

Examine the role of developing strategies to expand insurance on social entrepreneurship

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Abstract: With increasing social problems in both developed and developing countries in recent decades, social entrepreneurship as a way to solve these problems and increase human well-being is more important. The process uses an innovative combination of social entrepreneurship and the private sector and to exploit the commercial opportunities that create social value. The International Social Security as one of the largest and broadest missions, public sector, a major share of the costs of government and a significant proportion of gross domestic product allocated to the advanced countries. The expanded range of support for one of the biggest challenge faces social security. This descriptive study using a survey questionnaire to investigate the role of improving the coverage of social entrepreneurship in the branches of social security measures to strengthen Fars province is doing. Heads and deputies of the community organizations and research hypothesis the combination of structural solutions process development and insurance coverage and social entrepreneurship, strategic and operational measures have been proposed, the binomial test is proven. In addition, an appropriate level of social entrepreneurship in the social welfare measures was confirmed.

Key words: Social entrepreneurship; Structural solutions; Process solutions; Operational standards; Strategic measures credit risk; Econometric modeling; Financial and banking institutions

1. Introduction

With increasing social problems in both developed and developing countries in recent decades, social entrepreneurship as a way of solving social problems, create social value and enhance human well-being is more important consequently, some researchers have paid attention to this issue (Alvani and Abdollahpour, 2008). The process uses an innovative combination of social entrepreneurship and to exploit the opportunities the social value they create. Social entrepreneurship refers to innovative activities and the creation of social value which can be done in the non-profit and commercial (Days, 2001). Due to the fact that social entrepreneurship is an effective way of working and sustainable economic and social development of the country's and every day a greater part of society to attract attention, it is also necessary due to the concept of space. This research aims to develop strategies for coverage of this issue is the extent to strengthen the standards of social entrepreneurship and can be introduced social security as a social entrepreneur?

1.2. Literature

Many studies have emphasized the importance of entrepreneurship as a fundamental competitive

advantage to create value have emphasized. Of CE as a competitive advantage to create value for the organization remembered. Economic development requires identifying and creating entrepreneurial opportunities. In other words, entrepreneurship is as a new phenomenon in the economy an important role in the development of the country's economy. Entrepreneurship in competitive and market-based economy is nowadays a key role. Because of the role of entrepreneurs in the process of development and economic growth, many governments in developed countries and developing countries attempt and the maximum utilization of research findings is the more of the characteristics of entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial activities to encourage entrepreneurship training and guidance. Entrepreneurs with the skills to identify opportunities for the development of the position and movement are located changes in economic and social development are the true pioneers (Alvani and Abdollahpour, 2008).

1.3. Research Background

1.3.1. Internal investigations

Before examining the literature should be noted similar studies have directly Examine the as a means of improving the relationship between insurance coverage and social entrepreneurship is related to both domestic and foreign studies found in the

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literature. So in this section separately to the study of research social entrepreneurship and development will be covered by insurance. In another study, entitled "Institutional factors influencing the emergence of social entrepreneurial activities" role of in the emergence of social entrepreneurial activities with institutional approach and institutional factors that affect the appearance of the view North investigated and social entrepreneurship activities using qualitative research methods in both formal and informal institutional factors through interviews with 10 social entrepreneurs were identified in Tehran. The formal institutional factors are influencing the emergence of social entrepreneurship activities (Arasti et al., 2012). A study titled "model of entrepreneurship in the public sector," the application of entrepreneurship in public sector institutions is examined. The results of the study indicated that organizations do not have sufficient entrepreneurial and to establish entrepreneurship in public organizations of agents inside and outside the organization should support entrepreneurial behaviors and activities and provide the necessary infrastructure (Haghshenas et al., 2007). Another study entitled "Analysis of the evolution of the social structure of the country and explain the factors favorable and unfavorable development" for the purpose of dissection problems of social security, structural dimensions and organizational and evaluate the quality and impact of macro-economic factors, social and cultural structures and institutions responsible for the welfare of the country, favorable and unfavorable factors in the development of a list of Social Security and their effects on the structure and organization of social security is paid. The study of the global environment (terms and transnational factors), Space (Terms and national factors), the surrounding environment (factors associated with social partners and audiences) and also fund space (conditions and factors related to the components of the organization) has been studied (Heydari, 2003).

1.3.2. External investigations

In a study conducted by the ILO in 2001, ILO methods and principles to guide the development of the social security system in the world is expressed; the moderating effects of social security system of Southeast Asia (Thailand, Indonesia, etc.) in the financial crisis of 1997 has been signed, and shows that the social security system plays an important role in preventing poverty in the years served. In other parts of the report examines the social security system in different countries such as Brazil, Central

and Eastern European countries, Tanzania, West Africa, India and ... the (MacKinnon, 2004).

2. Method

The descriptive research study, research is descriptive research.

2.1. Community sample

2.1.1. The population and sample selection methods

The population in this study, chairmen and deputy branch of social security organizations in Fars province of type 1 and 2 (9 branches), directors of the subsidiaries' income type 3, 4, and 5 (25 branches). A total of 34 branches in Fars province, 68 people in the population was considered that due to the limited population it was approved by the supervisors and advisers decided that the whole community (68) studied. The results obtained in this study; there was no need to say the number of samples is equal.

2.2. Research hypotheses

The main hypothesis: improving coverage will boost the standard of social entrepreneurship. Secondary hypotheses:

- Developing strategies for structural coverage criteria reinforce the strategy of social entrepreneurship.
- Developing strategies for structural coverage will boost the operational criteria of social entrepreneurship.
- Process development strategies coverage of social entrepreneurship is to strengthen the strategic criteria.
- Process development strategies coverage will boost the operational criteria of social entrepreneurship.

Findings of the study:

2.2.1. Hypothesis 1

H0: structural solutions for insurance coverage will boost the development of social entrepreneurship are strategic criteria.

H1: strategies for developing structural coverage metrics reinforce the strategy of social entrepreneurship.

$$1) \begin{matrix} H_0 : p \geq 0.60 \\ H_1 : p < 0.60 \end{matrix}$$

Table 1: Sub binomial test hypothesis 1

Groups	Classification	Number	Observed rate	Ratio test	Significant level
Sub-hypothesis 1	Group 1	<= 3	13	.2	.6
	Group 2	> 3	55	.8	
	Total		68	1.0	

In the above table to the left of the groups, the definition of groups, each group Number data, the ratio of the observed significance level of the test and it shows. Since the first hypothesis sig is less than 5%, assuming a 0.6-fold success rejected. On the other hand, the observed ratio of 0.6 compared to the first group. If the amount is less than 0.6, assuming the hypothesis H0 is rejected and H1 is approved (ibid.).

2.2.2. Hypothesis 2

H0: structural development strategies to strengthen the operational criteria of social entrepreneurship are not insurance coverage.

H1: structural development strategies to strengthen the operational criteria of social entrepreneurship are insurance coverage.

Table 2: Sub binomial test hypothesis 2

Groups		Classification	Number	Observed rate	Ratio test	Significant level
Sub-hypothesis 2	Group 1	<= 3	16	.2	.6	.000
	Group 2	> 3	52	.8		
	Total		68	1.0		

The second hypothesis, because 0.2 is less than 0.6, so it can be concluded structural solutions of insurance coverage will boost the operational criteria of social entrepreneurship.

H0: Process development strategies coverage of social entrepreneurship is not lead to strengthen the strategic criteria.

H1: Process development strategies coverage of social entrepreneurship lead to strengthen the strategic criteria.

2.2.3. Hypothesis 3

Table 3: Sub binomial test hypothesis 3

Groups		Classification	Number	Observed rate	Ratio test	Significant level
Sub-hypothesis 3	Group 1	<= 3	19	.3	.6	.000
	Group 2	> 3	49	.7		
	Total		68	1.0		

The third hypothesis, because 0.3 is less than 0.6, so it can be concluded the process-oriented development strategies coverage enhances the strategic criteria of social entrepreneurship.

H0: strategy development process to strengthen the operational criteria of social entrepreneurship is not insurance coverage.

H1: strategy development process to strengthen the operational criteria of social entrepreneurship is insurance coverage.

2.2.4. Hypothesis 4

Table 4: Sub binomial test hypothesis 4

Groups		Classification	Number	Observed rate	Ratio test	Significant level
Sub-hypothesis 4	Group 1	<= 3	11	.2	.6	.000
	Group 2	> 3	57	.8		
	Total		68	1.0		

The fourth hypothesis, because 0.2 is less than 0.6, so it can be concluded the process-oriented development strategies coverage will boost the operational criteria of social entrepreneurship. The main hypothesis:

H0: developing strategies to strengthen the standards of social entrepreneurship is not insurance coverage.

H1: developing strategies to strengthen the standards of social entrepreneurship is insurance coverage.

Table 5: Binomial test the main hypothesis

Groups		Classification	Number	Observed rate	Ratio test	Significant level
Main-hypothesis	Group 1	<= 3	9	.1	.6	.000
	Group 2	> 3	59	.9		
	Total		68	1.0		

The main hypothesis, because 0.1 is less than 0.6, so it can be concluded that improving insurance coverage will boost the standard of social entrepreneurship.

Effects of experience and education variables on assumptions because the entire population over 5 years of experience, can be analyzed using the Mann-

Whitney did. The significance level for all hypotheses was more than 0.05, and then the result would be the effect on the response variable had no experience since the 0.05 level of significance for all further assumptions, which are a result of changing higher education had no effect on the response. Evaluation of Social Entrepreneurship in the Social Security Corporation.

Table 6: Rating changing experience

Experience		Number	Average rating	Overall rating
Hypothesis1	2.00	16	28.81	461.00
	3.00	52	36.25	1885.00
	Total	68		
Hypothesis2	2.00	16	29.03	464.50
	3.00	52	36.18	1881.50
	Total	68		
Hypothesis3	2.00	16	32.47	519.50
	3.00	52	35.13	1826.50
	Total	68		
Hypothesis4	2.00	16	34.47	551.50
	3.00	52	34.51	1794.50
	Total	68		
Main Hypothesis	2.00	16	31.34	501.50
	3.00	52	35.47	1844.50
	Total	68		

Table 7: Whitney test for changing experience

Test	Hypothesis1	Hypothesis2	Hypothesis3	Hypothesis4	Main Hypothesis
Whitney (U)	325.000	328.500	383.500	415.500	365.500
Wilcoxon (w)	461.000	464.500	519.500	551.500	501.500
Z value	-1.571	-1.422	-.520	-.009	-.897
Significant level	.116	.155	.603	.993	.370

Table 8: Variable Rate Higher Education

Education		Number	Average rating	Overall rating
Hypothesis1	1.00	60	34.81	2088.50
	2.00	8	32.19	257.50
	Total	68		
Hypothesis2	1.00	60	33.92	2035.00
	2.00	8	38.88	311.00
	Total	68		
Hypothesis3	1.00	60	34.59	2075.50
	2.00	8	33.81	270.50
	Total	68		
Hypothesis4	1.00	60	33.76	2025.50
	2.00	8	40.06	320.50
	Total	68		
Main Hypothesis	1.00	60	34.16	2049.50
	2.00	8	37.06	296.50
	Total	68		

Table 9: Whitney test for variables Higher Education

Test	Hypothesis1	Hypothesis2	Hypothesis3	Hypothesis4	Main Hypothesis
Whitney (U)	221.500	205.000	234.500	195.500	219.500
Wilcoxon (w)	257.500	2035.000	270.500	2025.500	2049.500
Z value	-.420	-.749	-.116	-1.096	-.480
Significant level	.674	.454	.908	.273	.632

Table 10: Frequency of responses for the Social Entrepreneurship

Options	Frequency	Percent	Percentage of valid	Cumulative percentage
Valid options	3.00	3	4.4	4.4
	4.00	60	88.2	92.6
	5.00	5	7.4	100.0
كُل	68	100.0	100.0	

Table 11: Distribution of the categories of social entrepreneurship

Sum	Confirmation	Rejection	Categories
100	97.79	2.21	Percent

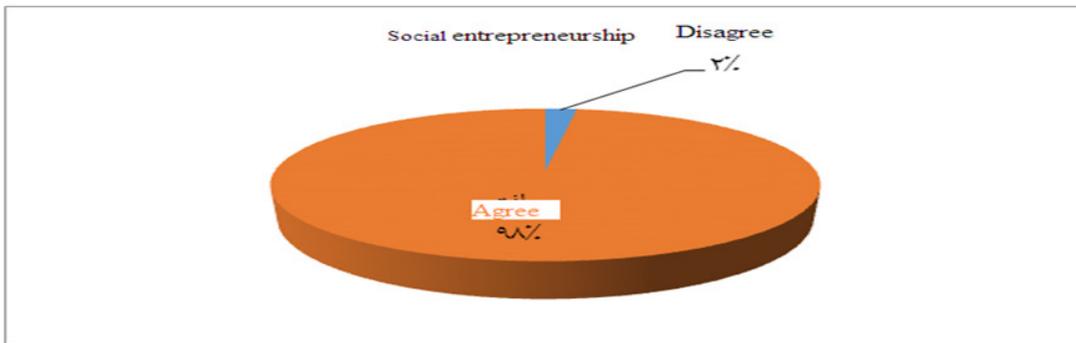


Fig. 1: The concept of social entrepreneurship

Table 12: binomial test for levels of social entrepreneurship

Groups	Classification	Number	Observed rate	Ratio test	Significant level
social entrepreneurship	Group 1	<= 3	3	.0	.6 .000
	Group 2	> 3	65	1.0	
	Total		68	1.0	

Mann-Whitney test, the following indicates that the variable had no effect on the response of experience and education

Table 13: Rating changing experience for the Social Entrepreneurship

Experience	Number	Average rating	Overall rating
social	2.00	16	33.50
entrepreneurship	3.00	52	34.81
Total	68		

Table 14: Mann-Whitney test for changing experience

Test	social entrepreneurship
Whitney (U)	400.000
Wilcoxon (w)	536.000
Z value	-.414
Significant level	.679

Table 15: Variable Rate Higher Education for the Social Entrepreneurship

Education	Number	Average rating	Overall rating
social	1.00	60	34.09
entrepreneurship	2.00	8	37.56
Total	68		

Table 16: Whitney test for variables Higher Education

Test	social entrepreneurship
Whitney (U)	215.500
Wilcoxon (w)	2045.500
Z value	-.834
Significant level	.404

3. The results

Main hypothesis states that improving insurance coverage will boost the standard of social entrepreneurship. The results showed that the variables of education and experience did not affect the hypotheses and the first sub-hypothesis states that development strategies for structural coverage criteria reinforce the strategy of social entrepreneurship. The results showed that higher education and experience in the aforementioned hypothesis is unaffected. The second sub-hypothesis suggests that the coverage of structural measures to strengthen the operational criteria of social entrepreneurship. The results showed that higher

education and experience in the aforementioned hypothesis is unaffected. The third sub-hypothesis states that the strategy development process insurance coverage policy measures to strengthen social entrepreneurship. The results showed that higher education and experience in the aforementioned hypothesis is unaffected. The fourth sub-hypothesis states that the guidelines development process insurance coverage will boost the operational criteria of social entrepreneurship. The results showed that higher education and experience in the aforementioned hypothesis is unaffected. With respect to the first sub-hypothesis, the structural development of strategies for social security coverage, including a review of the

organizational structure, introduction of insurance coverage and premium rates than less, to update the rules to suit the needs of the community, reduce the gap between the public and private sector health rate, qualitative and quantitative development agencies, insurance immigrants, small branches of social entrepreneurship, strategic criteria such as type 4 and 5 can explore new opportunities to achieve specific objectives. And more attention to events external to internal events, pursuit of social responsibility and mission, spirit of community activism and social change agents in the sector intensified. With regard to the second sub-hypothesis, social security organizations develop strategies for structural coverage criteria outlined above can be operational criteria such as flexibility and learning social entrepreneurship, according to the third sub-hypothesis, the social security insurance solutions development process, such as interaction with other countries. And use their experiences in the field of social security, optimize the use of modern information and communication technologies, identify and attract new segments, enabling mobile Squads and health insurance, re-engineering processes and optimize them, strengthen the response to the client, encouraging individual creativity and a storage and distribution of individual and group knowledge about the organizational experiences for individuals and department goals and performance evaluation period, staff training tailored to job requirements, promoting insurance community through marketing insurance, insurance plan and inform citizens about the legal rights of individuals and the creation of a university degree in social insurance, pursuit of social responsibility and mission, spirit of community activism and social change agents in the sector intensified. According to the fourth sub-hypothesis, the process of social security coverage mentioned strategies can measure social entrepreneurship operational criteria such as flexibility and learning, finally, it should be noted that today the dominant approach in modern social security systems, the establishment of social security systems is laminated cover all population groups. In fact, the layering of the system, determined in accordance with the level of support provided to the status of the population. It would hope to change society's approach towards modern methods of social security, social justice.

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