore, with regard to the above mentioned, considering the needs, problems and conditions of agricultural entrepreneurship development which have a large share in agricultural production, and doing research are essential. The main motivation for the authors in this issue is taking a little step in the realization of the idea that development of agricultural entrepreneurship can be a major factor in solving problems and needs of agriculture sector. Therefore, this factor along with other factors constitutes reasons for choosing this topic for the research.

With this background, the overall goal of this study was to analyze the obstacles to development of agricultural entrepreneurship from perspective of agricultural entrepreneurs of Qazvin province. In this regard, the following specific objectives are addressed in this research:

- 1- Determining organizational, occupational, economic and social - cultural characteristics of rural youth entrepreneurs of Qazvin province.
- 2- Identifying and prioritizing the main obstacles to development of entrepreneurship in agricultural production units from perspective of rural young entrepreneurs of Qazvin province

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Paying attention to rural entrepreneurship has been considered by researchers and scholars from different perspectives. Each of the researchers has studied factors affecting rural entrepreneurship from different angles that some of them are mentioned below.

Yaghoubi (2003) in his research showed that there is a significant relationship between entrepreneurship and training courses, individual skills, individual motivation, risk taking, need to success and creativity. Khaledi (2003) in his research stated that there is a significant relationship between entrepreneurship and variables like tolerance, confidence or self-control, need for achievement, risk taking, innovation and independence. In addition, according to them there is no significant relationship between the offered education programs and the level of entrepreneurship in students. Entrepreneurship characteristics of students of Agricultural Engineering were studied by Zabihi (2005). The research suggests that 39.8%, 37.10%, 51.20%, 49.40% of the students show undesirable situation respectively in terms of achievement seeking, power seeking, competition seeking and risk taking. Rezvani (2005) in his research titled "Analysis of the Rural Entrepreneurship Backgrounds in the Process of Development at Rural Areas; Case study: South Baran Rural District, Isfahan Province" concluded that need for achievement, risk taking, tolerance and ambiguity, internal control, self-efficacy and goal setting are considered as the most important factors for entrepreneurial motivation. Bigdeloo in a research on financing entrepreneurs in 2004 concluded that industries managers benefit from more motivation of progress than students of Shiraz University and risk taking of the studies is more than industries managers. The results of research done by Khatoun Abadi titled "Review of Success of Rural Entrepreneurs of Isfahan Province using Fragmented Decision-Making Procedures and Factor Analysis", 2005,

indicated that five characteristics of achievement seeking, independence seeking, risk-taking, creativity, will and determination are less in the students. Entrepreneurship capabilities of students of University of Isfahan were studied by Javadian in a research titled "Physical Education Students' Attitudes towards Barriers Hindering Entrepreneurship". The results indicated that entrepreneurship capabilities of students in regard to independence, self-control, achievement motivation and creativity were higher than average, but risk taking grades were less than average. Also academic education did not affect training of entrepreneurship characteristics of the students. Hosseini in his research titled "Entrepreneurial Agricultural Trainings (2006)" concluded that syllabus design of Bachelor's Degree for students of Electrical Engineering has not fostered knowledge and skill of entrepreneurship in the students. The results of the research done by Amadi titled "Regression Analysis of Factors Affecting the Promotion of Entrepreneurship in Agriculture Cooperatives of Tehran", 2007, showed that among characteristics of the spirit of entrepreneurship of students, achievement motivation had the most rate and risk taking had the least rate. Khosravipour et al (2007) in his research titled "Principles of Entrepreneurship" concluded that training methods, training content, facilities and equipment, individual factors, skills of teachers, student characteristics and environmental factors affect strengthening of entrepreneurship in agriculture students. The research of Hosseini et al titled "Identification and Analysis of Barriers to Entrepreneurship in Agriculture Higher Education from the Perspective of Graduate Students in Tehran Province", 2007, showed that there is no significant relationship between father's education, mother's education, family income and entrepreneurial spirit. The research of Aghazadeh titled "Organizational Entrepreneurship" (2010) showed that barriers to entrepreneurship development in Applied Science Higher Education of Agriculture and Natural Resources consist of four factors: education, infrastructure support, policy and individual psychological factors. In a research titled "Identification of Agriculture Entrepreneurs and Providing Scientific Functional Solutions to Support Them through Cooperative Organizations" done by Yaghoubi (2013), factors of pavement and planning, support and encouragement, economic incentives, and legal protection are considered as factors influencing entrepreneurial activity of agricultural graduates. Hell (2003) confirmed the impact of business training courses on high school students intentions. Results of Hajian (2004) showed that training entrepreneurship capabilities like independence, risk taking, achievement motivation, self-control, self-confidence, courage and creativity of students are directly related to entrepreneurship. Frank and Lanj study (2004) also led to verify the effectiveness of entrepreneurship education and support of entrepreneurship by university in the students' entrepreneurial intentions. De Georgeanf Faiwell (2005) in their study found that intention of the students in a group with more perfect and long-term periods of entrepreneurship training courses was higher and this indicates the impact of long-term entrepreneurship on university students. Results of Duarte study (2009) on psychological impact on the entrepreneurial potential of agriculture students indicated that the level of education and different academic courses have not increased entrepreneurship capabilities of agricultural students. As a result, internal and external studies show that entrepreneurship is a process that can be acquired and nurtured. So the necessary attention should be given to this matter. However, studies show that in Iran higher education system had little success in training entrepreneur graduates and this is one of the challenges facing the agricultural sector. On the other hand, the agricultural sector requires entrepreneurial and creative graduates and academic expertise in the form of employment is realized when the formation of entrepreneurial spirit and skills of higher education graduates are nurtured when they are students. Thus, using theoretical framework of the aforementioned studies, 4 barriers of entrepreneurship were found from indices reviewed in previous studies. The overall objective of this study is to identify and analyze the barriers to entrepreneurship development in agricultural production units from the perspective of rural entrepreneurs in a case study in Qazvin Province. Considering nature of the research that includes a review of existing laws and practices of institutes related to identification and analysis of obstacles to development of entrepreneurship in agricultural production units from the perspective of rural entrepreneurs in Qazvin province, given the social, cultural and economic conditions in the province, elements used in this study to identify and analyze barriers to entrepreneurship development in agricultural production units are indeed a set of factors involved in development of agricultural activities. Considering all theoretical studies, the relationship between independent and dependent variables in this study are presented in the following scheme:

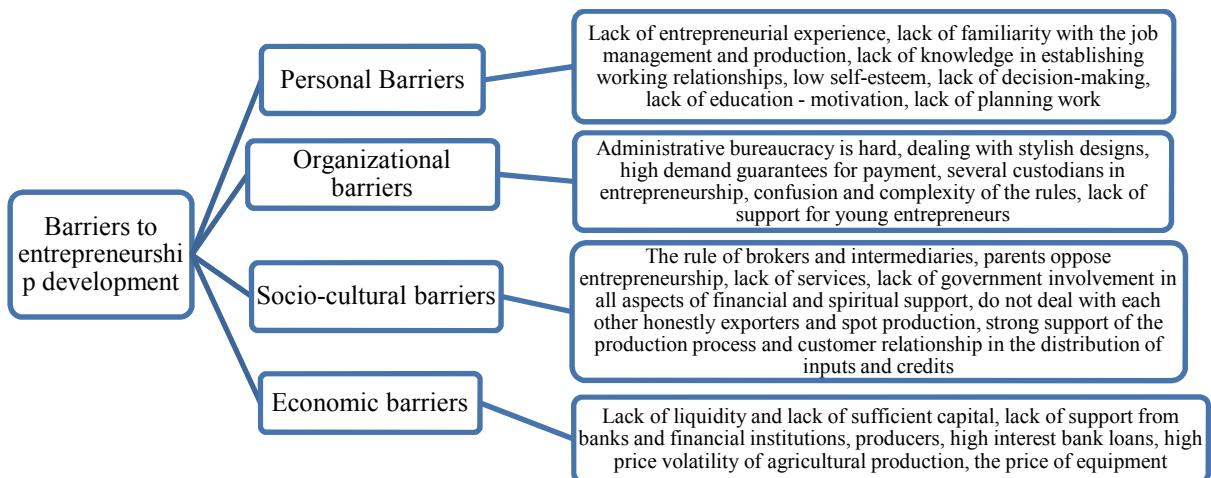


Figure (1) Model of research

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research is a survey and information related to the general theme has been obtained through library studies and environmental data were collected using a questionnaire as a field study. Agricultural entrepreneurs of Qazvin province have formed statistical population ($N=93593$) among which 200 persons were selected by as sample Cochran formula ($d=07$; $p&q=0.5$). Content validity of the questionnaire was studied by 5 agricultural specialists and the questionnaire information were reviewed and corrected. Cronbach's alpha values were calculated higher than 7.0 for different parts of the questionnaire that indicated potential reliability of the questionnaire and it represents ability of a questionnaire designed to answer the research questions and goals of the research. Software SPSSWin19 was used for data analysis.

Criteria and indices examined herein are as follows:

- Personal barriers to entrepreneurship development: to assess this variable, 6 items about personal barriers to development of entrepreneurship have been designed: Lack of knowledge of working relationship, poor decision making, lack of entrepreneurial experience, motivation-training weakness of the individual, poor planning, and lack of confidence, and the 5-choice Likert scale (very low, low, medium, high, very high), was used to evaluate the responses of rural entrepreneurs.
- Organizational barriers to entrepreneurship development: to assess this variable, items like multiple custodians of entrepreneurship, confusion and complexity of rules, no system supporting young entrepreneurs, arbitrary dealing with designs and tough administrative bureaucracy were used. To this end, 5 items were designed and the 5-choice Likert scale (very low, low, medium, high, very high), were used to evaluate the responses of rural entrepreneurs.
- Social and cultural barriers to entrepreneurship development: to assess this variable, 6 items were designed including lack of support of entrepreneurs from each other and competitive nature, culture of brokerage and intermediation, lack of serious support of relatives, lack of counseling services, connections the distribution of inputs and credit, and parental disapproval of entrepreneurship and the 5-choice Likert scale (very low, low, medium, high, very high), was used to evaluate the responses of rural entrepreneurs.
- Economic barriers to entrepreneurship development: to assess this variable, items like lack of bank financial support of entrepreneurial projects, high interest on loans, high price of equipment, large fluctuations in raw materials and equipment prices, lack of liquidity and capital were used. To this end, 5 items were designed and the 5-choice Likert scale (very low, low, medium, high, very high) was used to evaluate the responses of rural entrepreneurs.
- Individual characteristics: These characteristics include age and education of farmer.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Age was one of variables in this research and the results showed that the most frequency was related to age group of 20-30 with frequency of 75 persons (37.50%) and the least frequency was related to age groups of over 50

years with frequency of 14 persons (7%). Frequency of other age groups includes: 30-40 years old with frequency of 71 persons (35.50%) and 40-50 years old with frequency of 40 persons (20%). Analysis of the research data on training of the subjects of the study showed that out of 200 subjects of the study, 31.50% had Bachelor's Degree and 19% had Master's Degree and upper levels. High school diploma and lower levels and Associate's Degree respectively showed frequency of 24.50% and 25.00%.

Rating of Individual Barriers to Entrepreneurship Development

Rating of individual barriers to entrepreneurship development has been presented in table 1. According to this table, changes coefficient 0.5147 was in the first place with the most importance. Lack of knowledge of working relationship had the most changes coefficient of 0.6315 and low self-confidence had the least importance. Changes coefficients of other variables were as follows: poor decision making: 0.5227, lack of entrepreneurship experience 0.5424, motivation-training weakness 0.5656, poor planning 0.6124.

Table (1) Ranking individual barriers

Obstacles	Average rating	Standard deviation	Coefficient of Variation	Rank
Lack of familiarity in Establishing working relationships	2/04	1/05	0/51	1
Weakness in decision-making	2/20	1/15	0/52	2
Lack of entrepreneurial experience	2/12	1/15	0/54	3
Motivational individual weakness	1/98	1/12	0/56	4
Lack of planning work	2/09	1/28	0/61	5
Low self-esteem	2/09	1/32	0/63	6

Rating of Organizational Barriers to Entrepreneurship Development

Rating of Organizational Barriers to Entrepreneurship Development is presented in table 2. According to this table, the least changes coefficient 0.4506 was in the first place with the most importance. Multiple custodians of entrepreneurship had the most changes coefficient 0.5406 and tough administrative bureaucracy had the least importance. Changes coefficients of other variables were as follows: Confusion and complexity of rules 0.4798, no system supporting young entrepreneurs 0.5141, arbitrary dealing with designs 0.5317.

Table (2) Ranking organizational barriers

Obstacles	Average rating	Standard deviation	Coefficient of Variation	Rank
Several trustees in entrepreneurship	2/33	1/05	0/45	1
Confusion and complexity of the rules	2/23	1/07	0/47	2
Lack of support for young entrepreneurs	1/77	0/91	0/51	3
Dealing with bills taste	2/05	1/09	0/53	4
Hard administrative bureaucracy	2/09	1/13	0/54	5

Rating of Social and Cultural Barriers to Entrepreneurship Development

Rating of Social and Cultural Barriers to Entrepreneurship Development is presented in table 3. According to this table, the least changes coefficient 0.4801 was in the first place with the most importance. Lack of support of entrepreneurs from each other and competitive nature had the most changes coefficient 0.5191 and parental disapproval of entrepreneurship had the least importance. Changes coefficients of other variables were as follows: Culture of brokerage and intermediation 0.5, lack of serious support of relatives 0.5022, lack of counseling services 0.5179, connections the distribution of inputs and credit 0.5188.

Table (3) Social and cultural barriers rating

Obstacles	Average rating	Standard deviation	Coefficient of Variation	Rank
Without the protection of our entrepreneurs and the competitive nature	2/27	1/09	0/48	1
The rule of brokerage and intermediation	1/72	0/86	0/5	2
Lack of strong support around	2/23	1/12	0/5	3
Not consulting	1/95	1/01	0/51	4
Relationship orientation in the distribution of inputs and credit	2/32	1/24	0/51	5
Parents opposed to entrepreneurship	2/32	1/22	0/51	6

Rating of Economic Barriers to Entrepreneurship Development

Rating of Economic Barriers to Entrepreneurship Development is presented in table 4. According to this table, the least changes coefficient 0.4778 was in the first place with the most importance. Lack of bank financial support of entrepreneurial projects had the most changes coefficient 0.5129 and lack of liquidity and capital had the least importance. Changes coefficients of other variables were as follows: high interest on loans 0.4798, high price of equipment 0.4831, large fluctuations in raw materials and equipment prices 0.4946.

Table (4) Rankings economic barriers

Obstacles	Average rating	Standard deviation	Coefficient of Variation	Rank
Lack of financial support from the banks of entrepreneurial projects	2/26	1/08	0/47	1
Interest paid on loans	2/48	1/19	0/47	2
The high price of equipment	2/38	1/15	0/48	3
Large fluctuations in prices of raw materials / equipment	1/86	0/92	0/49	4
Lack of liquidity and capital	1/32	1/19	0/51	5

Conclusion and Proposals

The importance of entrepreneurship is for its values that appear in various forms. This value may be discovery of new knowledge, creating new technology, improving products or services, finding different ways to produce goods or services with fewer resources, etc. In fact, finding new ways to satisfy individuals' needs and creating new insight into the products and services available are considered as the most important works of entrepreneurship. Given that a significant number of our population lives in rural areas and villages are one of the basic sources of meeting fundamental needs of the country, they require careful consideration and planning of authorities to address the problems of villages. Rural income is low due to the low price of products and high losses and also low yields per unit area and it is not enough for a relatively prosperous life. Quality and quantity of prosperity in the villages and rural communities are inappropriate due to the lack or shortage of social services such as education, health, safe drinking water, electricity and technical services and communication. Altogether the quality of life and welfare in rural areas of Iran as compared to urban life is low. Lack of diversity in employment in the rural community is obvious. Employment in industry and services sectors is very low and mostly limited to the agricultural sector. Seasonal unemployment and underemployment in rural areas is common. In fact, the best attempt possible to resolve the problems of the villages is providing good infrastructure to create jobs and develop talents and creativity of individuals who have lived in a rural environment and are well aware of its opportunities, obstacles and problems. Entrepreneurship and business development are considered the cornerstone of economic development strategy in all areas including rural areas. Given the above discussion it is necessary to consider the following suggestions: Individual proposals (to enhance understanding of work relations in young people by parents and government, organizing and providing training courses for young people who have high planning ability and incentive), organizational proposals (Reduction and removal of multiple custodians of entrepreneurship), economic proposals (Support of entrepreneurial initiatives by banks) and social and cultural proposals (Raising awareness of rural youth in regard to work potentials in rural areas and support of entrepreneurs from each other).

Entrepreneurship and business development are cornerstones of the strategy of economic development in all areas, including villages. This study aimed to investigate barriers to development of agricultural entrepreneurship from perspective of agricultural entrepreneurs of Qazvin province. The results of this study showed that lack of familiarity with working relationship, weakness in decision-making, and lack of entrepreneurial experience are of the most important personal barriers to entrepreneurship development. These factors are in compliance with the research done by Khosravipour and Monajemzadeh (2011). Study of ranking of organizational barriers to entrepreneurship development also shows that multiple custodians in the entrepreneurial sector have a greater impact on development of entrepreneurship. This issue was also seen in the research conducted by Naiej et al. (2007), but in this study, the most widely coefficient of variation is related to components such as hard administrative bureaucracy, confusion and complexity of the rules and lack of support of fledging entrepreneurs that has not been seen in other studies.

The results of ranking of social and cultural barriers also show that the least coefficient of variation which is in the first place is lack of support of entrepreneurs from each other and competitive nature. The research of Heinonen and Corolla (2003) confirmed the importance of this finding and the most widely coefficient of variation is related to parents opposition to entrepreneurship. In regard to the results of ranking of economic barriers to development of entrepreneurship it should be noted that the lowest coefficient of variation which is in the first place is lack of

financial support of banks from entrepreneurial initiatives. Morad Nejadi (2007) recognized the importance of this finding in his research and the highest coefficient of variation is related to lack of liquidity and capital.

According to the above results, the following suggestions are offered: Parents and government efforts to improve the working relationship of young people, organizing and holding training courses for young people to improve their motivation and planning abilities, reduction and removal of multiple custodians in entrepreneurship, financial support of banks from entrepreneurial initiatives, improving insight and knowledge of rural youth and support of entrepreneurs from each other.

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