Отчет

о выступлении на конференции "2nd International Conference on Innovation and Entrepreneurship ICIE-2014" (Bangkok, Thailand)

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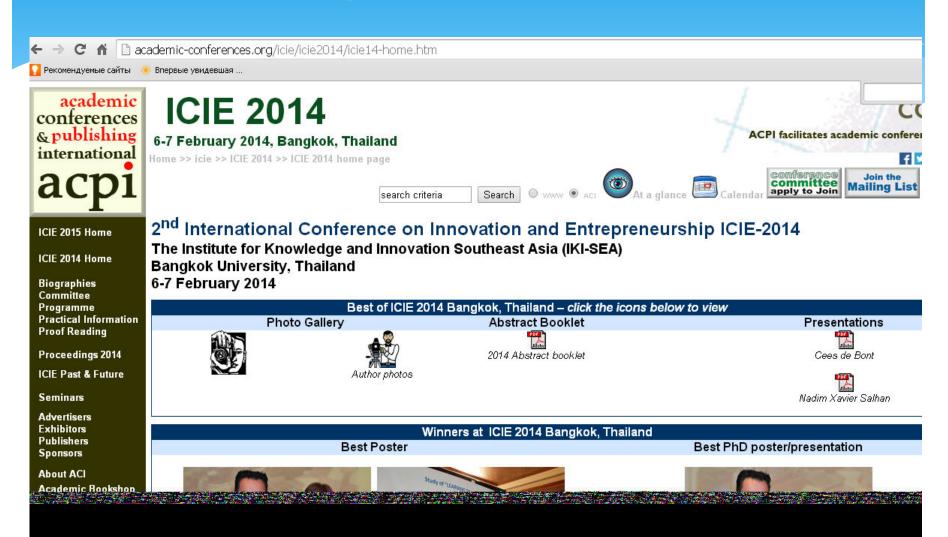
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Организация



Abstract booklet (online)

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2nd International Conference on Innovation and Entrepreneurship ICIE-2014 The Institute for Knowledge and Innovation Southeast Asia (IKI-SEA) Bangkok University, Theiland 6-7 February 2014



Photo Gallery



Photo Gallery



Тема доклада

The Role of Networks in Development of Small and Medium Siezed Enterprises in Kazakhstan

Types of Network

Social network

 "the totality of all persons connected by a certain type of relationship and constructed by finding the ties between all persons in a population under study, regardless of how it is organized into role-sets and actionsets" (Aldrich and Zimmer, 1986)

Business network

 set of connected exchange relationships among business units (Blankenburg and Johanson, 1992)

Influence of networks on entrepreneurial performance

H1: There is a positive relationship between network support and entrepreneurial performance.

Research methodology 1

 The founders or managing directors of 70 firms identified in the database were used as a primary informant for the purpose of this study. The questionnaire contains 31 items with a detailed instruction indicating how and in what order participants should answer proposed questions. There are five primary constructs that are under investigation; a type of network formation, network in the start-up stage of business, network support, inter-firm network benefits, and impact of all these items on entrepreneurial success.

Research methodology 2

Dependent variable

entrepreneurial success

Independent variable

network support

Table 1: Cronbach α

No	Construct	Items	Cronbach α
1	Type of network	5	0.78
	formation		
2	Network in the start-up	2	0.54
	stage of business		
3	Network support	6	0.76
4	Inter-firm network	10	0.82
	benefits		
5	Entrepreneurial success	6	0.79

Table 2: Sample Characteristics

Item	%	Item	%
Gender		Industry	
Male	78	Agriculture	3
Female	22	Consumer products	18
		Manufacturing	7
Age		Food	19
20-29	4	Transportation	6
30-39	35	Other	17
40-49	48		
50-59	13		

Table 3: Frequency table of type of network formation

No	Item	Frequ	uency	Percentage	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Professional association	12	58	17.1	82.9
2	External consultants	31	39	44.3	55.7
3	Seminar	23	47	32.9	67.1
4	Trade fairs	32	38	45.7	54.3
5	Business contacts	68	2	97.1	2.9

Table 4: Frequency table of networks in the start-up stage of business

Ν	Networks	Family members	Consumer	Professionals	Governmen	Companies
0	Item	and friends	S		t agencies	
1	Contact for	16	13	16	13	12
	advice	22.9	18.6	22.9	18.6	17.1
	%					
2	Overcome	21	6	14	14	15
	problems	30.0	8.6	20.0	20.0	21.4
	%					

Table 5: Frequency table of network support

N	10	Networks	Family	Consumers	Professionals	Government	Companies
		ltem	members			agencies	
			and friends				
1	-	Financial support	39	1	11	11	8
		%	55.7	1.4	15.7	15.7	11.4
2		Technology	18	7	10	12	23
		support	25.7	10.0	14.3	17.1	32.9
		%					
3	;	Labor skill	12	7	23	6	22
		development	17.1	10.0	32.9	8.6	31.4
		%					
4	L	Marketing and	7	12	23	7	21
		market	10.0	17.1	32.9	10.0	30.0
		development					
		%					
5	;	Consulting	11	8	22	11	18
		%	15.7	11.4	31.4	15.7	25.7
6	;	Raw material	18	7	9	15	21
		supply	25.7	10.0	12.9	21.4	30.0
		%					

Table 6: Frequency analysis of inter-firm network benefits

No	Item	Frequ	uency	Percentage	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Financial performance	66	4	94.3	5.7
2	Operational performance	54	16	77.1	22.9
3	New ideas for products or processes	52	18	74.3	25.7
4	Management skills	63	7	90.0	10.0
5	New equipment or production processes	48	22	68.6	31.4
6	New techniques or skills	47	23	67.1	32.9
7	New contacts or suppliers	67	3	95.7	4,3
8	Design or development new products	34	36	48.6	51.4
9	Share specialty services or technologies	46	24	65.7	34.3
10	Interaction with competitors	31	39	44.3	55.7

Table 7: Descriptive analysis of entrepreneurial performance

No		N	Min.	Max.	Mean	Std.
	Item					Deviation
1	Past progress	70	1.00	5.00	2.21	0.97
2	Present overall position	70	1.00	5.00	3.65	0.99
3	Future overall prospects	70	1.00	5.00	4.14	0.93
4	Present sales performance	70	1.00	5.00	3.57	0.94
5	Future sales prospects	70	1.00	5.00	4.22	0.95
6	Financial result of last year	70	1.00	5.00	2.55	0.97

Table 8: Correlation test results

Variables		1	2
1. Network support Pearson Correlation		1	,687**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000,
	Ν	70	70
2. Entrepreneurial	Pearson Correlation	<i>,</i> 687**	1
performance	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000,	
	Ν	70	70

Table 9: Model summary

Model	R	R²	Adjusted R ²	Std. Error Estimate	of	the
1	,687a	,472	,445	,51226		

Table 10: ANOVA table

Model		Sum	of	df	Mean	F	Sig.
		Squares			Square		
1	Regression	5,442		1	5,442	20,771	<i>,</i> 000a
	Residual	17,844		68	,262		
	Total	23,286		69			

Discussion and conclusion 1

- Results show that many companies have no relationship with professional associations, mostly prefer business networks for advice and overcoming problems.
- The start-up stage of business main advisor is social network ties, i.e. family members and friends. This stems from the relatively small size and lack of institutionalization.
- Networks are the main means of financial performance and a source of reaching new contacts and suppliers, as well as management skills.

Discussion and conclusion

- Networking is an effective vehicle for obtaining necessary resources for small enterprises from the external environment
- In the stage of starting new venture, social network relationships work as an opportunity set for an entrepreneur
- Main implication of this study for entrepreneurs and SMEs is that firms which sustain relationships with their networks are more likely to be successful in their businesses since support from the actors in the network can be the best source of their performance.



