International Journal of Human Capital in Urban Management
(IJHCUM)

Homepage: http://www.ijhcum.net/

ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Analysis of factors affecting entrepreneurship development in rural areas in the light of jihadi management

M. Jamal[1], Y. Vakil Alroaia[2,*]

[1] Department of Public Administration, Firuzkuh Branch, Islamic Azad University, Firuzkuh, Iran

[2] Entrepreneurship and Commercialization Research Center, Department of Management, Semnan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Semnan, Iran

ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES: There are two basic reasons, namely, the country's preparedness for the leap and economic pressure, it proves that rural areas need effort and entrepreneurship, more than any other era. The objective of this study was to identify the effective factors in the development of entrepreneurship in rural areas with emphasis on Jihadist management indicators.

METHODS: The study is a descriptive research based on the method and an applied in terms of purpose and is of the correlation type. The population include all social, cultural, and economic and management experts were considered. The sampling method is stratified random and the sample size of 93 people which are selected by random stratified method. To conduct this research, 100 questionnaires were distributed among 100 members of the community, of which 93 questionnaires could be returned. The Structural Equation Model was used for inferential analysis.

FINDINGS: The results of the study shows that geographical factors, scientific-technological and Jihadi Management factors with coefficients of 36.1%, 27.2% and 67% (respectively) have related with entrepreneurship development significantly, in rural regions. Also, economic, socio-cultural and individual factors with coefficients have affected entrepreneurship development less than 5% and have a weak relationship with entrepreneurship in the research areas.

CONCLUSION: Findings show that jihadi entrepreneurship includes three components of jihadi spirit, jihadi motivation and jihadi movement as a central category of rural entrepreneurship and the categories of causal, contextual, interventionist, strategic and consequences are in line with jihadi entrepreneurship.

NUMBER OF REFERENCES	NUMBER OF FIGURES	NUMBER OF TABLES
43	**0**	**8**

*Corresponding Author:
Email: y.vakil@semnaniau.ac.ir
Phone: +98 912 231 6247
Fax: +98 23 3365 4231

Note: Discussion period for this manuscript open until October 1, 2021 on IJHCUM website at the "Show Article.

INTRODUCTION

Management styles and patterns of different countries are designed and compiled according to their indigenous and national (cultural, social, economic, political and human resources) characteristics, therefore it is basically impossible to apply management patterns of a specific country with a certain culture to another in an imitative way (Wiles Kimball, 1997). Managing organizations is a complex, complete task that requires a full understanding of the dynamic relationships in the internal and external environment with which the organization is constantly interacting (Tahani *et al.,* 2017). Two main reasons including country preparation for development and economic pressure conform that Iran needs effort and entrepreneurship more than any other period. Since not all communities or all individuals within the country are in equal position to achieve entrepreneurial conditions, the necessary conditions must be created for development of entrepreneurship in the country (Farahani and Hajihosseini, 2014). One of the main problems of Iran in recent years has been villager's backwardness and their migration to urban areas. This cause several problems in cities, marginalization, decreased quality of life, lack of employment and crime increase. On the other hand, decrease of agriculture growth in rural areas and a 23.4 prevent drop in employment alone will not guarantee economic growth in the country's village and cannot eradicate poverty; therefore, it is necessary to pay attention to other sectors along with agriculture (Najafikani *et al.,* 2015). So, in order to empower, develop capacities and increase the fields of participatory activities in rural areas, it is necessary to identify factors affecting the success of rural people and the areas of increasing entrepreneurship to improve the economic conditions of rural people in rural areas (Eftekhari *et al.,* 2010). Performed evaluations suggest that low familiarity of villagers with primary ways of entrepreneurship increase is due to special conditions of rural environment namely geographical isolation, deprivation, limitation of opportunities and facilities, basic and essential infrastructure and communication services. Therefore, it is very important to prepare and improve social, cultural and economic environments of rural areas, because provision and increasing access of villagers to different facilities and services such as new communicational and media facilities have an important role in the rise of entrepreneurship (Rezvani and Najjarzadeh, 2009). From Alison's (1990) point of view, the role and position of villages in political, social, and economic processes in a local, regional, national and international scale and consequences of underdevelopment of rural areas have raised attentions to rural development and even its precedence over urban development (Poortaheri and Taghavi, 2012). Influenced by various factors such as personal characteristics and motivations, education, culture, customs, laws, policies and technical knowledge, an entrepreneurial activity can have different effects and results in terms of economic and social patterns of behavior and the like. Lordkipanidze *et al.* (2005) believes that rural entrepreneurship development depends on socio-cultural, environmental, infrastructural, economic and organizational factors. One of the most important factors affecting entrepreneurship in any society is the culture which govern that society. A culture that values entrepreneurial people encourages many to be entrepreneurs. Regarding entrepreneurial culture, societies can develop strategies to encourage entrepreneurial behaviors', there is a strong relationship between people's culture and their tendency toward entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship have many social benefits and positive affect rural society, it benefits the society through the government, which in a way reflects socioeconomic development of society. The more a society participates in entrepreneurial activity, the faster reach socioeconomic development (Behkish, 2011). There are three basic strategies to develop rural entrepreneurship, first, to attract businesses from other areas (especially urban areas) to villages, this strategy is not considered useful from national point of view. Second, to support and develop present available businesses through supportive policies, but policymakers and managers do not generally pay attention to this strategy. Third, to create and generate have the new businesses raised from the heart of rural areas. This is usually government favorite strategy but requires long term systematic planning (Morshedizad, 2014). In two separate studies, Patrin and Gannon (1997) and Levitas (2000) suggest that essentially there is no difference between rural and urban entrepreneurship except that rural entrepreneurship must be imagined in the rural context. Hosseininia and Fallahi (2017) believe that the concept of rural entrepreneurship is not just limited to agriculture and its related activities such as food

industries, rather it includes industrial development too. This concept is not limited to villages merely but includes small cities and their adjacent areas as well. It seems that despite these efforts, structural changes in political economy of Iran have failed and rentier economic nature still holds true in Iranian government. The idea and notion of resistive economy as a pattern of Jihadi Management (JM) were expressed in response to this economic tactic by leader of Islamic revolution (Hazaveii and Ziraki Heydary, 2004). All great leaders of the world have learned how to see and believe in self-confidence before anyone else and first of all from within themselves (Anthony Robbins, 2005). Any managerial transformation must form from the inside and JM is also the kind that begins from the inside of each person and organization and requires an internal transformation. This kind of management that begins from the inside of each person and organization requires an internal transformation. This kind of JM must have a distinction from common management of west world. As Druker (1999) state that Management problems always become people's problems. It should be considered that JM must not convert its problems to problems of an organization or its followers. The territory of JM is not limited to main and major section rather includes all aspects and fields at all levels. It is applicable at all categories and requires its own structures and issues (Ashuri and Ghaed Ali, 2002). According to Badri *et al.,* (2019), the weakness of the ideological and theoretical foundations of rural policy in Iran and the lack of integration of policies formulated from an institutional and territorial perspective and the lack of coherence and coordination in the process of developing and implementing rural development programs, including the challenge which show the need to review rural development policy in the current situation. The problems of rural areas in Semnan Province are due to two main issues: one is the weakness of infrastructure and the other is the weakness of the economy. Although the government has made extensive and costly plans to improve this infrastructure, observations show that this alone has not been able to solve the problems of rural life and lift them out of poverty and reduce the flood of migration from rural to urban areas. With above mentioned concepts and necessities regarding entrepreneurship development in the country and performed studies, the concept of JM in the field of entrepreneurship seems to have great importance for the development

of entrepreneurship especially in rural areas. Because as is clear from the evidence, promoting entrepreneurship in underdeveloped areas is not effective only with for profit short-term perspective and it seems that efforts taken from motivations and spiritual attitudes can be very effective in this field so, in this regard issues such as JM can be considered one of the most obvious approaches. The main goal of this study is to identify the effective factors in the development of entrepreneurship in rural areas based on JM in rural areas. The current study have been carried out in Semnan Province in 2019.

Theoretical framework
Entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurship as a popular phenomenon which plays a vital role in the economy can help to shape a resistant economy by its revolutionary development. Entrepreneurship in resistance economy has three levels: individual, organizational and industrial. In individual role, job creation entrepreneurship, individual income generation, work spirit and the vitality of the people of Community are studied. In organization role it deals with issues such as qualitative and quantitative development of products, organization. In regional-industrial role it considers industrial development and reconstruction, shaping new and competitive industrial (Vakil Alroaia and Aminbeidokhti, 2018). The role of the Entrepreneurs in rural area, on the one hand, are looking for the optimal use of available resources, and on the other hand, by creating diversity in rural activities, they can prevent the excessive use and pressure on natural resources. Moreover, social entrepreneurship can solve social problems and protect social responsibility (Mouksch and Rowe, 2016). Also, economists consider entrepreneurship as the most important driving force of rural economic development, politicians regard it as a key strategy to prevent disturbance and chaos in area. Farmers describe it as an instrument to improve their income, women see it as a possibility to employ nearby their habitats which can lead to autonomy, independence and reduction of their social need (Vazife, 2016).

Rural entrepreneurship

Rural entrepreneurship includes introducing a new method of production process, opening a new market, finding new resources and developing any

industrial, agricultural and service organization in rural areas. it can occur in different fields such as trade, converting and agricultural industries and all these fields can help economic development as well (Vakil Alroaia *et al.,* 2013). Rural entrepreneurship is of endless important resources of human societies which is related to human power and creativity. economists consider it, the most important and politicians regard it as a key strategy to prevent disturbance and chaos in villages and villagers and farmers describe it as instrument for improvement of their income, woman see it as possibility to employ near their habitats which lead to autonomy. Independence and reduction of their social needs (Laukhanen, 2003).

Jihad Management

It is defined as endless effort to effectively use and control people's activities based on struggle in all scientific, cultural, diplomatic and economic fight divine intention to obtain society dignified goals and overcome present barriers. With love and belief in God, with insight and enemy recognition, JM removes present obstacles one by one and its goal is to develop Islamic civilization (Khan Ahmadi and Kheibari, 2015). Emphasis on rationality of doctrines which to use the latest and most up-to-date managerial methods but with a value and revolutionary orientation is another component of JM. On the other hand it is important in jihadi discussion to pay attention to other component such as voluntary and unconditional, transformational, dynamic and flexible management this kind of management causes the practical methods of management be valued and the understanding of the needs of society along with the spiritual, religious and revolutionary spirit to be considered and practiced by managers (Armand and Zabihitaheri, 2009). Jihadi management is offered as a macro strategy and practical solution for all managers and officials, and familiarity with the quantity and quality of this management style can help managers at different levels in optimizing the management of movement affairs, solving movement problems and overcoming Problems and crises (Mobini, 2016).

Literature review

Many studies have been performed in the field of JM and resistance economics, some of which are mentioned below, but the researcher did not find a study in the field of JM in rural areas. Dabson *et al.,* (2002) in order to design entrepreneurial activities and collect information about organizations, programs and activities supporting entrepreneurship in rural areas concluded that the four main factors to revitalize the entrepreneurial spirit in rural areas Needs include creating activities tailored to the identified needs of the local community, adequate production tailored to local scale, resources and skills, focusing on entrepreneurship, and continuous learning through changing previous teachings. Vakil Alroaia and Aminbeydokhti (2018), studied the role of resistance economy and empowering managers in production cooperative with characteristics and components such as resistance economy, dynamic, organizational profile, personal profile, managers dynamic competence , this study showed that using participatory, organizational and managerial planning and structural approach and personals operation, managers should identify their capabilities in production invest weaknesses to attain their goals completely. Using knowledge management effect on managers skills Sabokro *et al*., (2018), identified that knowledge management has a positive and significant effect on human, operational and perceptual skills of Shiraz Municipality managers. Dos (2014), determines the roles of rural entrepreneurship in economic employment, improving life standards, per capita income increase, national self-reliance and proper economic power distribution and defined the advantages such as prevailing job opportunities, restraining immigration of villagers, balanced regional growth, promotion of artistic activities, preventing social harm and youth awareness. Using data-based theory, Shamaei Kopai (2014), identified and determined aspects of JM and concluded that JM have individual dimensions as value, attitude and behavior and organizational dimensions as culture, structure and process as well, and all of them are divided in to sub-categories. According to results obtained and by use of data-based theory, he extracted causal conditions, contest, strategies, intervening conditions and consequences of JM. Hosseini *et al.,* (2020) believe that the development of relationship between entrepreneurial skills on job performance of managers and deputy mayors of Hormozgan province improves the competitive performance of organizations. Raeessadi *et al*., (2015) studied the role of culture and jihad: management in

entrepreneurship and economic jihad. The result of this study shows that using jihadi spirit and thoughts a manager can be also a successful manager in modern economic front means entrepreneurship. Chitsaz *et al.,* (2019) examined two kinds of capital, human and social, on entrepreneurial activities. This evolution is accompanied by the presentation of new ideas and methods to solve existing and future problems, thereby improving farmers' economic conditions. The results of this study showed the significant effect of dimensions of human and social capital on entrepreneurial activities. Jelodari, (2015) studied the effects of individual and inner aspects on entrepreneurship and its role in resistance economy and concluded that to activate in resistance field requires to investigate and obscene internal economy space. Results of this study suggests that in the study organization, there is a significant relationship between all internal and individual dimensions and entrepreneurship, in which culture has the most relationship with entrepreneurship and also in this regard there is a mutual causal relationship between entrepreneurship and resistance economy . It means when entrepreneurship which is considered as economic development engine, hero of industrial development, stimulus and incentive for invest meant, the main Factor of technology transfer, remedy for market disruption and bottle necks and the main factor in creating employment (job creation) increases, growing trend of the country is maintained and its vulnerability decreases and also increase in stability of resistive economy increases entrepreneurship in the country. Beik Mohammed Loo and Esmaeelian, (2015), examined useful entrepreneurial skills of industrial engineers regarding resistive economy. The results show that from industrial engineers' point of view to enter the business arena academic, individual management and teamwork skills are ranked respectively. Also, in relation to significant relationship between resistance economy and entrepreneurial orientation, production support, maximum use of facilities, popularize economy, knowledge-based rank respectively. Soleymani *et al., (2014),* presented the local model of resistive economy considering the existing potentials in Ilam province with emphasis on the national determination and jihadi spirit. Beside doing library research about the existing capacities of Ilam province, using the opinions of a number of experts of this field which is obtained in the form of Delphi model a local model is presented to explain the concept of resistance economy according to the existing capabilities in the Ilam province and with emphasis on the role of national decision (determination) and JM. Ebadi (2014), identified the process of entrepreneurship education as the most important strategy for the development of JM. IDEF structural modeling technique is a managerial instrument for identifying and examining a process. Using this technique in present study graphic models of entrepreneurship are provided. These models help to identify the limitations, problems, facilities and information and to understand this process and its implementation as a suitable approach of JM more easily. Abdollahial et al. (2014), identified entrepreneurial management indicators with the support of Islamic and jihadi. With the emphasis on Supreme leader's speeches about jihadism of management, this research tried to identify indicators of entrepreneurial management with support of Islamic and JM in the society for progress in all fields. Data collection was performed through library method. Entrepreneurial management with an Islamic and jihadi perspective Seeks to train managers who try to serve not to rule. Mikaelo and Karamipour (2014), examined economy prosperity and entrepreneurship with national decision and JM. According to the results of this study , participants have a positive and desirable attitude toward the impacts of national will (decision) and JM components on economic prosperity and entrepreneurship development, ie work conscience , diligence and seriousness at work , careful production , consumption of domestic goods, committed management , applying elite academic forces , relationship between industry and academia and government support for domestic production have positive impact on economic development. Morshedizad (2014), has evaluated the relation of Islamic management and JM and its role in entrepreneurship culture. The results showed that there is a significant relationship between Islamic management and JM and its effect on relationship culture. Farsiani *et al*., (2014), determined the position and managerial role of entrepreneur women in economic growth Angie Hardy management development. Woman's entrepreneurship, especially who could earn a degree of awareness and expertise via academic education,

Table 1: the studied population and sample size

Name of organization	Job position	Population size	Sample size
Agricultural Jihad	Managerial and expert	15	15
Natural Resources & Watershed Management	Managerial and expert	31	19
Technical and professional education	Managerial and expert	25	16
Ministry of cooperatives, labor and social welfare	Managerial and expert	28	22
Planning and management organization	Managerial and expert	20	18
Provincial government	Managerial and expert	4	3
Total		123	93

Table 2: the average of combined reliability and convergent validity

Variable	Combined reliability	Convergent validity (average variance AVE > 0.5)
Economic factors	0.931	0.628
Social- cultural factors	0.714	0.565
Scientific technological factors	0.810	0.516
Geographical factors	0.903	0.651
Individual factors	0.941	0.843
JM Factors	0.927	0.810

is very important in a developing society as Iranian population. Using these skillful forces, a society solve economic, social and cultural problems and in improvise economic growth and JM development will be possible. To realize these goals, special attention is paid to women and tasks such as self-belief, religion belief, indigenous modelling, creativity and innovation, priority to use Iranian goods culture developing. In this article, there is a significant relationship between the managerial role of women entrepreneurs and economies growth. According to the background of research on the rural area and jihadi management, most studies have been in the field of culture analysis and jihadi management and explaining its dimensions and components.__In addition, the main focus of some studies is dedicated to pathology and evaluation of the effects of jihadi culture and management, but the researcher did not find much work on the development of entrepreneurship in rural areas based on jihadi management.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present study is applied in terms of purpose and its data collection method is descriptive correlation, because it examines and explains the synchronic relation between variables using correlation analysis and structural equation modelling. Population and statistical sample: The statistical population of this study includes 123 managers and experts from some

key organizations residing in Semnan such as the following organizations: Agricultural jihad, natural resources and watershed management, Technical and professional education, ministry of cooperatives, labor and social welfare, planning and management and Provincial government. The sampling method of this study was stratified random sampling. Table 1 shows the population size and sample used. To conduct this research, 100 questionnaires were distributed among 100 members of the sample and 93 questionnaires were returned finally.

To analyze observations the questionnaire was used, the validity of which has been measured by experts. To measure the entrepreneurship development variable, the standard 5 point likert scale questionnaire of Nowruzi (2016) with 24 questions has been used. The validity of this questionnaire is confirmed by experts and its reliability has been reported by Nowruzi to be 0.836. Table 2 shows combined reliability and convergent validity of this study.

Since proper amount of combined reliability is 0.7 (Nannally, 1978) and this amount for mean extractive variance is 0.5. (Fornell and Larcker, 1981) According to Table 2, all of these criteria regarding mentioned variables have proper amount, so it can be confirmed that the present study is reliable and valid. In this study, the partial least squares (PLS) structural equations modeling, has been used for test of research objectives and determine measurement error. The following assumptions hold respectively in

Table3: Description of research main variables

Variable	No.	Min	Max	Mean	S. D	Var.	SK	Kurtosis
Economic F.	93	2.5	4.8	4.230	0.453	0.173	-0.32	-0.456
Social- cultural F.	93	3	4.71	4.0108	0.416	0.173	-0.22	-0.433
Scientific technological F.	93	2.75	4.63	3.836	0.373	0.140	-0.24	-0.116
Geographical F.	93	1.8	4.56	3.752	0.473	0.224	-0.72	+1.989
Individual F.	93	2.31	4.20	4.062	0.365	0.111	-0.33	-0.490
JM F.	93	2.29	4.88	4.117	0.419	0.136	-0.27	-0.209

Table 4: Results of KS test for research variables

Variable	No.	Z-score*	Sig.
Economic F.	93	1.136	0.151
Social- cultural F.	93	1.224	0.1
Scientific technological F.	93	0.974	0.299
Geographical F.	93	1.207	0.119
Individual F.	93	1.521	0.330
JM F.	93	0.886	0.543

Z-scores* are a way to compare results to a "normal" population

this method:
- Expressing the model
- Estimating the model
- Testing hypotheses
- Interpreting the model
   LISREL software has been used for this purpose.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data collected from questionnaires were categorized in SPSS software and then transferred it to Partial Least Squares (PLS). Descriptive statistics show that out of a total of 93 respondents, 2.2% Were between 30 and 35 years old, 23% were 35-40 years old, 68.8% were above 40 years old. In terms of education 16.2% of respondents were graduate of basic science, 30.2% of technical-engineering, 36.61 of humanistic, 16.1% of agriculture and 1.1% were of other fields. The description of the research main variables is given in Table 3.

As Table3 shows, according to respondents the average score of the variable of economic factor is 4.230, standard deviation is 0.45321 and variance is 0.173. Obtained average is higher than expected one and the lowest score belongs to variable of geographical factor namely 3.753 skewness and kurtosis of all variables are normal and it confirms that variables distribution is normal. Investigating the normality of main variables of research: In order to determine the normality of research main variables, Kolmogorov-Smirnov (KS) test

was used. The test results are shown in Table 4.

It is observed from Table 4 that significance level earned for each variable is more than 0.05, so it can be state that the studied variables follow the normal approximation. Kaiser Mayer-Olkin (KMO) index and Bartlett test are used to determine the appropriateness of data number for factor analysis. The minimum amount is determined to be 0.70, so if the value of KMO is move than this value and the closer it is to 1, it is considered appropriate to perform analysis. Also, if the amount of Bartlett m significance level is less than 0.05, use of factor analysis is approved. Outputs of this test are given in Table 5.

In this section, the relationships between latent variable and obvious variables in the model are examined. Also, in preset study, the power of latent and observable variable relation is shown by factor loading. Outputs of PLS software determined factor loading of model indices. Factor loading is a value between 0 and 1. If factor load is less than 0.3, the relationship will be considered weak and can be ignored. Factor Load (FL) between 0.3 to 0.6 is acceptable and above 0.6 is verge desirable. T- test is used to evaluate the significance is evaluated at 0.05 error level, if observed loading factor values via T- test is higher than 1.96, the relation will be significant. Table 6 shows the estimated relationships and model parameters based on the structural equation model (SEM).

Considering obtained values in Table 5, the

Table 5: KMO and Bartlett's Test of research variables

Variable	KMO	Bartlett	df	Sig.
Economic F.	0.718	1421.518	66	0.001
Socio- cultural F.	0.777	1576.289	66	0.001
Scientific technological F.	0.729	4384.699	171	0.001
Geographical F.	0.811	4474.306	171	0.001
Individual F.	0.791	362.967	120	0.001
JM F.	0.768	943.240	28	0.001

Table6: summary confirmatory factor analysis results of research scale

	Index	Norm	Q	FL	R^2	T-Value
		Improve the production chain, competitiveness	Q_1	0.777		
		Employment, internal resources	Q_2	0.756		
		Production, development of knowledge-based Co.	Q_3	0.856		
C_1	Economic F.	Improving the value chain of Co.	Q_4	0.821	0.044	0.254
		Productivity, Fair distribution	Q_5	0.693		
		Financial System	Q_6	0.788		
		production improvement	Q_7	0.800		
		tax incentives	Q_8	0.884		
		work force empowerment	Q_9	0.798		
		Creating and developing jihadi culture	Q_{10}	0.856		
C_2	Socio- cultural	Economic trans patency	Q_{11}	0.433	0.18	0.254
		Skill, consumption and cost pattern improvement	Q_{12}	0.345		
		Breaking the monopoly	Q_{13}	0.406		
		Commercialization	Q_{14}	0.818		
	Scientific technology	Production share promotion	Q_{15}	0.523		
C_3		Development of academic discipline regarding entrepreneurship	Q_{16}	0.440	0.272	4.570
		Innovation	Q_{17}	0.653		
		Export share promotion	Q_{18}	0.859		
		Utilizing diverse geographical capacities	Q_{19}	0.771		
	Geographical F.	Utilizing sense of patriotism	Q_{20}	0.832	0.361	2.117
C_4		Develop strategic connections with other regions	Q_{21}	0.820		
		Development of cooperation between cities	Q_{22}	0.858		
		Develop partnership with other provinces	Q_{23}	0.747		
		Creativity and self-belief	Q_{24}	0.928		
C_5	Individual F.	self-confidence	Q_{25}	0.917	0.07	1.521
		Trust in divine help	Q_{26}	0.908		
	JM F.	Management improvement	Q_{27}	0.830		
C_6		Improving organizational culture	Q_{28}	0.926	0.67	4.819
		Improving social and organizational structure	Q_{29}	0.939		

accuracy of relationship between variables with T-test values higher than 1.96 is confirmed. According to this, Geographical factors and JM T-test values are 4.570 and 4.819 respectively, so their T-test values are more than 1.96 and their relations with variable of entrepreneurship development are confirmed, but individual, economic, cultural and social factors gave values less than 1.96.

Research variable correlation

After ensuring the accuracy of the measure's fitness with research dimensions and variables, by performing a confirmatory factor analysis,

Pearson correlation was used to determine the type and degree of relationship between are quantitative variable and another quantitative variable. The results are reported in Table 7. It is observed that geographical and economic variables (P<0.001, r=0.506), scientific-technological factors and cultural factors (P<0.001, r=0.836), individual variable and scientific-technological variable (P<0.001, r=0.797) individual variable and geographical one (P<0.001, r=0.881) and managerial variable and individual (P<0.001, r=0.807) have the highest correlation and the relationship among all variable is significant.

Table7: Research variable correlation

variable	Eco	Socio-cult	Tech	Georg	Indi
Economic F.	1				
Socio- cultural F.	0.427**	1			
technological F.	0.423**	0.836**	1		
Geographical F.	0.506**	0.553**	0.759**	1	
Individual F.	0.477**	0.463**	0.797**	0.882**	1
JM F.	0.365**	0.464**	0.763**	0.763**	0.807**

Table 8: one-sample T-test of research variables

Index	Mean	SD	Norm Score	t-value	df	Sig.
Economic F.	3.99	0.503		25.68		0.001
Socio- cultural F.	4.25	0.549		29.52		0.001
Scientific technological F.	4.11	0.579		24.90		0.001
Geographical F.	4.05	0.705	3	19.33	169	0.001
Individual F.	3.99	0.640		20.23		0.001
JM F.	4.19	0.705		22.09		0.001

What is the importance of rural entrepreneurship development?

A-One-sample T-test was used to evaluate the importance of rural entrepreneurship development. Table 8 shows the average dimensions of the rural entrepreneurship development model and compares it with the average criteria. Based on results, the average of economic, Social-cultural, scientific-technological, individual and managerial factors are significantly higher than acceptable level (criterion score3). So, it can be said that policy makers can give a special advantage to implementation of JM.

Thus, to answer the research question it can be said that geographical factors, JM and scientific-technological factor are factors affecting rural entrepreneurship development. Considering obtained results, effective indices to overcome barriers of rural entrepreneurship development are commercialization, innovation, production and export share promotion, developing entrepreneurship academic resources, utilizing diverse geographical capacities, utilizing sense of patriotism, creating strategic geographical connections, management improvement, improving organizational culture and improving social/organizational structure. Research model fitness: In this research, GOF criterion is used to examine the extent to which independent variables were able to explain their dependent variables. Wetzel's et al (2009), introduced three values of 0.36, 0.25, 0.01 as weak, medium and strong values of GOF. This means

that if calculated value is 0.01 or close to it, it can be concluded that total fitness of model is weak, values equal to 0.25 and 0.36 indicate medium and strong fitness respectively. Therefore, GOF index is;

$$\sqrt{0.311 \times 0.403} = 0.3540$$

Comparing calculated GOF index value with 0.01, 0.25, 0.36 which are standard values approvers' proper total fitness.

CONCLUSION

Considering potentials and capacities of these rural areas and due to low employment rate in the province and up-to-datedness of entrepreneurship issues, the present research intends to identify effective factors and barriers of entrepreneurship development and turn this great to an opportunity in the province the results of research shows that geographical factors, scientific-technological and JM factors with coefficients of 36.1% , 27.2% and 67% (respectively) have related with entrepreneurship development significantly, and among these factors is the most effective one Also, economic, socio-cultural and individual factors with coefficients have affected entrepreneurship development less than 5% and have a weak relationship with entrepreneurship in the research areas. So, they can be mentioned as entrepreneurship development barriers which requires improvement. This study was conducted

to identify factors affecting the development of entrepreneurship in rural areas of Semnan province with emphasis a JM indicator. The results showed that among the 6 factors studied in rural areas of Semnan province, geographical factors, scientific and technological factors and JM factors are effective on entrepreneurship development in these areas. JM is an approach raised from native thinking in accordance with cultural and social requirements of Iran. Some of characteristics of this management are: providing service with divine intention, indefatigability, training managers, endurance at work, speed of action, creativity and innovation, courage, responsibility along with faith, sincerity and humility, JM is nothing but scientific management, which is based on formulas and rules proposed in management knowledge. Of course, the difference of this kind of management described by Islamic or jihadi adjectives with management is that jihadi or Islamic management is based on Islamic value system and its components. In fact, the main difference of JM with other kinds of management lies in its assumptions and intellectual foundations adopted from Islamic management. Examining the results of economic factors: this variable refers to gents such as creating SMEs, increasing economic competitiveness, creating job for job seekers especially young people, organizing financial system toward productive activities at province level, export of knowledge-based products by businesses formed in entrepreneurship process in rural areas, formation and participation of entrepreneurial enterprises.

Review of geographical factors

This variable includes factors such as developing various businesses in different sectors of the province by entrepreneurs of these areas, creating regional and provincial relations between entrepreneurs and entrepreneurial companies of Semnan province and those of other areas. This variable with coefficient of 36.1% and with T-value >1.96 (2.117), and with significance coefficient 0.034 shows that the relationship between geographical factors and entrepreneurship development in Rural areas of the province is not weak and it is a kind of amplifier. So, it can be called an effective factor for developing this type of entrepreneurship. The results of this study are consistent with the research of other scholars, (Vakil Alroaia, and Aminbidokhti, 2018; Raeessadi

et al., 2015; Mikaelo and Karamipour, 2014). To illustrate these results, it can be said that efforts have been made to use diverse geographical capacities and capabilities of eighties of Semnan province as their advantages by planning and clustering entrepreneurial industries. Also, the scope of action, of the special economic zones of the province has been developed to facilitate the development of transfer of advanced technologies, the expansion and facilitation of the production and export of goods and services, and the provision of essential needs and financial resources.

Reviewing results of JM factors

this factors includes modification and changing the present management pattern to JM desirable pattern, solving unexpected economic difficulties and problems, responsibility, preventing loss of resources in the management improvement index, empowering civil society, social foundations and understanding environmental conditions latent capacities and institutional support, using voluntary and transformational management, construction mobilization, morals and religions values in the index of organizational culture, leadership style of the optional type, new arrangement of structure and human resource, activities efficiency, increasing social capitals and self-sufficiency in the socio-organizational improvement index. This variable with coefficient of 67 percent, T-value of 4.819 which is greater than 1.96 and significance coefficient less than 0.05 indicates that there is a positive relationship between JM factors and entrepreneurship development in Semnan Province and it is an amplifying factor of entrepreneurship JM should be set as desirable managerial entrepreneurship development model in thinking system of economic and political principles of the province. Participation is obtained through civil society empowerment, social foundations and understanding environmental conditions, attracting public reliance. The results of this study are consistent with the research of other scholars, (Armand and Zabihitaheri, 2009; Mobini, 2016; Khan Ahmadi and Kheibari, 2015). However, studies in line with the approach of jihadi management and rural development can rarely be found. In addition to preventing the waste of resources, responsibility of provincial managers can lead to achieving goals. Identifying and activating latent capacities and institutional support based on

the centrality of the community institutional support based on the centrality of the community living in rural areas should be considered. Voluntary management, dynamic, transformational, flexible work force should be used in the mission related to entrepreneurship development. Ethics are religious values should be set in the workplace. Leadership style should have optional, supportive and guiding features and be less inclined to imperative style. Structure and work force get a new arrangement. Social capital increase through increasing socio-organizational trust should be on the agenda.

Reviewing results of scientific-technological factor

This variable contains the factors such as: commercialization of products, relating different sections of innovation system of Semnan through entrepreneurs of these areas, production and export of knowledge-based products, utilizing the capacities of entrepreneurship disciplines and businesses to explain all dimensions of resistive economy in this area. This variable with coefficient of resistive economy in this area. This variable with coefficient of 7.2% and T-value of 2.213 (>1.96) and significance coefficient less than 0.05 which is 0.027, shows that there is a significant relationship between scientific technological factors and entrepreneurship development. This variable can be considered as an amplifying and effective factor of it. The results of this study are consistent with the research of other scholars, (Hosseini *et al.,* 2020; Raeessadi et al., 2015; Vakil Alroaia and Aminbidokhti, 2018). To explain these results it can be said that human and scientific resources of Semnan province especially in desert areas have been largely activated and innovation system has been organized to develop entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurs of this area have tried to relate different sections of innovation system of Semnan province. The strengths and weaknesses of all dimensions of resistive economy have been studies by use of the capacities of entrepreneurship business disciplines in scientific and academic societies of Semnan province. Attempts have been made to increase the share of productions and export of knowledge-based products and services and to use economic, scientific and technical capacities to access the ability to export goods and services to other parts of Iran and beyond it. In addition, the results of this study showed that with the spirit, motivation and jihadi movements, significant achievements can be achieved in rural areas of Semnan province by adopting appropriate strategies. These strategies include: Sensitization and education activities, development of spiritual and motivational attitude and infrastructural activities. One of the effective factors in the development of rural entrepreneurship is sensitization and educational activities. Sensitization and educational activities can include the use of local media and education and promotion of rural entrepreneurial culture. Another effective strategic factor is the development of spiritual and motivational attitudes. This strategy includes promoting the spirit of jihadi among the youth and encouraging the rural by presenting new ideas. The third effective strategic factor is proper preparation. This strategy includes identifying and attracting creative and innovative villagers, creating an environment for cultivating entrepreneurial ideas, and creating brainstorms in local communities.

SUGGESTIONS

1. Considering results of economic variable, it is proposed to make more use of internally produced resources and inputs of the province, reform and reinforce financial system for productive production, and support the export of goods and services of entrepreneurial firms of the province in proportion to their added value. Economy of SP is relatively productive and this is competitiveness advantages of this province, in this case all factors of production to consumption chain get fair share according to the value produced. In order to increase the share production and export of knowledge-based products and services, a knowledge-based economy must be expanded by knowledge-based business development. The added of entrepreneurial industries of the province should increase and private sector must participate in products disposition. Meanwhile, in centers should be provided for tax revenues from these industries.

2. According to the results of social variable it is suggested that the majority of residents of rural areas of SP participate in economic activities by facilitating and encouraging collective cooperation order for different classes to reach a suitable level of income in this way. New workforce should be empowered by education, skill, creativity and experience. With focus an internal raw material consumption required by entrepreneurial industries, a new consumption

pattern must be formed and saving money should be considered in public costs. In general. JM should take added value, richness, productivity, investment and productive employment. The distribution system, pricing and updating of market surveillance practices should be clear and all products of rural entrepreneurial industries should be standard.

3. Regarding the results of scientific and technological variable there are some suggestion activating scientific and human resource of the province especially in rural areas to develop entrepreneurship, reforming innovative system of the province, increasing production and export share of knowledge-based products and goods in these areas, increasing scientific, technical and economic capacities to access goods and services export identifying and performing related measures, explaining all aspects of persisted economy in scientific and academic communities and identifying strengths and weaknesses a fit.

4. due to the results of geographical variable related suggestions are utilizing diverse capacities and capabilities of geographical advantages of the province, developing scope of action of special economic regions of the province to transport advanced technologies, developing and facilitating production and export of goods and services, providing necessary needs and financial sources of SP. Considering patriotism of entrepreneurs living in each area of the province, relative advantages of different parts of province should be identified and formed. Strategic connections and cooperation between different cities of the province and between them and other provinces should be developed.

5. According to the conclusions of individual variable some approaches are suggested: to attract skilled efficient human forces, to achieve goals with the help of willful people, to believe in his own capabilities. Self-confidence is nothing but believe in one's innate capacities, abilities and potentialities & believe in God's help in developing and growing them. Trust in reaching the goals with goal's help has the greatest impact on the speed of dynamic and struggling human movement.

6. The results of JM suggest to set JM as desirable management model for entrepreneurship development in the intellectual system of political and economic basis of the province. New system with maintained previous potentials and redness should

be created to solve unforeseen problems in economic issues. The responsibility of provincial managers can, in addition to preventing the loss of resources, lead to achieving goals. Attracting participation through strengthening civil society, social foundations and understanding environmental conditions and gaining public trust. Identifying and activating latent capacities and institutional support based on the society living in the rural areas. Voluntary, transformative, dynamic and flexible management in the missions related to entrepreneurship development should be used. Ethics and religious values should be established. Leadership style must be optional, supportive and less commanding the structure and manpower should be reorganized, more emphasis should be placed on effective activities, increasing social capitals by increasing the level of social and organizational trust should be on the agenda and promoting confidence in independence and the need for self-sufficiency should be promoted. According to the issues raised and the results of this study, it is suggested that part of future research be dedicated to measuring the status of current research strategies in the villages of Semnan province. And then, evaluate and measure the compliance of the output of this study with what actually exists in the villages. One of the limitations of this research is the small number of studies in the field of rural entrepreneurship development based on jihadi management. Although significant studies can be obtained in the field of rural entrepreneurship, foreign studies in the field of jihadi management that are required by religious teachings by the researcher have not been found. The novelty of this theory, even in domestic studies, has made a small contribution to rural development. In any case, the researchers tried to select studies that are close and consistent and with acceptable scientific validity.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Watershed Management, Technical and Professional Education, Ministry of cooperatives, labor and social welfare, Planning and management organization and Provincial government for their cooperation, his dedication and support. Also, the authors would like to thank the editor and the two anonymous reviewers for the constructive comments on improving an early version of this paper.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this manuscript. In addition, the ethical issues, including plagiarism, informed consent, misconduct, data fabrication and/or falsification, double publication and/or submission, and redundancy have been completely observed by the authors.

ABBREVIATIONS (NOMENCLATURE)

df	Degree of Freedown
Eco	Economic Factor
FL	Factor load
$Georg$	Geographical Factor
IF	Individual Factor
JM	Jihadi Management
KS	Kolmogorov-Smirnov
KMO	Kaiser Mayer-Olkin
PLS	Partial Least Squares
$R2$	Coefficient of Determination
$Socio\text{-}Cult$	Socio- Cultural Factor
Sig	Significante
SD	Standard Deviation
SEM	Structural Equation Model
$Tech$	Technological Factor

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