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Evaluation of Business Intelligence and Entrepreneurial Skills of Tehran Province Inventors

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ABSTRACT

In the current era, every day new developments and new businesses emerge, and industry and techniques to break out of old ties. New skills and education, the successor state of the former is simple. In this context, entrepreneurial skills, and an inexhaustible source of all human societies. On the other hand, today's BI (business intelligence), in making the right decisions, and to better understand the environment, particularly effective. Today in most developed countries, and developing aspects of entrepreneurship and business intelligence, as the main the development, have been addressed. However, based on the material presented, the question is which closes the mind, whether between business intelligence and skills of entrepreneurial inventors, there is a? If the relationship between business intelligence and skills of entrepreneurial inventors, is significant, increase self-sufficiency in most of the nation, through domestic production. It is important to consider that, inventors of business intelligence and good entrepreneurial skills, certainly in motion a cycle of growing national prosperity and the role it will play. The data gathering tool was a questionnaire that was on entrepreneurial skills and business intelligence. Business Intelligence reliability, using Cronbach's alpha coefficient, was 0/96, and reliability entrepreneurial skills, using Cronbach's alpha coefficient was 0/83. Analysis of data was performed using the Pearson correlation coefficient, and the results showed that, between business intelligence and entrepreneurial skills (personal skills, management skills and technical skills) Inventors country, a significant relationship there is significant and it is equal to 0/02. Business Intelligence inventors and entrepreneurial skills, as well as the support of the invention, mass production capabilities have felt.

KEYWORDS: business intelligence, entrepreneurial skills, inventors, elite

1. INTRODUCTION

In the current era, every new development and new jobs emerge, and old industry and technology relations, on the shelf. New skills and education, the successor state of the former is simple. Thus, two different variables, and one other person of intelligence and skill, talents and abilities, and interests and special education needs to communicate with each other. Society's need for qualified personnel, in order to facilitate communication and action. The process of continuous and rapid change at the beginning of the third millennium, the main governing forces of human life, and it is the most prominent feature, and process and pave the way to change the entrepreneurship and creativity that is, in this respect, the role of it plays a fundamental and decisive (Vosooghi, 2006).

Humans are born with potential. The ability of some agents, some more and some less occur. The term "elite" is someone who, highlighting their talents and abilities, in comparison to normal people can do things more and more complicated. This one is the fact that the inventors, the elite of society. (Seyed Abbas Zadeh, 1993).

Although elite belong to the whole of human society, and their role in human life, but his presence is not limited to the border fence, in order to achieve sustainable development in all geographic areas, is key. For developing countries like Iran, which is rich in every phase of economic growth, the need for human resource development and use of elite inventors, critical need and double (Salehi Omran, 2006).

According to Schumpeter, entrepreneurs, and economic development engine, according to Drucker, the pattern of youth are the future, and the benefits that justified the communities, including job creation, encourage investment, and development of new markets, encouraging a sense of the competition, organized for effective use of its resources, overcome market gaps and bottlenecks skins. In this regard, one of the issues that are tied to the discussion of entrepreneurship, business intelligence is the issue. (Khalighi, 2008).

Business intelligence, rather than as a product or a system, but as a new architectural approach is desired, include a range of analytical applications, which rely on the operational and analytical databases, and assist in decision making, business deals in smart work. In simpler words of business intelligence, is nothing but the process of raising profitability in a competitive market, with clever use of data in decision-making process is followed by short business intelligence query paths, in the area of information, independently and without appropriate information, be able to offer appropriate solutions or (Golestani, 2008).

However, based on the material, the question presented is whether the business intelligence and skills of entrepreneurial inventors, there is a? If the relationship between business intelligence, inventors and entrepreneurial

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skills, increase self-sufficiency is no longer the nation, through domestic production. It is important to consider that, inventors of business intelligence and good entrepreneurial skills, certainly in the process of growing national production cycle, and economic prosperity beneficial role will be. In addition, if, between business intelligence and skills of entrepreneurial inventors, there is a deep connection, not the invention of mass production stage, this in turn is a tragic and sad event.

1. LITERATURE

Entrepreneurial skills are: A) the personal entrepreneurial skills, including: 1) control and internal order 2) risk 3) Innovation 4) the ability to manage change 5) axial change 6) persistence, strength and perseverance 7) visionary leader

B) the management skills of entrepreneurship include: 1) planning and setting goals, 2) Decision 3) Human Relations 4) Marketing 5) Setting up a business 6) Skills Finance and Accounting 7) Administration 8) Control 9) negotiating 10) Management development

C) technical skills, entrepreneurship, including: 1) writing skills, 2) communication, oral or verbal communication, 3) monitoring and evaluation, 4) business management 5) Technology 6) skills, interpersonal 7) listening 8) ability to organize 9) to network management (participative management) 10) mentoring (Fathi and Ejaregah, 2006)

Masood Azad (2011), in his master's thesis on "A Study of Inventors in the West's educational needs in the field of entrepreneurial skills," explained that, in this study sample size is 92. The results obtained in this case is that the respondents need to be educated elite, in the areas of 1) scientific methodology 2) craft ideas into business 3) Skills of Coding Scheme 4) familiarity with business skills new 5) presentation skills 6) familiarity with the laws and agencies responsible for protecting the nation's elite, was estimated at a high level.

Abdolmaleki and colleagues (2008) examined the relationship of entrepreneurial skills, with CE (Case study: Iran Khodro middle managers) began. The results suggest that the relationship between entrepreneurial skills and capabilities, there is a degree of institutional entrepreneurship.

Desheng Dash Wu, and colleagues (2014) in a study titled " Business intelligence in risk management: Some recent progresses" stated: Risk management has become a vital topic both in academia and practice during the past several decades. Most business intelligence tools have been used to enhance risk management, and the risk management tools have benefited from business intelligence approaches. This introductory article provides a review of the state-of-the-art research in business intelligence in risk management, and of the work that has been accepted for publication in this issue.

Hans K. Hvide, and colleagues (2014) in a study titled “Risk tolerance and entrepreneurship” stated: A theoretical tradition argues that more risk tolerant individuals are more likely to become entrepreneurs but perform worse. We test and confirm these predictions with several risk tolerance proxies. Using investment data for 400,000 individuals, we find that common stock investors are around 50% more likely to subsequently start up a firm. Firms started up by common stock investors have about 25% lower sales and 15% lower return on assets. The results are similar using personal leverage and other risk-tolerance proxies. We do not find support for alternative explanations such as unobserved wealth or behavioral effects.

Ryo Nakajima, and colleagues(2010) in a study titled " The effect of collaboration network on inventors' job match, productivity and tenure" stated: It has been argued in the economic literature that job search through informal job networks improves the employer–employee match quality. This paper argues that inventors' research collaboration networks reduce the uncertainty of firms about the match qualities of inventors prior to hiring. We estimate the effect of inventors' collaboration networks on their productivity and mobility using the U.S. patent application database. It is found that networked inventors are more productive and have longer tenure than no networked inventors. The evidence from fixed-effect regressions shows that the higher productivity and longer tenure of networked inventors are not solely attributable to unobserved ability of inventors or unobserved characteristics of firms. These results are consistent with the job match hypothesis between inventors and firms through their collaboration networks.

2. METHODOLOGY

The research, innovators in the province of Tehran. Because the population size is estimated, for example, the Cochrane formula, and because of the different geographical areas (different province), dealing sampling methods have been used. In this study, a standardized questionnaire, business intelligence, and entrepreneurial skills were used. The data analysis software SPSS, using the Pearson correlation coefficient is used.

Findings and Conclusions

- A general hypothesis: the entrepreneurial skills of Tehran province inventors, and business intelligence are related.

Table 1. The general hypothesis of correlation coefficient

		Entrepreneurial skills	Business Intelligence
Entrepreneurial skills	The correlation coefficient	1	**0.14**
	The significance level		**0.02**
	Number	58	**58**
Business Intelligence	The correlation coefficient	0.14	**1**
	The significance level	0.02	
	Number	58	**58**

Since the significance level (sig) is less than 0/05, the correlation coefficient between two variables is significant. As a result, the observed relationship between the entrepreneurial skills of Tehran, inventors, and business intelligence are meaningful, and you could say the entrepreneurial skills of Tehran, inventors, and business intelligence are related.
- Hypothesis A: The personal skills, entrepreneurial inventors of Tehran, and business intelligence are related.

Table 2. Correlation coefficients for the hypothesis one

		Entrepreneurial Personal skills	Business Intelligence
Entrepreneurial Personal skills	**The correlation coefficient**	1	0.48
	The significance level		0.01
	Number	58	58
Business Intelligence	The correlation coefficient	0.48	1
	The significance level	0.01	
	Number	58	58

Since the significance level sig is less than 0/*05, the correlation coefficient between two variables is significant. As a result, the observed relationship between personal skills Tehran's entrepreneurial inventors, and business intelligence are significant, and can say from personal entrepreneurial skills Tehran, inventors, and business intelligence are related.
- Hypothesis two: the inventors of Tehran entrepreneurial management skills, and business intelligence are related.

Table 3. Correlation coefficients for hypothesis two

		Entrepreneurial management skills	Business Intelligence
Entrepreneurial management skills	The correlation coefficient	1	0.12
	The significance level		0.36
	Number	58	58
Business Intelligence	The correlation coefficient	0.12	1
	The significance level	0.36	
	Number	58	58

Since the significance level (sig) is greater than 0/05, the correlation coefficient between two variables is significant. As a result, the observed relationship between entrepreneurship and management skills Tehran, inventors, and business intelligence are not meaningful, and can not say the inventors of Tehran entrepreneurial management skills, and business intelligence are related.
- Hypothesis three: the technical skills of Tehran entrepreneurial inventors, and business intelligence are related.

Table 4. Correlation coefficients of hypotheses three

		Entrepreneurial Technical skills	Business Intelligence
Entrepreneurial Technical skills	The correlation coefficient	1	0.06
	The significance level		0.62
	Number	58	58
Business Intelligence	The correlation coefficient	0.06	1
	The significance level	0.62	
	Number	58	58

Since the significance level (sig) is greater than 0/05, the correlation coefficient between two variables is significant. As a result, the observed relationship between entrepreneurial inventors Tehran's technical skills, and business intelligence are not meaningful, and can not be said of Tehran's technical skills, entrepreneurial inventors, and business intelligence are related.
- Hypothesis four: the degree of Tehran, inventors, and business intelligence are related.

Table 5. Correlation coefficients for hypothesis four

		Degree	Business Intelligence
Degree	The correlation coefficient	1	0.07
	The significance level		0.58
	Number	58	58
Business Intelligence	The correlation coefficient	0.07	1
	The significance level	0.58	
	Number	58	58

Since the significance level (sig) is greater than 0/05, the correlation coefficient between two variables is significant. As a result, the relationship observed between the degree of Tehran, inventors, and business intelligence are not meaningful, and can not be said of Tehran's degree, inventors, and business intelligence are related.
- Hypothesis five: the degree of Tehran, inventors, and entrepreneurial skills are there.

Table 6. Correlation coefficients for hypothesis five

		Degree	Entrepreneurial skills
Degree	The correlation coefficient	1	0.26
	The significance level		0.04
	Number	58	58
Entrepreneurial skills	The correlation coefficient	0.26	1
	The significance level	0.04	
	Number	58	58

Since the significance level (sig) is less than 0/05, the correlation coefficient between two variables is significant. As a result, the relationship observed between the degree of Tehran, inventors, and entrepreneurial skills are meaningful, and we can say that the degree of Tehran, inventors, and entrepreneurial skills they are related.

- Hypothesis Six: field between Tehran, inventors, and business intelligence are related.

Table 7. Correlation coefficients for hypothesis six

		Field of Study	Business Intelligence
Field of Study	The correlation coefficient	1	0.10
	The significance level		0.42
	Number	58	58
Business Intelligence	The correlation coefficient	0.10	1
	The significance level	0.42	
	Number	58	58

Since the significance level (sig) is greater than 0/05, the correlation coefficient between two variables is significant. As a result, the relationship observed between the degree of Tehran, inventors, and business intelligence are not meaningful, and can not be said of Tehran's major inventors, and business intelligence are related.

- Hypothesis seven: an interdisciplinary study of Tehran province inventors, and entrepreneurial skills are there.

Table 8. Correlation coefficients for hypothesis seven

		Field of Study	Entrepreneurial skills
Field of Study	The correlation coefficient	1	0.18
	The significance level		0.17
	Number	58	58
Entrepreneurial skills	The correlation coefficient	0.18	1
	The significance level	0.17	
	Number	58	58

Since the significance level (sig) is greater than 0/05, the correlation coefficient between two variables is significant. As a result, the relationship observed between the degree of Tehran, inventors, and entrepreneurial skills are not meaningful, and can not be said of Tehran's major inventors, and entrepreneurial skills they are related.

- Hypothesis Eight: Between the ages of Tehran, inventors, and business intelligence are related.

Table 9. Correlation coefficients for hypothesis eight

		Age	Business Intelligence
Age	**The correlation coefficient**	**1**	0.05
	The significance level		0.68
	Number	58	58
Business Intelligence	The correlation coefficient	0.05	1
	The significance level	0.68	
	Number	58	58

Since the significance level (sig) is greater than 0/05, the correlation coefficient between two variables is significant. As a result, the relationship observed between Tehran and business intelligence are not significant inventors, and inventors can not say the age of Tehran, and business intelligence are related.

- Hypothesis nine: between Tehran Province inventors, and entrepreneurial skills are there.

Table 10. Correlation coefficient hypothesis of nine

		Age	Entrepreneurial skills
Age	The correlation coefficient	1	0.24
	The significance level		0.06
	Number	58	58
Entrepreneurial skills	The correlation coefficient	0.24	1
	The significance level	0.06	
	Number	58	58

Since the significance level (sig) is greater than 0/05, the correlation coefficient between two variables is significant. As a result, the relationship observed between Tehran Province inventors and entrepreneurial skills are not meaningful, and can not say in Tehran between inventors and entrepreneurial skills they are related.
- Ten hypothesis: Tehran Province between sexuality inventors, and business intelligence are related.

Table 11. Correlation coefficients for ten assumption

		gender	Business Intelligence
gender	The correlation coefficient	1	0.02
	The significance level		0.83
	Number	58	58
Business Intelligence	The correlation coefficient	0.02	1
	The significance level	0.83	
	Number	58	58

Because the significance level (sig) is greater than 0/05, the correlation coefficient between two variables is significant. As a result, the relationship observed between the sexes in Tehran inventors and business intelligence are not meaningful, and can not be said Tehran Province between sexuality inventors, and business intelligence are related.
- Hypothesis eleven: Tehran Province between sexuality inventors, and entrepreneurial skills are there.

Table 12. Correlation coefficients of the eleven hypotheses

		gender	Entrepreneurial skills
gender	The correlation coefficient	1	0.25
	The significance level		0.06
	Number	58	58
Entrepreneurial skills	The correlation coefficient	0.25	1
	The significance level	0.06	
	Number	58	58

Since the significance level (sig) is greater than 0/05, the correlation coefficient between two variables is significant. As a result, the relationship between gender Tehran Province inventors, and entrepreneurial skills are not meaningful, and can not be said Tehran Province between sexuality inventors, and entrepreneurial skills they are related.
- Hypothesis twelve: the inventors of Tehran province, and business intelligence are related.

Table 13. Twelve hypothesis concerning correlation coefficient

		province	Business Intelligence
province	The correlation coefficient	1	0.03
	The significance level		0.50
	Number	58	58
Business Intelligence	The correlation coefficient	0.03	1
	The significance level	0.50	
	Number	58	58

Since the significance level (sig) is greater than 0/05, the correlation coefficient between two variables is significant. As a result, the relationship observed between the provinces of Tehran, inventors, and business intelligence are not meaningful, and can not say the inventors of Tehran province, and business intelligence are related.
- Hypothesis thirteen: the inventors of Tehran province, and their entrepreneurial skills, there.

Table 14. Thirteen hypothesis concerning correlation coefficient

		province	Entrepreneurial skills
province	The correlation coefficient	1	0.05
	The significance level		0.03
	Number	58	58
Entrepreneurial skills	The correlation coefficient	0.05	1
	The significance level	0.03	
	Number	58	58

Since the significance level (sig) is less than 0/05, the correlation coefficient between two variables is significant. As a result, the relationship observed between Tehran and inventors of their skills, and meaningful to say, the inventors of Tehran Province and Their skills, there.

Recommendations:

- We recommend the development of an entrepreneurial spirit in people from an early age in the family and the primary education level, the institutionalization.

- Recommended, inventors of business intelligence to enhance the promotion of the country, in schools and universities, courses, lessons and teachings that meet the inventors, business intelligence, lead Create.
- Recommended, authorities and applied to practical and technical training, the promotion of entrepreneurship, business intelligence and skills, deciding on the actual environment.
- recommended, as well as communicate more inventors to create a trusting atmosphere, makes for exchanging experiences and working together is greater, and the ongoing over the course of the inventors of familiarity meetings, the other to be held

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