Designing and testing a model for entrepreneurial development with a focus on individual, group, organizational and environmental components

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INTRODUCTION

According to the modern economic theory, changing ideas and creating innovations is the mainstay of economic development, and entrepreneurship is the most prominent tool for bringing society to this goal (Zyrmay, 2011). Entrepreneurship is not limited to advanced industrial countries. In general, in many cases, the overall rate of entrepreneurial activity in developing countries is growing at a higher rate. The process of economic development in developed countries reflects the fact that the economy is under the influence of entrepreneurship, so that entrepreneurs discover and exploit the capital of countries, and thus play a central role in developing countries. Evidence suggests that entrepreneurship is the cause of development in industrialized countries such as America, Japan and Germany. (Khanka, 2003). First, to discuss the importance of the three stages of economic development, the factor-driven stage, the efficiency-driven stage and the innovation-driven stage. Second, to examine the empirical evidence on the relationship between stages of economic development and entrepreneurship. Third, to present a summary of the papers in the context of the theory. Evaluates the factors influencing the successful startup of new firms from three different perspectives: entrepreneurial, organizational, and ecological. Firm performance and development stages of the new ventures are also examined. Data are drawn from on-site interviews with and questionnaire responses from company principals and evaluation forms completed by the customers of twelve U.S. courseware companies during March-October 1983. Findings show a direct, positive correlation between the entrepreneur's educational level and company development. However, years of experience in the courseware industry are found to be unrelated to startup success and company development. Significantly related to startup success and company development are the breadth, source, and clarity of the initial business idea and the level of motivation and commitment of the entrepreneur. Differences between early and later stage companies are also demonstrated, with regard to personnel stability, startup scale, management control, and management practices—with startup success being associated with (1) implementing startup on a small scale with incremental expansion, (2) having a single person in command, and (3) active involvement of top management and board members in decision making. The ecological perspective examines how to support the establishment of an industry, and leads to consideration of whether emphases on competitive or collaborative environments in which firms must operate are more effective. These objectives were established from the literature, lavish in references emphasizing the importance of stimulating entrepreneurial initiatives in large organizations. As the CEA test has been improved, it was initially chosen to subject the Gletest to a statistical evaluation of validity and reliability. The second part involved applying those instruments to managers of large companies and verify the possible correlations between these antecedents of Corporate Entrepreneurship. But during my more than two decades studying and consulting for companies in a broad range of industries, I have found that firms rarely articulate strategies to align their innovation efforts with their business strategies. A website you find on the Internet might seem fine at first, but as you scroll down, go to another page, or try to send a contact request, it can start showing some design flaws and errors. This makes quality control so important in every field, where an end-user product is created. Yet, a sour pear won’t cause as much damage as a self-driving car with poor quality autopilot software. A single error in an EHR system might put a patient’s life at risk, while an eCommerce website that has performance issues might cost the owner millions of dollars in revenue. That is why we at AltexSoft put a premium on the quality of software we build for our clients. In this paper, we will share our insights on the quality assurance and testing process, our best practices and preferred strategies. Microservices" - yet another new term on the crowded streets of software architecture. Although our natural inclination is to pass such things by with a contemptuous glance, this bit of terminology describes a style of software systems that we are finding more and more appealing. We've seen many projects use this style in the last few years, and results so far have been positive, so much so that for many of our colleagues this is becoming the default style for building enterprise applications. Sadly, however, there's not much information that outlines what the microservice style is and how to do it. In short, the microservice architectural style is an approach to developing a single application as a suite of small services, each running in its own process and communicating with lightweight mechanisms, often an HTTP resource API. These services are built around business capabilities and independently deployable by fully automated deployment machinery. There is a bare minimum of centralized management of these services, which may be written in different programming languages and use different data storage technologies. To start explaining the microservice style it's useful to compare it to the monolithic style: a monolithic application built as a single unit. Enterprise Applications are often built in three main parts: a client-side user interface (consisting of HTML pages and javascript running in a browser on the user's machine) a database (consisting of many tables inserted into a common, and usually relational, database management system), and a server-side application. The serverside application will handle HTTP requests, execute domain logic, retrieve and update data from the database, and select and populate HTML views to be sent to the browser. This server-side application is a monolith - a single logical executable. Any changes to the system involve building and deploying a new version of the server-side application.