

# Core Elements of Entrepreneurship in the National Petroleum Refining Sector

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## Abstract

*The goal of the current study was to create a model for encouraging entrepreneurship in the country's oil refining sector. This was accomplished by mixing qualitative and quantitative research methods in an exploratory mixed-method approach. The study's qualitative phase concentrated on professionals and experts in the country's oil refining sector, especially those with policy-making responsibilities. These specialists engaged in a Delphi process to come to a consensus on a range of topics related to the development of entrepreneurship. To get insights from these experts for the qualitative data collection procedure, semi-structured interviews were employed. 951 professionals and workers in the nation's oil refining industry were the subject of the examination during the study's quantitative phase. For this phase, the researcher's own questionnaire was employed to gather data. The survey's questions were developed based on the knowledge gathered from the qualitative interviews, guaranteeing that the quantitative analysis was based on the opinions of actual experts in the field. The study tackled two principal inquiries: firstly, pinpointing the many aspects that foster the growth of entrepreneurship in the country's oil refining sector; and secondly, evaluating the present state of these aspects in the industry. The study's components and dimensions of entrepreneurship development have a good and noteworthy effect on the sector, according to the findings. This suggests that encouraging these elements can successfully improve entrepreneurship in the country's oil refining industry, supporting the industry's overall expansion and innovation. The study offers a thorough model that can serve as a guide for fostering entrepreneurship in this crucial sector, highlighting the significance of strategic policy-making and employee participation.*

**Keywords:** entrepreneurship, environment, petroleum products, poaching, pollution

## INTRODUCTION

Of course, being an entrepreneur is a behavior driven by conscious intention and will. To put it another way, one must plan to act before doing (i.e., by starting a new business). The theory of planned conduct really states that every behavior involves some level of planning, which is determined by the individual's intention. Thus, a person's intention to start a new business by freezing others can be predicted by analyzing his intentions [1].

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This theory states that the following three aspects determine an individual's likelihood to start a business: behavior propensity, desirability norms, pragmatism, and feasibility perception. While accomplishing industry's strategic goals, technological advancement and its relationship to it foster innovation, entrepreneurship, and job creation. It also personifies the phrase "we can" for the oil industry's self-sufficiency. Some experts believe that further development and job creation in the oil business can be achieved by raising the private sector's share of the industry.

The nation is currently experiencing a recession, but this year, with economic progress, we may emerge from it and go toward development. In the upcoming years, the nation's oil and gas industry might also see a typical boom, like the one that occurred from 1976 to 1986 when private businesses took over the project and turned a profit. Both the public and private sectors need to shift their perspectives and work toward developing new skills to attain normal prosperity. As a result, the current study acknowledges the aspects of entrepreneurial development in the country's petroleum product refining sector while taking precautions to avoid environmental harm [2].

### **STATE THE PROBLEM**

To grow entrepreneurship as a macro strategy in a society, particularly at the national level, one must enhance or improve attitudes, dispositions, and entrepreneurial behavior at all levels—individual, team, organizational, industry, etc. A lot of nations have included the growth of entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial activity to their agendas in recent years. However, national values and culture, government policies and programs, and other significant social, cultural, and economic aspects of society all play a role in explaining why some countries have more entrepreneurial beliefs, dispositions, and actions than others. It has flexible labor markets, financial markets, legal systems and institutions, innovation systems, and education systems.

Environmental protection is one of the important components of justice, sustainable development and prosperity of societies in today's world. An issue that our country also needs special attention to. In fact, benefiting from a healthy environment, along with freedom and equality, is one of the basic human rights. This right and access to it for all members of the society lies in the definition of justice because the destruction and pollution of the environment causes irreparable damage to the people, especially to the poor class of the society, hence in a comprehensive look at the discussion of justice cannot ignore the discussion of the environment. Preventive measures are taken into consideration when environmental management develops into a broad, dynamic system to address environmental pollution and devastation [3,4].

In our country, while environmental impact assessment is a new topic and concept, but in terms of historical record, signs and rulings with other titles and in a simpler way can be searched in Iran's previous environmental laws and regulations. . In the former laws, regulations and rules of the country, there was no common and well-known term called environmental assessment or environmental impact assessment, and even the assessment process was not foreseen in the present form and concept in the past legal regulations. Environmental sensitivity zoning of the country's coasts is a management approach that has been on the agenda of the Marine Environment Office of the Environmental Protection Organization for several years with the aim of making decisions related to the development of economic and social use units [5].

Considering natural conditions (natural factors and tensions) and human conditions (economic, social factors and human tensions), environmental damages deal with the hazards, sensitivity and adaptability of the environment. Although environmental damages can help to identify vulnerable areas and help to make decisions in order to protect the environment and achieve sustainable development; There is no precise definition of this concept and different sources have introduced this concept in different ways and using different criteria. In this article, an attempt has been made to introduce the important discussion of environmental damage with a brief overview of the theoretical foundations of damage, risk and dimensions of vulnerability.

Considering the value of entrepreneurship development as one of the most important concepts raised in the face and nature of environmental discourse, the purpose of this research is to provide solutions for creating entrepreneurship development in environmental conditions. Therefore, the current research specifically seeks to find an answer to this question, what model can be presented to identify the development of entrepreneurship in the national oil refining industry? The current study set out to build an entrepreneurship development model for the nation's oil refining industry [6-9]. The following questions were the focus of this research:

## RESEARCH QUESTIONS

### The Main Research Question

What kind of model may be put forth to encourage entrepreneurship in the country's oil refining sector?

### Special Research Questions

1. What aspects of the national oil refining industry's entrepreneurial development are there?
2. How far along is each business venture in the nation's oil refining industry?

## DEFINITION OF WORDS AND TERMS

### Conceptual Definitions (Theoretical)

The process of offering a new product or service by means of a fresh concept and idea or starting a firm while accepting and enduring risk is known as "entrepreneurship development". Stated differently, any systematic endeavor to foster, grow, and improve entrepreneurship is considered entrepreneurship development. Environmental damage: Poaching, pollution, habitat destruction, and the introduction of non-native species to habitats and ecosystems are just a few of the activities that have devastated the environment and biodiversity throughout inhabited Korea and contributed to the spread of evil agents [10].

### Operational Definitions

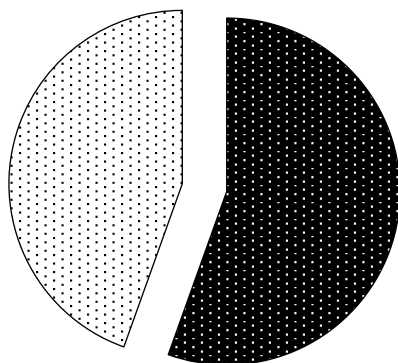
The score that study participants receive for Entrepreneurship Development is determined by their responses to questions 1 through 20 of a quantitatively designed questionnaire that is based on the final research model. Environmental hazards: Based on the final study model, research participants score on a quantitative questionnaire by responding to questions 21 through 35.

## DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

Status of respondents in terms of gender- The data presented in Table 1 illustrates the gender distribution among respondents. Out of a total of 274 individuals, 55.47% (152 respondents) are men, while 44.53% (122 respondents) are women. This indicates a slight majority of male respondents in the study, with men constituting a higher percentage compared to women. The overall balance, however, is fairly close, suggesting that the sample represents both genders in significant proportions, which could contribute to a more balanced and comprehensive analysis of the survey results.

**Table 1.** Status of individuals in terms of gender

Percent	Frequency	Gender
55.47	152	Men
44.53	122	Women
100	274	Total



**Figure 1.** Distribution of frequencies by respondent gender.

Male respondents have the highest frequency in this table, as shown by the tabular data in Figure 1.

## DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF VARIABLES

The result of the descriptive analysis of the variables present in the research is shown in Table 2. In this table 2, in addition to the number of questions asked for each of the research variables, descriptive statistics including mean, standard deviation and variance related to each of the variables are also stated [11].

**Table 2.** Descriptive statistics of research variables.

section	Dimensions	Number of items	Average	Standard deviation	Variance
)Prevention of environmental damage(	human orientation	5	3.89	0.690	0.411
	Orbital environment	5	3.21	0.659	0.429
	General indifference	5	3.20	0.640	0.402
)Entrepreneurial development in the national petroleum products refining industry(	Innovation	5	4.40	0.618	0.401
	risk taking	5	3.85	0.619	0.413
	a pioneer	5	3.96	0.620	0.420
	Aggressive competition	5	3.02	0.700	0.400

## EXAMINING RESEARCH QUESTIONS

### The First Research Question

What are the facets of the nation's oil refining industry's entrepreneurial development? Based on the qualitative stages of the research that were derived from the responses of research experts in the four stages of the Delphi technique, the variable "Entrepreneurship development in the national oil refining industry" was used in three rounds of the qualitative Delphi technique to determine the answers to the above question. The fourth dimension (decision and approval) has four components: 1. Innovation; 2. Taking risks; 3. Pioneering; and 4. Intense competition.

Additionally, the variable "environmental damage prevention" has three dimensions as follows in the fourth round (decision and approval) of the qualitative Delphi technique after three rounds:

1. Human orientation;
2. Environmental orientation; and
3. Ignorance from the public.

Furthermore, the study's quantitative component validated the reliability of the internal consistency technique for each dimension as well as the convergent and diagnostic validity (i.e., the capacity to discern extracted structures based on the final model). The questionnaire was also evaluated based on the coefficients obtained for the research model's dimensions. This study's combined results are quite trustworthy [12].

### The Second Research Question

How is the national oil refining business doing with regard to each of the entrepreneurial development model's dimensions?

The findings indicate that there are substantial path coefficients based on the structural model's analysis of the relationship between the elements and aspects of entrepreneurship development in the country's oil refining sector. Based on the significance and positivity of these coefficients, it is feasible to draw the conclusion that the components and dimensions of entrepreneurship development in the national oil refining company have a positive and significant link [13,14].

## CONCLUSION

Presenting the entrepreneurship development model in the national petroleum product refining business is the title of this study. By creating questions, the conceptual framework of the philosophy model, vision, implementation procedures, and feedback evaluation system were examined and studied. The elements of the national oil refining industry's entrepreneurial development model, which are taken from the literature and research background, are employed in the theoretical foundations part.

Upon analyzing the model of entrepreneurship development in the national oil refining industry, this study reveals that, following three rounds of the qualitative Delphi technique, the fourth round (decision and approved) of the model's development has four dimensions, which are as follows: 1. Creativity; 2. Taking chances; 3. Pioneering; and 4. Vigorous rivalry. Additionally, the variable "prevention of environmental damage" has three dimensions as follows in the fourth round (decision and approval) of the qualitative Delphi technique after three rounds: 1. Human-centeredness; 2. Environmental-centeredness; and 3. Ignorance. The study's findings demonstrated a favorable and substantial relationship between the elements and aspects of entrepreneurship development in the country's oil refining sector.

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