

## Investigation of Relationship between Entrepreneurship and Individual Innovation in Nurse Academicians- Hulya Leblebicioglu- Ege University

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**Introduction:** When considered changing health care needs, nursing profession needs profession members who are researchers, creative, able to reaching knowledge, information producing and knowledgeable. Thus entrepreneurial and innovative concepts are most important for nurses. When evaluated in terms of nursing profession, entrepreneurship is part of making decisions to improve the skills of nurses and can be applied in business environment, besides this, it is part of decision making in the career planning and development process that nurses undertake. Entrepreneurial nurses can operate in the marketing, public and private sectors. On the basis of entrepreneurial in nursing, there ability to solve a problem that exists in maintenance practices, ability to manage the process in the developing the product from idea, to evaluate the opportunities well and to commercialize the product. Nurses should be innovative to protect and improve health, to prevent diseases, to find better ways to care for and treat diseases, and to obtain new information. A nurse who can be characterized as innovative is a high-level practitioner who is responsible for transforming an innovative into a profitable product. An innovative nurse should be able to apply research results and blood-based product evaluation results at the same time while enabling the organization to reduce costs or make profits from practice. **Aim:** The purpose of the study is to examine the relationship between entrepreneurship and being individual innovative in nurse academicians who work in different levels of the higher education institutions. The population of the study is consisted of nurse academicians (N=502) who work in the 11 higher education institutions which providing undergraduate nursing education in Aegean region. The example of the examination was comprise of medical caretaker academicians (N=216) who are volunteer to member to consider. A survey which was comprised from elucidating qualities, enterprise scale, and individual trend-setter scale was utilized as information assortment apparatus. Data was collected with face to face interview method between the date February 2017 December 2017. Permission has been obtained from the ethics committee and related institutions for the conduct of the research. Descriptive statistical methods (Number, Percentage, Mean, Standard deviation) by using SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) for Windows 22.0 program, were used in the analysis of the data. The Spearman / Pearson correlations were used for examine the relationship between dependent and independent variables of the study and the effect was tested by regression analysis. The error margin was accepted as 0.05 in the study. **Results:** The fifty-four point six percent (54.6%) of the nurse academicians who are participate in the study are in the age group of 23-33, 97.2% of them are women and 48.6% of them are graduate from doctoral degree, 21.3% of them are faculty members of Fundamentals of Nursing Department,

59.3% of the nurse academicians participating in the study have the title of research assistant, 65.3% of them were worked for 1-10 years. According to the results of the study, there is a statistically significant positive correlation between general entrepreneurship scale points and general individual innovation scale points. As needs be, as the degree of general business enterprise esteem builds, the degree of individual advancement increments. Moreover, there were measurably noteworthy positive connections between general entrepreneurship sub-dimensions such as management and organizational incentives, individual motivation, transparency and openness, individual competence, constructive business environment, innovation promotion, development and general level of individual innovativeness. A factually critical was found because of relapse investigation which was made to decide the connection between general of individual development and general enterprising level. It has been found that the relationship with entrepreneurship variables (explanatory power) is very weak as a determinant of innovation level. The level of general entrepreneurship behavior of nurse academicians increases the level of general individual innovation value. In the initial step, the impacts of enterprising measurements on the thought authority are analyzed. Pioneering measurements predicts the thought administration and clarify 21.8% of the change. The executives and association advancement of the medical attendant academicians increment the degree of development advancement, improvement levels thought authority. According to the standardized regression coefficient (Beta), the relative importances of the independent variables on the probability of opinion leadership are development, promoting the management and organization and encouraging innovation. The degrees of individual inspiration of medical attendant scholastics decrease the degree of thought administration. However, there was no statistically significance in determining the power of transparency and openness, individual competence, constructive business environment. In the second step, the effects of entrepreneurial dimensions on change resistance are examined. The dimensions of entrepreneurship predict the level of change resistance and explain about 08% of the variance. The level of management and organization incentive of nurse academicians increase the resistance level of change. The level of individual motivation of nurse academicians reduces the level of resistance to change. In the third step, the effects of entrepreneurial dimensions on risk taking are examined. Enterprising measurements foresee the degree of hazard taking and clarify 21% of the difference. The degree of empowering advancement and level of improvement of medical caretaker academicians builds the degree of hazard taking. The development creates the most increasing effect on risk taking, it is followed by encourages innovation. The individual motivation level of nurse academicians reduces the

risk taking level. The impact of business enterprise estimations of medical attendant academicians on general individual development conduct was analyzed. Because of relapse examination, the connection among the board and association advancement, singular inspiration, straightforwardness and receptiveness, singular ability, helpful business condition, advancement, improvement and general individual development were seen as measurably noteworthy. It has been discovered that the connection among the executives and hierarchical advancement which is a determinant of the general degree of individual advancement and individual inspiration, straightforwardness, and transparency, singular fitness, helpful business condition, advancing advancement, and improvement (illustrative force) are feeble. The degree of advancement the administration and association of medical caretaker academicians builds the degree of general individual development. The degree of improvement of medical caretaker academicians expands the degree of individual advancement. The most expanding impact on by and large individual advancement is improvement, trailed by the degree of the executives and association motivator. The degree of individual

inspiration of attendant academicians diminishes the degree of individual advancement.

Discussion and Conclusion: The special purpose of the study is to determine the extent to which individual innovation levels of nurse academicians are effective in increasing their entrepreneurship. The findings of the study showed that there is a significant relationship between the variables, and the effects on individual innovation dimensions, although not all entrepreneurial dimension. In other words, the seven sub-dimensions referred to above and entrepreneurship explains 19% of the total variance on the innovation case. To be innovative of the nurse academicians is possible by the managements supports for innovative thinking, gives employees the opportunity to develop ideas, encouraging employees to look beyond their limits. According to the results of the research; because of nothing of enough studies on the relationship between entrepreneurship and individual innovation in nursing profession and other professions, it is assumed to be beneficial the further research in this regard in terms of applications in the area