



# **Educational system of entrepreneurship for disabled rural people Case study Lorestan Province**

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## **Abstract**

This research is about educational system of entrepreneurship for disabled rural people. The present research is applied orientation and its method is survey, descriptive, correlation, and causative. Statistical society of the research includes all disabled rural people in Lorestan province which are 13085 people. 374 people out of these 13085 people were chosen as a sample based on Cochran's sample size formula and the sample was classified sampling. In each class, these samples were chosen based on simple random sampling. After defining the reliability and validity of the questioner, data were processed by SPSS<sub>v22</sub> software. Statistics of mean, median, mode, index of differences regression analysis in descriptive statistics and , path analysis and confirmatory path analysis and structural equation model analysis verification of the model is made possible by using has been possible by using lisrel software.

**key words:** disabled people, rural persons with physical-motor disabilities, entrepreneurship, entrepreneurship education.

## **Introduction**

the survey of statistics center of Iran (1392=2014) about disabled people is resemble to world statistics which shows that a low percentage of people in our country have physical-motor disability. These people have physical-motor, mental, psychic, social disabilities and some of them are deaf or blind. In fact, about 7 million people of Iran need rehabilitation in some respect. If we think that if just %07 of these disabled people are suffer from sever disability and if they are not supported, either they will die or they are exploited. Thus, the importance of

this issue is clear (statistics center of Iran, 1392). So, this question comes into mind that responsible organization like welfare office with its limit facilities is able to rehabilitate a low percentage of these disabled people. That is, how much physical rehabilitation is applied from treatment to offering assisting things, rehabilitation, learning career, employment, and social rehabilitation in order to integrate disabled people into a society where they live? According to statistics and service quality which is offered, low percentage of disabled

people can benefit these services if they have capacity of rehabilitation and entrepreneurship and if they can use the service of other organizations. So, all agree on this issue that by applying modern policies and rules, it lasts centuries for covering rehabilitation in cities while more than %50 percent of disabled people live in rural areas. So, we should think about other policies and rules. Disability is an inevitable reality and it has been existed from past until now as a social phenomena. Thus, the concept of disability has been mentioned by world healthcare organization as an umbrella term for injuries, applied limitations and cooperative limitations (karasco et. al, 2011). These disabilities include physical-motor disabilities which Broon and Ternner believe that these disabilities mainly limit individual life (Broon and Ternner, 2010).

physical-motor disabled people have a weaker mental health, they are less satisfied with their health, they have high level of depression, and they are supported emotionally less than others and they are supported in social cooperation's and commitments less than others (noosk, et. Al, 2007). disabled people have physical-motor defections and because of privations derived from these disabilities they are not able to communicate with their peers and adults and they face emotional and social compatibility, these people are usually isolated and introverted (siadatian, 1391). In Europe some policies have been done in order to promote the education of interperuenership for disabled people. That is why, identifying potential obstacles and also motivating factors of interperuenership for disabled people should be prepared.

European policy makers developed some plans in order to encourage and motivate disabled people to be able to enter the market place and

keep on their cooperation's. These policies are because of supporting the education of interperuenership and sometimes for increasing the rate of cooperation in the market place for rural physical-motor disabled people ( John, K, 2014). In developing countries some necessary actions have been done in order to increase the level of employment among physical-motor disabled people, educating them, attempting for not having discrimination, having access to financial and vocational service and rehabilitation and learning. Although, some comprehensive actions have been done to improve physical-motor disabled people, it seems that governments and private organizations have not been able to be effective. In addition, many developing countries don't have informal dominant economy and common employment alternatives. Thus, promoting interperuenership of disabled people in order to fight against poverty is recommended in these countries (WHO& WB, 2013). The importance of interperuenership for the development of countries was recorded in a book called *the wealth of nations* ( Smith, 2009) which because of that it was emphasized on the importance of invention as a catalyst and a means for development and a necessary device for eradicating poverty. In general, it seems that interperuenership success has a close relationship with motivations, skills and attitudes of the entrepreneur ( Rigonen and kanpolla, 2007). In contemporary world, small businesses especially new businesses are seen as means of interperuenership more than always, and not only has it a role in employment and sociopolitical stability, but also it has a role in entrepreneurship and competitive strength (venkers and trik, 2007). A strong statistical and positive relationship between entrepreneurship



and growth in all over the wide range of observed units, measurement of establishment, industry, region and country, has been proved. Confronting with the increasing the anxiety about unemployment, employment (zaii , growth and international competition in worldwide markets, policy makers have answered these evidences with a new verdict in order to propagate establishment of new businesses under the covering of entrepreneurship. One who suffers, tries to look for a solution (Ashayeri, 1392). Disabled people are the biggest racial minority of the world and it is estimated that least %10 percent of the population of the world ( about 65 million people) live with one of the disabilities ( WHO & WB, 2013). From the beginning of their creations, some humans have experienced the performance limitations, these people suffer from inequalities than others in different fields including healthcare, sheltering, and employment. The existence of such people has made the worldwide society to solve the problems of inequality and improve the present situation and apply the educating of entrepreneurship for disabled people (WHO & WB, 2013).. elements of the education system of entrepreneurship: it is important to say that in order to investigate and know the system of the educating system of entrepreneurship, we should be familiar with entrepreneurship elements which are focused by nongovernmental organizations. Thus, in order to investigate the elements of this system, systematic approach has been used.

Systematic approach of education system: Organizational element model (OEM) three kinds of results ( product, output and result) are considered as wider elements of a frame which are called organization element models (OEM).

This model has been shown in next model. In this model the relationships among what organizations apply, do or produce and the results from these activities have been shown. 5 organizational elements in three fields below have been summarized: organizational attempts ( what organizations apply or do) organizational results ( what they produce in organizations) results ( what is produced for the rural community or rural society and comes back to community or rural society. Each organizational element is dependent on other elements: organizational attempts ( inputs and processes) lead to organizational results ( product and output) and both of them make it possible to achieve results ( outcomes) ( Kafman et, al, 1374).

Interpreneurship of disabled people in every country is one of the important issues of those countries which need continues education. Training entrepreneurship for rural physical-motor disabled people has an essential role in eradicating poverty, developing in every aspects and accomplishment of goals. Since system of educating entrepreneurship is turning into one of the main strategic elements of providing job opportunities and eradicating poverty in the world. In the dynamic process of educating entrepreneurship for disabled people, real development centers provide real entrepreneurship and the support of business channels lead money and invest directly to the projects of development centers and supporting business channels develops the entrepreneurship directly. Development of entrepreneurship leads to the growth of interpreneurial companies and small businesses and growth of interpreneurial companies and new businesses leads to the expansion of entrepreneurship. Educating entrepreneurship to disabled people is necessary

for the development of economic, social, and cultural progress, development and progress of entrepreneurship among deprived people is one of the ends of small businesses (UG. Mcpherson, 2003).

The general purpose of this research is designing the educational system of entrepreneurship for rural physical- motion disabled people in Lorestan province. Special purposes of this research are individual features, identifying the appropriate concept of teaching entrepreneurship , identifying the appropriate model of educational evaluation, , identifying the appropriate method of teaching entrepreneurship, identifying rialia , identifying features of teacher.

### **Discussion and conclusion**

Ebadi et al (1393) in a study entitled determining the barriers to the employment of persons with Physical-motor disabilities, and its applications for rehabilitation managers stated that based on the findings it was realized that investing in the employment of persons with physical-motor disabilities has five main obstacles including: educational, economic, legal, attitudinal and environmental obstacles. Some strategies have been discussed to eliminate the presented obstacles which rehabilitation managers can do for these people. In respect with the lack of employment among people with disabilities, it is necessary that employment opportunities will be explored for different kinds of disabilities based on in consistent and logical scientific principles so that employment opportunities be prepared for different groups with high level of disability. Due to the satisfactory employment among people with disabilities, and considering the possibility of investigating occupational activities, it has a positive impact on psychological, social status and their quality of

life. Importance of employment for persons with physical-motor disabilities more and more is evident and it is necessary and planning principles for their employment by governments and providing a means of encouraging for employers who have hired people with disabilities is essential.

In fields related to rehabilitation, relevant organizations and institutions should consider enough that vocational training creates a significant role in the increasing of employment for people with physical-motor disabilities. So covering persons with the physical-motor disabilities in educational programs, these programs continues even after their employment of disabled people, improve their economic and social status. Mohammadi et al (1393) in a study entitled identifying technological opportunities for people with disabilities as the main goal in technological entrepreneurship for urban and rural people with disabilities of Tehran states that technology has a positive impact on various aspects of life of persons with disabilities. using assistive technology to improve the social conditions of persons with disabilities is important and they also concluded that the internal process, external network attributes, normative factors, cultural factors related regulatory factors and institutional factors were important factors in this field and by training, standardization, surveillance systems and feedback networks, technological innovation, technology management, alliances with centers of growth dynamics and marketing team with the highest scores were chosen as the key factors of success. Technological entrepreneurship with a social approach, is a form of entrepreneurship emerging as a sustained response in order to improve the situation and solve problems of people with disabilities and implements the rules



supporting them in various fields including serving urban services. Pou (1393) in a research entitled the study of comparative principle of non-discrimination in the field of disability stated that employment is necessary for human life, because working is required for life and survival of society and the life of every person. In addition to provide employment, salary, respect, confidence and health, employment also provides a boost morale. However, employment in the lives of disabled people has a more important role which enables him feel proud of his ability and it has an essential role in his independence and social role.

In this study, the right of work in the Convention on the rights of Persons with disabilities and the internal rules and regulations of Iran has been studied, and so have Iran's support policies been studied especially in light of existing laws to protect the rights of persons with disabilities, and studied law and to investigate the barriers to employment for persons with disabilities, appropriate strategies have been presented to solve the barrier of the employment of persons with disabilities in this field. People with disabilities must benefit Of all human rights and fundamental freedoms like other people and as we know, one of the basic human rights is the right to work and having a job. In case of discrimination in employment, these people do not have access to qualified jobs and finally they do not reach the independence and the dignity which deserve. Unfortunately, neither the constitution of Iran nor the laws of Iran (labor law, the Comprehensive Disability Support), there is no principle or article to addressee explicitly and directly the issue of discrimination in the field of employment of persons with disabilities and hasn't been referred to it. While the Convention on the

Rights of Persons with Disabilities adopted by Parliament of Islamic council and it is necessary to pay attention to this legal gap as soon as possible and this problem should be solved. Nasiripour et al (1391) in a research entitled.

### **the effect of implementing community-based rehabilitation on the condition of persons with physical-motor disabilities in Iran**

stated that community-based rehabilitation, is a strategy to improve quality of life of the persons with physical-motor disabilities. The results showed that most of the subjects were male and single and 36%6 percent of subjects were persons with physical and motor disability and the most important cause of disability was birth defects. After implementing rehabilitation plan, Scores of daily living, motor skills, social communication, job skills, quality of life, source of income, employment status, Participation in public life and education have been increased. there was , a significant relationship in all fields of community-based rehabilitation programs and increasing the capabilities of were persons with physical and motor disability. Alwan et al (1390) in a study entitled a model for policy making entrepreneurship education system in Iran stated that the findings, reports and statistics show that there is a positive correlation among between economic growth, social, cultural, government policies, infrastructure, technology and entrepreneurship. The government, through certain policies is able to ignite the spark of entrepreneurship and learn from failure of these policies. Policies which move to improve these factors, lead to the increase of entrepreneurship, create jobs employment and national wealth. Government policies, creates incentives and supportive sub-structure and stimulate

entrepreneurial activity and stimulate the technological companies. Also, technological entrepreneurial companies by improving productivity, improve employment and wealth. Therefore, knowledge and entrepreneurship are two important factors that need to be stimulated on the world stage and effective production. In fact, states the following methods can contribute to the development of entrepreneurship: creating and strengthening the entrepreneurial spirit, providing sub-structure and technological innovation, sub-structure development and government policies, economic growth. One of the factors in the development of entrepreneurship, is paying particular attention to strengthening the educational system. Today, almost all countries, developed and developing countries, in all educational grades, entrepreneurship education is important. On the other hand, how the entrepreneurship education system works, is under the influence of macro decision by the authorities of this specialized field. In other words, policies, determine the direction of motion. One of the problems that some of the administrative system of Iran is involved, is the lack of an assembled policy-making system. Hosseini (1389) in a study as traditional rehabilitation for the disabled and elderly in the villages of Tehran province stated that nearly 10% of disability estimated by the international community on the basis of the general census in 1385 to Iran which has a total population of 70 million there will be approximately 7 million people with disabilities in all different types which considering the extent and breadth of the country, its complications, especially in rural areas especially a particular rehabilitation services of knowledge and indigenous and traditional practices of villages are needed. As a result,

prove the results the necessity of rural families in the prevention of disability, literacy, vocational training and employment measures. funding for treatment and rehabilitation services for the disabled in rural areas is essential. Restoration and development of traditional rehabilitation methods was suggested by this research. Second Sharifian et al (1385) in a study as Girls and women with physical-motor disabilities: needs and problems of people with disabilities at welfare centers in Tehran Province stated that investigating the needs and problems of girls and women with physical-motor disabilities, in general, identify their priorities is in each area.

#### **Their priorities are identified in each area**

Priority training needs: education and vocational training need for employment: commuter service and special quotas for employment. providing the possibility of getting to know the future wife by the family, premarital counseling. Movement: improving sidewalks and public places, there is a special transportation service tailored to the type of disability. Need for rehabilitation services: need of rehabilitation aids and educational services. Leisure: financial support for the use of sports-entertainment equipment, appropriate sports equipment to their disability. Jabulani et al, 2013)) in research as the level of employment of persons with disabilities in programs of entrepreneurship in rural areas of Zimbabwe stated that The study of several methods for the employment of persons with disabilities in minority entrepreneurship program according to entrepreneurial activities, entrepreneurship training, the effects of institutional, legal and policy related to entrepreneurship, business networking and financial lines / credit has been used. Questionnaires and interviews to seek



relevant information from 137 different disabled people (46 disabled, 24 visual impairment 20 hearing impairment, mental retardation 15, 10 and 22 with other affective disorders belong to health status) of a rural area Zimbabwe was used. Respondents were selected in the area of Zimbabwe called Mkvndh. Quantitative data using bar graph And the analysis and qualitative data were analyzed by using the subject. Respondents acknowledged the existence of entrepreneurial activities in their communities but it meant the concept of work for the non-disabled people. (Bruce, M, 2012) in a study of entrepreneurship education as a means of improving social and economic conditions of persons with disabilities stated that government to improve the prospect of self-employment and entrepreneurship training for the disabled has done a lot of effort. Results obtained little information and restrictions methodology in entrepreneurship literature shows that the effectiveness of entrepreneurship education is difficult for disabled persons. Government entrepreneurial training programs for people with disabilities, including helping participants to create their own business and contribute to the development of entrepreneurship education by encouraging financial incentives and encouragement for the disabled to create their own business, needs increasing confidence. (UNESCO, 2011) in a study as government programs to combat poverty, educating rural persons with disabilities in Uganda stated that more than 60 percent of persons with disabilities in rural areas are never in such programs registered. More than 20% of poor children abandoned education almost doubled in rich children. Given that rural people with disabilities are more at risk of poverty, the figures are associated with the rate of quitting the school .

(Vanmala, H, 2010) in a research entitled disability, economic globalization and privatization: The Case of India stated that disabled one of the more deprived groups in Handstand. Urban-rural inequality in this country is rife. In rural areas people are not in good condition. The standard international measure for the disabled in the Indian economy has been ignored. In recent decades, neoliberal economic reforms imposed on developing countries, is under the pressure of international financial institutions and the role of government and the private sector is insignificant. ( Martin, K, 2002) In a study entitled Overview of employment, entrepreneurship training and access to rights for people with disabilities in accordance with German law, stated that people with disabilities need help and assistance to improve their disabilities. The overall goal is as far as possible, overcoming disabilities and they should be encouraged so that they could participate in all areas of society, particularly in the labor market and social life. The federal government was mandated to prepare a free design and construct public buildings, streets, etc. And the federal government is responsible to communicate with disabilities, especially in the field of administrative Internet sites, official forms and notifications provide. people with disabilities need to maintain especial employment, entrepreneurship, allowances and benefits, such as tax cuts, free public transportation, and exemption from the cost of broadcasting. So paying attention to rural people with physical-motor disabilities in Lorestan province with the objectives of socio-economic and cultural justice, poverty alleviation and rural development, entrepreneurship training is required to use the entrepreneurship education system. Rural persons with physical-motor can

have a very significant contribution to improve the various stages of design and implementation of programs. We can refer to entrepreneurship, reform goal is to create equal opportunities, improve program administrators and program design and appropriate structure, necessary changes in the quantity and quality programs among which a model of entrepreneurship education entrepreneurship is suitable for rural persons with physical-motor disabilities. Overall findings from entrepreneurship education for rural persons with the physical-motor disabilities of Lorestan province have been effective on the promotion of entrepreneurship education and have supported the relationships of accountability and policy and Welfare Department of Health, Education, Labor and community organizations and non-governmental organizations actions relating to the development and analysis of policies and their entrepreneurship education programs have been useful to help the disabled people. So entrepreneurship is one of the permanent tasks of government and non-governmental agencies and correct use of this system can be very valuable role in improving the performance and efficiency of the activities of rural persons with physical-motor disabilities in Lorestan province. If a healthy dynamic entrepreneurial education system can investigate properly the quality of implementation plans for persons with physical-motor disabilities, the condition of entrepreneurship education will be prepared to improve their participation, fair allocation of resources to them, providing equal opportunity of employment and labor market and a firm step will be taken toward sustainable job opportunities for rural persons with physical-motor disabilities in the province. In fact, the system tries to help the rural persons with

physical-motor disabilities actualize their potential instead of commiserating them, it ties to prepare employment which is the right to make a living. It also provides educational facilities to achieve the highest degrees of education. Moreover, this system tries to know their abilities and inabilities properly to recognize them for the business market. And finally, this system tries to develop business development, employing new technologies and promoting tools and providing working capital for these people.

### **Research method**

Recent method is applied and in terms of methodology research method In terms of methodology in terms of methodology, it is survey and descriptive, correlative and relationship has been made. The target population included all rural persons with disabilities mobility impairment in Lorestan province (13085 people) whom among them 374 people were selected based on Cochran's sample size formula subjects and the method of stratified sampling with probability proportionate have been used. In each category as well as samples were selected using simple random sampling. In this research, in order to determine the validity of questionnaire the views of university instructors and academic experts, some experts from cities and villages of Department of Social has been used. To determine the reliability (reliability) research pilot test was used in a way that 30 questionnaires were prepared for respondents and they were used in the field of entrepreneurship education for rural physical-motor disabled people. Cranach's alpha coefficient was calculated that (Cranach's alpha coefficients 73.-88.)for main parts of the questionnaire which showed that these tools are





capable to do the research. General purpose of this research is designing the system of educating entrepreneurship for rural physical-motor disabled people in Lorestan province. The purpose of study in this research is as follow: individual characteristics, identifying the appropriate content of educating entrepreneurship, identifying appropriate model of educational evaluation, identifying appropriate method of educating entrepreneurship, identifying appropriate teaching aids, identifying appropriate Entrepreneurship education.

## **FINDINGS**

This part is specialized to analyzing data which is presented in descriptive and analytic parts. Statistics of mean, median, mode, index of differences regression analysis, ... have been used in descriptive statistics and correlation index test and factor analysis have been used in analytic part.

### **descriptive statistics**

Most of audiences (%38.5) were 26-35 years old and minority of them (%1.1) were 46-55 years old. Moreover, according to the results majority of audiences (%51.3) are men and only %48.7 of the audiences are women. According to the results %57/8 of audiences are unemployed and minority of them (%41.2) are employed. The majority of audiences (%19.8) were in income group of 10 to 15 million rial and minority of them (%0.05) were in group of 20 million rials. The most frequency ( %34.7) were about audiences who have average disability and the least frequency (% 14.2) were about people with high disability.

### **Making priority of appropriate educational content for entrepreneurship of rural people with physical-motor disabilities.**

Making priority of variables related with effective appropriate educational content for entrepreneurship of rural people with physical-motor disabilities shows that based on priorities; knowing native rural knowledge with least differences of index are the most important effective educational content in entrepreneurship of rural people with disabilities. Educating entrepreneurship for developing entrepreneurship skills with the highest index of differences has been placed in priority.

### **Making priority of appropriate method of entrepreneurship in the education of entrepreneurship for rural people with physical-motor disabilities.**

Making priority of relevant variables in an appropriate method of educating entrepreneurship in the education of entrepreneurship for rural people with physical-motor disabilities according to table 4 shows that according to priorities; the most appropriate method of educating entrepreneurship for the primary acquaintance of educational goals for people with physical-motor disabilities with the least index of differences is one of the most important affective educational methods for rural people with physical-motor disabilities. The variable of the most appropriate method of educating entrepreneurship about knowledge and the attitude of people with physical-motor disabilities with the most index of differences is in the last priority.

**Inferential statistics**

**- coefficient index of research variables**

coefficient index of the main variable of the research with independent variables with coefficient index of Kramer has been investigated, according to table 4 dependant variable of research is employment condition of people with physical-motor disabilities, an appropriate educator, realia, and measurement model in meaningful level of %01 has a meaningful relationship. Overall results of coefficient index of dependant variable and independent variable have been shown in table 1.

**-factor analysis of emphasizing requirement of using solar energy in rural areas**

After appropriate classifying of every requirement which are require for doing discovery of factor analysis and confirming hidden variables, they have been recorded based on lisrel software. for each one of variables, symbols or relevant variables of that factor which have been obtained in previous classifications, have been used and following results have been discovered. According to the results each one of the choices which have been specialized with factors of educating entrepreneurship were tested by emphatic factor analysis. As it can be seen in the following table, factors of educating entrepreneurship, have been placed the following choices inside itself. In other words, variables of every factors can be shown in the following table based on its importance and priority.

Table 1- coefficient index of dependent variable of research (employment status) with independent variables.

	<b>Independent variables</b>	<b>dependent variable</b>	<b>Correlation (Kramer)</b>	<b>Meaningful level of P</b>
1	Educational content	Employment condition	0/395	0/677
2	Evaluation model	Employment condition	0/355	0/372
3	Educational methods	Employment condition	0/362	0/322
4	Educational tools	Employment condition	0/353	0/125
5	Appropriate trainers	Employment condition	0/329	0/059

Table2- standard parameters of structural models

<b>factor</b>	<b>variable</b>	<b>Coefficient of path</b>	<b>Standard coefficient R<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>t</b>	<b>Standard error</b>
<b>appropriate educational methods</b>	Self reliance	6/96	0/37	12/83	0/54
	The content of educating entrepreneurship in verifying the resources	6/91	0/53	16/06	0/43
	Identifying native rustic knowledge	6/88	0/53	16/22	0/42
	Awareness of rustic community and customs of rustic community to educating enterpreneurship	7/09	0/50	15/50	0/45
	Motivation of success	7/56	0/56	16/69	0/45
	Educating entrepreneurship for developing entrepreneurship skills	7/46	0/55	16/51	0/45
	The content of educating entrepreneurship for	6/99	0/52	16/01	0/44



	distributing the mood of entrepreneurship culture				
	The content of educating entrepreneurship for preventing immigration	7/49	0/58	17/22	0/44
	Educating entrepreneurship appropriate with the need of people with physical-motor disabilities	7/77	0/55	16/55	0/47
	Content of educational programs in village for improving economic-social situation	7/38	0/51	15/80	0/47
	Educating entrepreneurship in village for acquiring employment knowledge	7/74	0/57	17/06	0/45
	Educating entrepreneurship for discovering new opportunities of employment	7/89	0/59	17/48	0/45
	Ability in creating the motivation of educating entrepreneurship	7/81	0/55	16/60	0/47
	Awareness of philosophy and rules of entrepreneurship in village	7/25	0/51	15/82	0/46
	The role of educating entrepreneurship in independence of people with physical-motor disabilities	8/02	0/59	17/37	0/46
	The role of educating entrepreneurship in financial independence of people with physical-motor disabilities	8/04	0/59	17/43	0/46
	The role of educating entrepreneurship in increasing the tendency of people with physical-motor disabilities for running new businesses	7/91	0/57	16/94	0/47
<b>appropriate measurement model</b>	The ability of measurement systems for educating entrepreneurship	7/12	0/49	15/37	0/46
	The ability of measurement systems for decision making	8/32	0/67	10/19	0/44
	Cooperation between different efficient activities for of people with physical-motor disabilities	0/58	0/66	18/86	0/45
	Measurement of educating entrepreneurship for the activities of rural people with physical-motor disabilities	7/86	0/60	17/59	0/45
	Measurement of educating entrepreneurship for programming and compilation of educational programs for rural people with physical-motor disabilities	7/70	0/57	16/49	0/45
	The importance of appropriate measurement of educating entrepreneurship for decreasing the poverty of rural people with physical-motor disabilities	8/96	0/63	18/24	0/49
	The ability of measurement systems in collecting information of the area for rural people with physical-motor disabilities	8/97	0/66	18/88	0/46
	The ability of measurement of needs of rural people with physical-motor disabilities	9/04	0/69	19/48	0/46
	The effect of entrepreneurship in combining operational programs for rural people with physical-motor disabilities	8/70	0/64	18/47	0/47
	The ability of appropriate measurement system of analyzing data for rural people with physical-motor disabilities	8/42	0/59	17/51	0/48

	The skill of measurement systems for preparing appropriate report for rural people with physical-motor disabilities	8/19	0/62	18/13	0/45	
appropriate educational method	The most appropriate method of educating entrepreneurship about knowledge and attitude of rural people with physical-motor disabilities	8/60	0/62	18/13	0/47	
	The most appropriate method of educating entrepreneurship for creating potential ability of rural people with physical-motor disabilities	7/59	0/53	16/11	0/47	
	The most appropriate method of educating entrepreneurship about the quality of holding educational classes of rural people with physical-motor disabilities	7/50	0/66	18/92	0/40	
	The most appropriate method of educating entrepreneurship about cooperating educational activities of rural people with physical-motor disabilities	7/73	0/62	18/16	0/42	
	The most appropriate method of educating entrepreneurship about exact notification of holding educational activities of rural people with physical-motor disabilities	7/46	0/61	17/76	0/43	
	The most appropriate method of educating entrepreneurship about acquiring skills of rural people with physical-motor disabilities	7/95	0/63	18/35	0/43	
	The most appropriate method of educating entrepreneurship about appropriate desipline and succession of holding educational classes for rural people with physical-motor disabilities	8/14	0/68	19/31	0/42	
	The most appropriate method of educating entrepreneurship for primary aquintance of educational goals of rural people with physical-motor disabilities	7/80	0/61	17/90	0/44	
	The most appropriate method of educating entrepreneurship about how to manage educational learning for rural people with physical-motor disabilities	7/55	0/59	17/54	0/43	
	The most appropriate method of educating entrepreneurship about cooperating in educational programs for creating motivation ( material motivation,...) of rural people with physical-motor disabilities	7/20	0/58	17/13	0/42	
	The most appropriate method of educating entrepreneurship about awareness of native knowledge and making use of it in choosing appropriate method of educating rural people with physical-motor disabilities	7/97	0/63	18/44	0/43	
	The most appropriate method of educating entrepreneurship for educational programming based on educational needs of people with physical-motor disabilities	7/47	0/58	17/31	0/43	
	identification of realia	Identifying the characteristics of realia for educating rural people with physical-motor disability	7/45	0/55	16/51	0/45
		Using relevant aural-visual tools for educating rural people with physical-motor disability	8/59	0/62	17/98	0/48



	Using entrepreneurship workshops by executive and educational organizations for educating rural people with physical-motor disability	8/37	0/63	18/08	0/46
	The ability of using computer for educating rural people with physical-motor disability	8/08	0/57	16/85	0/48
	The ability of using IT for educating rural people with physical-motor disability	7/77	0/53	16/12	0/48
	The ability of using internet for educating rural people with physical-motor disability	8/11	0/53	16/10	0/50
	Using relevant videos of educating entrepreneurship for rural people with physical-motor disability	7/62	0/50	15/36	0/50
<b>characteristics of an appropriate educator</b>	Using relevant radio programs of educating entrepreneurship for rural people with physical-motor disability	7/50	0/52	15/87	0/47
	Using relevant TV shows of educating entrepreneurship for rural people with physical-motor disability	7/50	0/48	14/89	0/50
	Using relevant magazines of educating entrepreneurship for rural people with physical-motor disability needs of	7/73	0/51	15/72	0/49
	Awareness of educator with the need of rural people with physical-motor disability needs of	7/02	0/37	12/74	0/55
	Having skills in creating correct relation of educators with rural people with physical-motor disability	10/19	0/68	19/25	0/53
	Creating belonging feeling of educator among people with physical-motor disability	9/76	0/78	21/51	0/53
	Having employment resume in educating entrepreneurship of rural people with physical-motor disability	9/37	0/76	21/20	0/44
	The ability educating in creating entrepreneurship skills of rural people with physical-motor disability	9/41	0/71	20/10	0/47
	The access of educator to financial/validity recourses for educating entrepreneurship skills of rural people with physical-motor disability	9/74	0/72	19/71	0/46
	Appropriate Program and policy for entrepreneurship of rural people with physical-motor disability	9/89	0/70	19/71	0/50
	The ability of residence of educator in village for doing activities related with the educating entrepreneurship of rural people with physical-motor disability	8/71	0/66	18/93	0/46
<b>individual characteristic</b>	Age	6/30	0/38	12/91	0/49
	Gender	5/32	0/27	9/69	0/55
	Marital status	-0/44	0/0076	-1/52	0/29
	Amount of education	3/58	0/56	15/06	0/24
	Major of study	2/84	0/22	8/58	0/33
	Employment condition	-3/87	0/59	-15/50	0/25
	Employment resume	2/63	0/055	4/12	0/40
	Income	0/37	0/0029	0/93	0/40
Amount of disability	6/06	0/34	11/18	0/54	

Table 3 model Goodness of Fit Index

RMR	p-value	Chi square	AGFI	GFI	CFI	NFI	RMSEA	Index
6/25	0/003	5262/75	0/95	0/98	0/94	0/96	0/063	Value

**- Recommendations :** Having regard to the results of the study, it is suggested that proper and systematic establishment of a database of rural persons with physical-motor disabilities who applicant for entrepreneurship in the province in terms of job needs assessment should be encouraged. According to the results of the study it is suggested that employers have enough confidence about the capabilities of rural persons with physical-motor disabilities, especially in centers under the supervision of welfare organization so that employing the aimed community will be encouraged. According to the results of the study, it is suggest that creativity and innovation provide the condition for the development of rural disabled people and help them, and encourage entrepreneurship and prosperity.

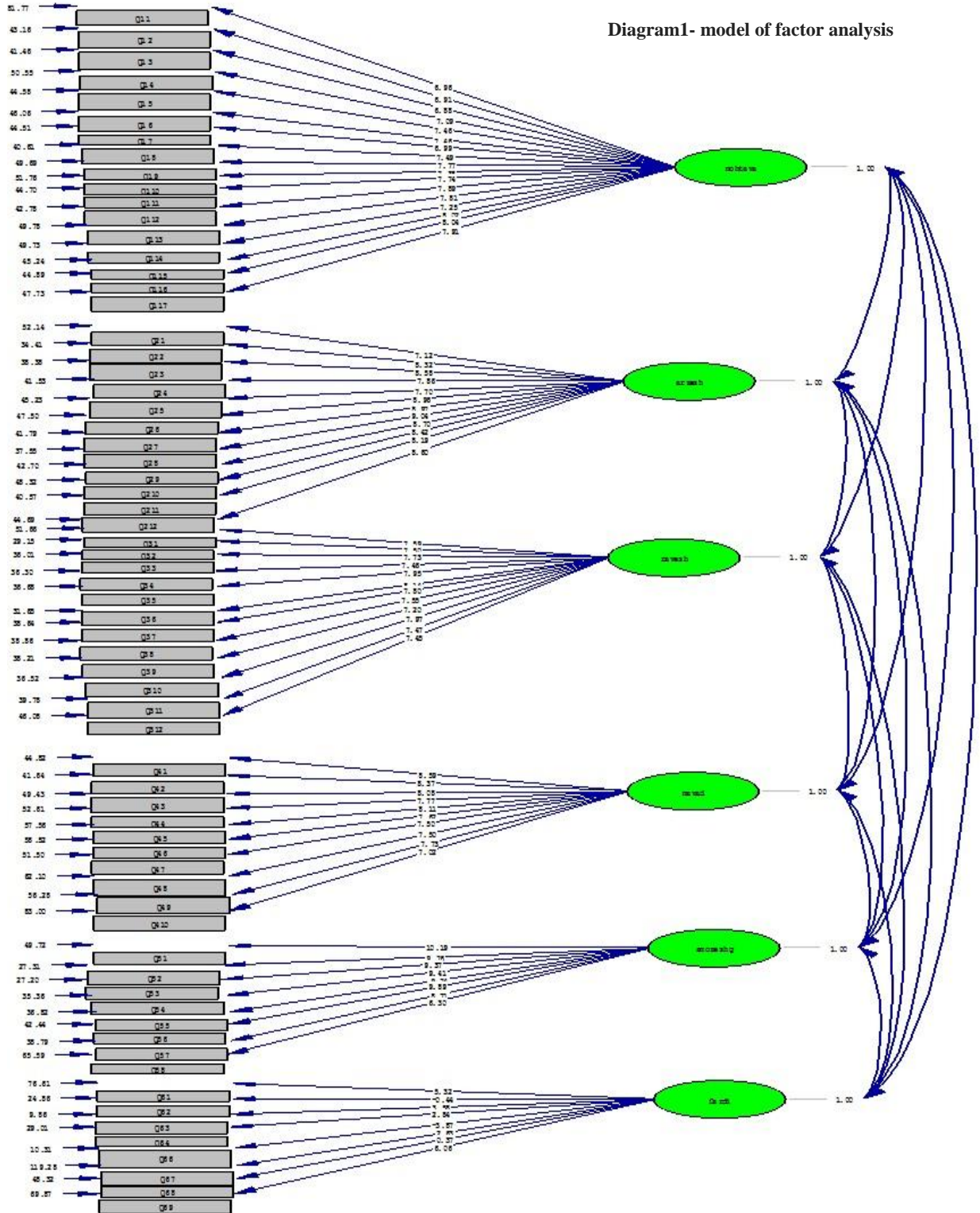
- According to the results of the study it is suggested that necessary conditions must be

prepared for the benefit of society from specialized abilities of the disabled community and their civil rights and.

- According to the results of the study it is suggested that full implementation of comprehensive legislation supporting the rights of persons with disabilities in employment and entrepreneurship should be.

- According to the results of the study it is suggested that increasing demand for active participation in the labor market to rural people with disabilities will be provided.

According to the results of the study it is suggested that increasing the number of educated persons with disabilities and promoting their demands to have a suitable life and social welfare, economic, cultural and political conditions should be encouraged.



Chi-Square=5953.96, df=2129, P-value=0.00000, RMS EA=0.069

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