

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY PORTION IN ENTREPRENEURSHIP

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Summary:

In this article we accomplished the studying of information technology portion in entrepreneurship and created job opportunity. In fact, information technology is like an engine that not only more the job vehicle and Employment, but also, cause the improvement and growth of society Economy and create a new kind of economy which is called knowledge axis Economy. The purpose of this article is a review of present situation in job Establishment and emphasis of its usefulness as a kind of solving unemployment problems in societies in which a vast number of young people, in spite of their enough talent and energy, also suffering from unemployment problems.

1. Introduction:

Increasing of population in growing countries, decreasing of sources and Possibilities in these countries and origination of new sociable and economical necessities, causes a great deal of positions and responsible attention to these necessities and problems to solve. According to statistics and some surveys, One of the most important problems in growing and also in industrial Countries are unemployment. The ways for solving this universal problem called "Entrepreneurship ". In competitive economy in which confronted with International changes and transformation and causes the transformation of Industrial society to information society, entrepreneurship is called economic development engine. That could have important sociable role in economical Important, job establishment and convenience. Nowadays national economic replaced with universal economic and in this field, such countries will succeed, which not only don't confine job choices to their geography content, but also, they improve their territory to whole the world. But really which kind of tool can do this? Information technology and again internet has answer for this question. Different kinds of internet application In the last decade change the relation hypothesis which was called "universal village". Unique possibilities of internet cause the origination of new method (Form) of commerce (trade) that nowadays called electronic commerce.

Trading on line and easy paying and gaining cashes cause the great changes in the form and essence of commerce. all of these possibilities and capabilities were created by the creative people who have talented mind. These are real entrepreneur. Because not only created a job for their people around themselves, but also they created job changes for millions of people around the world by connecting to internet. So, from one point we face with information technology as a universal job establishment, and at the other hand with entrepreneurs that created a new chances for job seekers and jobs in the false (figurative) space. These entrepreneurs include a vast number of show services and products in internet, program writers and specialists in information technology . So the world's today's economics based on innovation, creativity, and using of knowledge, especially information and connection knowledge. Such kind of economic called knowledge based economy. In this article, from one point, to describe (anatomy) of information technology in entrepreneurship and from nother point studying the two side operation between them. From these points, we will try to present a clear picture of actually and potentially capabilities of this technology and created a new job changes. We hope that these subject _ matters, in this article could do the best for taking decisions and management to solve the unemployment problems.

2. what is entrepreneurship and who is entrepreneur?

Entrepreneurship *is a subject matter which is pay attentioned* by the educational system of universe countries in the late 20th century. By studying the history literature, we notice that this word for the first time, created in the Economical theories by economists and then entered the other theories of science.

Cantillon (1755), inventor of entrepreneurship word, is a risky person who buys the goods by known price and sells it to unknown price. Jean Baptist say calls entrepreneur the harmonizer and compounder of production factor, with no special particulars (Astionson and Jarilo 1990). On the other hand a person should combine the factor Production (ground, job force and capital) to produce, trade and present services, this person called "entrepreneur" and his deeds called "entrepreneurship". (Abedi 1385). One of the other full and whole description of entrepreneur was presented by "Schumpeter". He made difference in his book as a title of "economical expansion theory" between two words: innovation and invention risk for creating a product or commercial service. In his opinion the chief reason of wealth and need is innovation. So entrepreneurs are managers or owner who use invention for creating a products _commercial unit. (Zilagi and Valas 1985).

As a description above the entrepreneur is someone who:

1. create a work and job
2. self employment and others_ employment
3. create extra worth
4. produce new products and service
5. have creative and practical innovation
6. whit so many risks, make products and commercial activities
7. Know the needs and acquire them
8. change the chances to ideal forms aim
10. create production for potential demand
11. change the creative idea to wealth.

3. Types of entrepreneurship:

With a whole glance we can divide entrepreneurship into 2 chief parts: Personal entrepreneurship and foundational entrepreneurship. (Mosavi1387)

If the innovation and making a new services in the market, is product of a person, this is the personal entrepreneurship and if it is related to team effort, that is foundational entrepreneurship. Some of the entrepreneurs start their work with small and medium enterprises (SME). These enterprises have a great portion in advanced industrial expansion and create a job and have higher flexibility than the big enterprise. So many government convinced that they should provide the improvement for small and medium units as incubators (technology growth center), industrial and technological parks and support them unit they could appear as an independent company in the market. In the eastern _ south Asia 95% of all the industrial and commercial units of countries are SME'S and they affect in economic and employment as a chief element. (Mosavi 1387)

4. Participation of information technology in entrepreneurship:

It is clear nowadays that, information and connection are two chief power. These two have value and create value too. A person who has information from different markets and their costs or know the past and also the future, can decide the best for reaching the most benefit. Beside inner value, information has other aspect that ends to knowledge and affect the disicion and do the better. Connection like information is valuable and has extra value in people life. Information and connection are two chief elements in entrepreneurship activity.

Entrepreneurship without the units, organs and people is impossible. Entrepreneurship is like a social need. And discover the social needs depends an recognizing the society and its needs, and it's cultural, social, and economical texture. Knowing each entrepreneurship's activity, idieoligist or theorist, should have knowledge and wisdom toward the environment and offer opinions for solving the problems in other parts of the world. So information and knowledge like connection are the chief factors of entrepreneurship activity.

Information technology and at its head internet created a new situation in which productions, providers, sellers and customers and all the people in economical cycle, are be able to have connection with each other in false (figurative) space and exchange information, services, and products and money. Internet created new theories and ideas, that one of them is online employment. In this kind of occupation, an occupant, do his job with computer services and give his job results (like software's) through internet to the customers.

It's interesting that receiving or paying money is also done through internet like internet accounts and credit cards. Nowadays all of these activities and transactions called electronic trade. In fact electronic trade is one of the usages of information technology and at this time, in advanced countries a great portion of commercial transaction are done through electronic.

According to statistics, American electronic transaction in 2002 is 1/6 thousand million dollar which anticipate in 2006, reaches to 13/7 milliard and in 2002 to 7/1 thousand million dollar. Malaysia electronic trade in a year is dollar which anticipate that in 2006, will reach more than 158 milliard dollar (Shahidi 1387). Evidently reaching to these dollar portions in electronic trade, will be possible according planning and using the trade changes. Firms like yahoo, eBay, Amazon and others could gain great value in a short time. Statistics show that in the last 5 years of last century, the value of some of these firms is more than 200 times (Willson 1999). entrepreneurship in internet doesn't confine to these matters and there is so much software's a bout network and it's content. Entrepreneurship in attracting the ways of internet customers, internet sales gain, cooperation and false network, false reality, training and job from for distance, and all of them show the expansion of entrepreneurship in information age. Internet is a false network which is so independent. This network hasn't any border that can be trade in it so easily. For this aim people with new idea, should build internet firms and after gaining some value sell them. Improving of internet in different service fields which based a new needs causes a lot of attract to this field and try their chances. Institutes, organs and private and government organizations do their product and service presentation through internet. So their first need, is refer to people who have enough knowledge and skill. It's usual that nowadays we couldn't find an institute without information technology specialist. With computer and technology in the job market and trade and the more usage of internet transaction increased a constant market for specialists. So information technology as a new phenomenon that cause entrepreneurship in different fields.

5: useful specification of information technology in entrepreneurship:

Information technology with different specification and abilities could show a lot of flexibility in the entrepreneurship field. These specification causes the improvement in entrepreneurship and job establishment. With a whole glance we can point to some specification:

1.5: increasing of speed:

Counting and processing information and its immediate transmission decrease the doing time and increase the profit. Teaching information provide the access and search to information.

2.5: increasing of accuracy:

In humans job accuracy is changeable: but information technology provide a high and constant accuracy. In counting and processing activities, the accuracy of computer is more than human beings.

3.5: decrease of physical size of information tank:

With increasing of information technology and its exploit, there isn't any need to carry and keep a vast number of reference books. We can easily reserve some books information in a compact disk or receive resources from computer network.

4.5: removal of some kinds of official corruption:

Using of information technology, increases the clarity of doing works and omit a lot of intermediations. These two key advantages eliminate the official corruption in low levels.

5.5: created a possibility of full time job:

With information technology people's some inquiries and references, and etc., is done through computer network and automatically, so we can use it for 24 hours.

6.5: created a possibility of cooperation from far distance:

Telephone exchange, phone, teleconference, video conference and also collaboration systems and electronic data interchange and etc, are the samples of information technology in this field.

7.5: decreasing of system or organ expenses:

By recording the above points, specially, speed increasing which cause a lot of jobs, and full time job, and increase the profit of system and consequently decrease the amount of expenses.

6: present and future situation in information technology job establishment:

In a report which is lately provided and presented by means of American information technology in 2006, it is clear that the demand for information technology job force (IT) in future for growing countries will be increased, and in advanced countries will be decreased. (Hejazi 1386). And also in this report, there is a chief differences between IT firms and non IT

methods in verifying the job force needs, like export the specialists of IT jobs to foreign countries. At this time from 10 IT clerk, 9 person work in banks, insurance firms, production factories and in other non IT organs. A new survey show that not only the most IT clerks act in non IT industry, but the view points and hopes from 2 group of IT and non_ IT clerks is totally different. In past days IT jobs were a way for improvement with two digit growth coefficient, for the people who wants to be employed very fast. Nowadays so many thing have changed a lot, even economic is also increasing. Non IT employment possibility is more confident and has less anxiety. Non IT firms have more talent in job force employment according to their plans and rarely, transfer the jobs to foreign countries, although their salaries is more than the others. The reality in U.S is that IT firms fired 41219 people of their clerks between the first of 2002 and the first season of 2003, which this number in non IT firms is 438924. employment in IT firms during 12 month period is very low. These data show that IT job force in advanced and industrial countries is continues and constant.

IT job market show that from each 4 firms, 3 of them say that, during the past 12 month. There isn't any change in their clerk salaries. 76 percent of non IT firms and 19 percent of IT firms which offer this change, say that during the last year, they increased the salaries. Only 8 percent of firms, say during the past 12 month their salaries were in low level. IT firms have 20 times more portion than this number to non IT firms. 17 percent of firms say that they plan for changes in salaries and will do this in connection with IT clerks during the next 12 month. 65 percent of IT firms say that they will increase the salaries, instead 11 percent say they will decrease the salaries (Hejazi). But beside these realities we have lots of hope as economic which created a lot of job demanders, entrepreneur managers could fill their jobs with more choice freedom. In the last decade of 1990 and in competence market, entrepreneurs want to teach and gain experience. By being smoother in market, entrepreneurs wants to attract teaching and special job experience. Nowadays the firms want to more their IT jobs to foreign countries for some reasons. Like: the need for expanding the nativity of products and services, possibility using of time differences and geographical for creating a second or third turn job as a vehicle for stopping the markets and also a strategy for decreasing the expanses. From where, the nature of foreign firm complicated the IT job force crowds, more than the past and the traditional balance between expense and quality removed step by step. So, the foreign job expansion propounded as an one choice and more entrepreneurs use this way for more IT jobs.

7: conclusion:

We have seen that information technology have a lot of changes in all social activities like Entrepreneurship and attentioned as an important factor in entrepreneurship. Also Entrepreneurship has vast activity field in information technology. Entrepreneurship is a base for technology extension is a way forent repreneurship. So we face whit two point operation and by importance of Entrepreneurship the duty of social manager organs will be distinguished. The government should expand and reinforce the ways of Entrepreneurship in information technology which are the same information and connection network and provide the new possible access to these networks. Mean while created and expand a culture of using networks and carry out the necessity law and provisions. From another point, in private center of another parts of increasing IT firms, there are clerks and this is show that connection with products or new plans, necessitous to new human force. These activities not only, cause the improvement of IT expenses, but also attracts the human resources. So it seems That these firms could improve their employment aims and have more entrepreneurship portion. And also the transmission of IT jobs to foreign countries is one of the potential capabilities of information technology in job market.

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